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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. DECEMBER 29, 1904. WENNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 640

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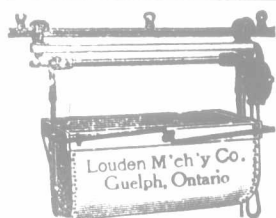
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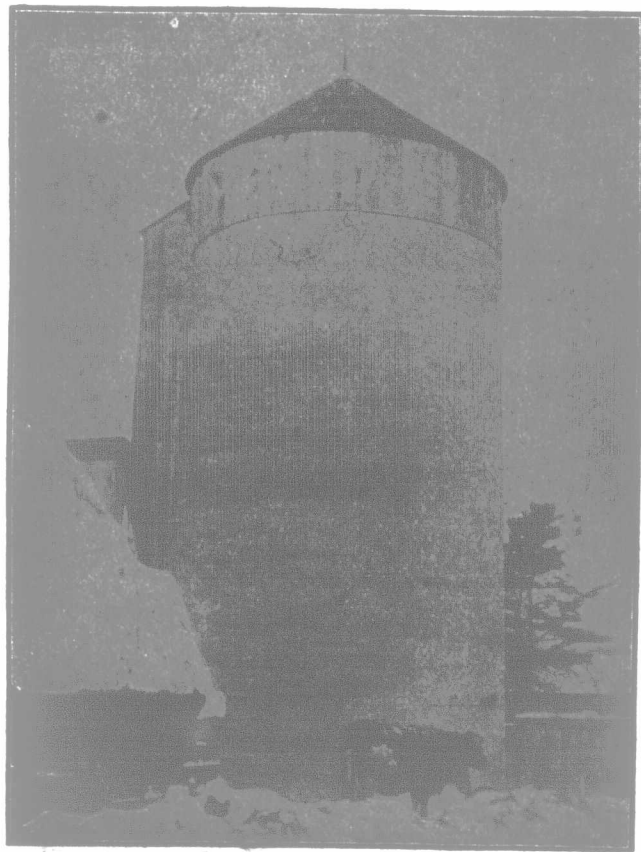
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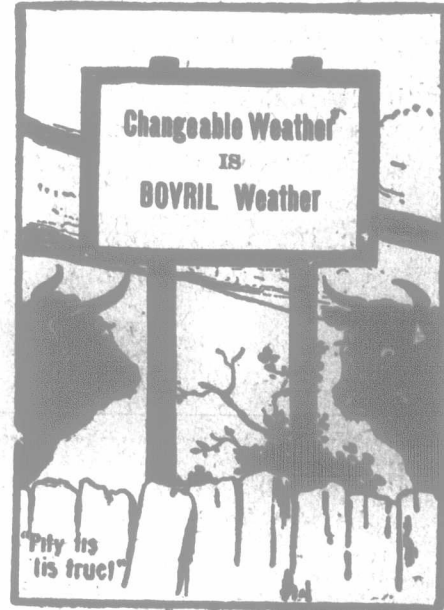
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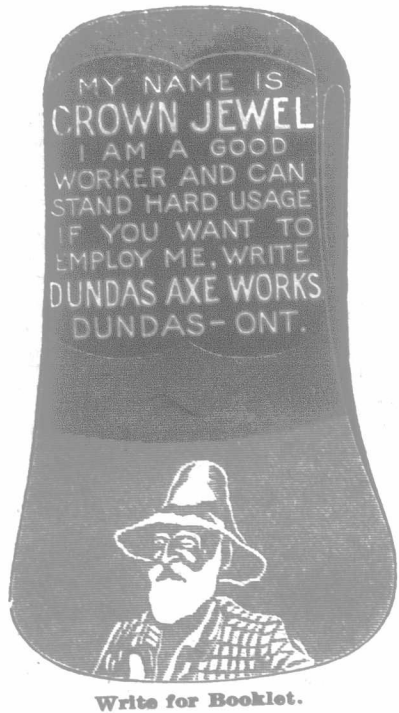
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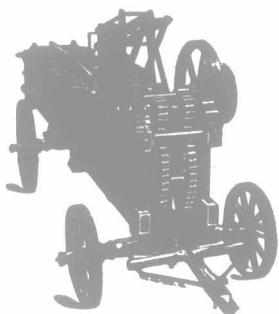
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3 months' course in Dairying, Jan. 4th, '05.
2 weeks' course in Stock and Seed Judging, Jan. 10th, '05.
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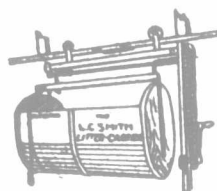
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The Berliner Gramophone Co'y of Canada, Limited,
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"\$1.00 and a Promise" will put a complete Gramophone Outfit in your home. Write for Catalogue of Gramophones and Records, also for particulars of our easy payment plan

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The oldest in the world.

Bred 69 years without change.

Scotch all the time.

Estate of the late JNO. MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

The work of a whole and long lifetime has been spent in building this herd, and now the result:

A HERD OF

SHORTHORNS

Both males and females, many of them imported, of the very highest excellence and most select Scotch breeding, containing more straight Marr cattle than any other; ready alike for the show-yard or the breeding herd, will be sold at the farm, near CLAREMONT STATION, on the C. P. R., 25 miles east of Toronto, at noon on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1905

There will also be sold at the same time

THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

and seven mares, mostly imported.

Col. Geo. P. Bellows, Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneers.

The following day Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., will sell at his farm all the bull calves and a choice selection of females from his great Pine Grove Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. Ask for both catalogues.

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

of the produce of THE PINE GROVE HERD of

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

the property of HON. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

On Thursday, January 19th, 1905

IN THE SALE PAVILION ON THE FARM.

We will sell all the young bulls, consisting of 22 short-legged, sappy, thick-fleshed, mossy-coated fellows, of the kind that may be used with safety in any herd. Several of them have been prizewinners at our best shows.

The 27 heifers and cows are of the same kind and they are a fair selection from the herd.

We have for many years been importing the best Scotch Shorthorns we could find in Aberdeenshire, with the idea of making a breeding herd to furnish enough young things each year for a sale such as this.

Marr, Cruickshank and Duthie blood has been mostly our choice in the females, individuality always being the first consideration.

While we took every pains and spared no expense in procuring the best females to be found, we always kept in view the immense importance of having the best sires, and the great Marquis of Zenda and Village Champion now in use may be named as examples of the kind we like.

**COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS, Missouri,
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont., Auctioneers.**

W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.

The Annual Meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association will be held in Toronto on Tuesday, the 17th of January, and the Thistle Ha' Shorthorns, belonging to the estate of the late John Miller, will be sold at Brougham, Ont., on the 18th, from which place you can come to Rockland on the C. P. R., via Ottawa. Write for Catalogue.

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THE THIRD ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF Registered Shropshire Sheep

Will be held as under, when 200 ewes, 75 ewe lambs and 75 Rams will be sold, the property of MR. JAMES HANMER, Brantford, and MR. RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware. Selections from above named flocks have been the leading winners at Ontario Shows as well as at International Fat Stock Shows at New York and Chicago. At the late International held at Chicago, in competition with St. Louis winners, 11 First Prizes were won, 8 Seconds, 6 Thirds, etc., besides six Championships and the only two Grand Championships offered.

At Belmont Stock Farm, Brantford, Ontario,
Canada,

On JANUARY 17th, 1905

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

75 Breeding Ewes, 50 Ewe Lambs, 50 Rams, the ewes from 1 to 3 years old, bred to 1st-Prize and Sweepstakes ram at Chicago International Exposition. Lambs sired by Imp. Harding rams. Catalogues on application.

J. G. HANMER, Proprietor, Brantford.
WELBY ALMAS, Auctioneer.

The entire Belvoir Flock will be sold at DELAWARE

On JANUARY 19th, 1905

Komoka Sta., G. T. R., 13 miles; Detroit, 2 1/2 hours; Port Huron, 2 hours; Buffalo, 4 hours.

85 Ewes of various ages, including the whole of the imported ewes, 45 in lamb to Ruddington's Masterpiece, which is included in the sale; 40 to Imp. Thorpe Victor, a Royal and Toronto winner; 25 Ewe Lambs, 25 Ram Lambs, mostly sired by Imp. Mills ram. Seldom has such an opportunity been offered of securing foundation stock. Also 40 Imp. Yorkshire Swine. Catalogue and particulars on application.

R. GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE

42 Imported Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys 42

Mr. J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., will sell by public auction at

Bond's Horse Exchange, Shepherd Street, Toronto,
2 Blocks East of Grand's Repository,

On February 2nd, 1905

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m.

27 head of Stallions and 15 Fillies and Mares. Among the lot is a number of well-known prize-winners. Stallions include 1 seven-year-old, 2 five-year-olds, 2 four-year-olds, 6 three-year-olds, 11 two-year-olds and five yearlings. Females, 5 three-year-olds, 5 two-year-olds and 5 rising two years old.

TERMS OF SALE:

Mares and Fillies, Cash; Stallions one-half cash or 30-day note accepted same as cash, balance payable May 1st, 1906, on approved joint notes at 6%. Bring references and save delay. All stallions sold for \$1,000 or upwards will be guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Should any not prove so, on his return to my barn another equal in value will be given in his place. Stock will be sold absolutely without reserve.

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J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.

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THIRD ANNUAL CANADIAN Clydesdale and Shire Show 1905

To be held at THE REPOSITORY, cor.
Simcoe & Nelson Streets, TORONTO.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Feb. 1, 2 and 3, 1905

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. 18th, 1905, addressed to HENRY WADE,
Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Can., to enable catalogues to be issued
in time for the Show.

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Business College

OWEN SOUND.

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Business Department, Shorthand and Type-writing Department, Telegraphy Department, also Preparatory Department for those far behind in education. Write for terms to C. A. FLEMING, Prin., OWEN SOUND ONT.

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Business College
TORONTO, ONT.

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London, Ont.

The Farmer's Advocate

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"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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Vol. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 29, 1904.

No. 640

EDITORIAL.

This Year and Next.

An interval between the activities of 1904 and the work to be planned and done in 1905 can hardly be said to exist, yet we all should, at this season, pause and think before we bid farewell forever to the year just done and welcome with glad hand the newcomer. The hour of retrospection, that period to think backwards, as well as inwardly, is at hand, crowded fast on us as it is by the coming days, with their work to do; yet we should not let it pass unheeded. Even if we only look back over the twelvemonth, we cannot but feel that, first and foremost, thanks are due the Creator for mercies shown, for health preserved or restored, for the privileges of freedom, education and religion which we enjoy, and, after that, the true man or woman cannot but be possessed with a feeling of sadness because of that terse, expressive saying of the late Cecil Rhodes, "So much to do, so little done," a truism to those who have other interests besides those of self; yet, while that sadness exists for sins of omission, it should be overshadowed by the glad tidings that there is work to do for all. While every person can read and ponder over lessons of the Recessional, none can afford to sit down and dream of what the future may hold.

To have a part in the upbuilding of a great nation, should, at the threshold of the new year, cause us all to become optimists, and fire young and old to do the very best that is in them.

From the young men and women especially, the future calls for earnest work and honest endeavor. Those great fields of life, politics and commerce, need more and more honesty of purpose and backbone to say and to do the right, irrespective of the immediate consequence; and it is from the young people such must come.

At this season, then, more than ever, should high ideals be sought, and vows for their steadfast following be made, so that when to us the end of years come and our earthly work is done, we can utter those beautiful lines of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar":

Sunset and evening star,

And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have cross'd the bar.

Think About "Literature."

The question, "What is Literature?" is one that will especially interest some one or more persons in each household or neighborhood. The studious farmer, his well-read "better-half," the local public-school teacher or student, and others in any home where substantial book-reading is done, are referred to the literary competition announced in our Home Magazine of this issue. Read it. Have you ever seriously thought what constitutes "literature" in the sense indicated in that announcement? If not, do so now, and put the result of your thinking on paper. Your definition may be the one that will be entitled to

a choice of one of two sets of excellent cloth-bound volumes of Scott and Kingsley. Even though you were not successful, we are satisfied that the effort itself would more than repay anyone in the clearing up of ideas on the subject, and in enhanced appreciation of writings that deserve the name of "literature." Look up the conditions, and forward your statement or definition as soon as possible to this office.

The Scarcity of Good Cattle.

A visit to the cattle markets of any of our principal cities, even on their best days, cannot but convince the observer that there is a lamentable lack of profitable animals produced and fed upon Canadian farms. The proportion of inferior stock is so large as to be discouraging to those who have long been advocating improvement in our cattle, and endeavoring by reference to the wide difference in the market values of well-bred animals of the right type, as compared with the quotations for those of inferior breeding and quality, to persuade farmers more generally to avail themselves of the means so easily within their reach to grade their stock up to a higher standard. To those of the older generation who can remember the class of cattle seen on our markets twenty or thirty years ago, it seems incredible that so little improvement has been accomplished. It is true that in those days older animals were found on the market, three and four year old steers being common, and in the matter of early maturity, or, at least, the practice of selling at an earlier age, we have advanced, but the evidences of the use of pure-bred sires of the beef breeds were more apparent then than now, thrifty, well-fleshed grade cattle then being far more common in the stock-yards than now. In our review of fat stock shows of the present day, we try to persuade ourselves that we have a creditable display of cattle, but when we reflect that the few really good animals of that class on exhibition represent the best we have, there is little to excite our pride in the show. It is, indeed, practically a libel on the country to assume that these fairly represent the ability of our farmers or our country in that direction. We can grow in abundance all the necessary foods for stock. We have good grazing lands, plenty of good water easily available, good buildings for housing our stock in winter, and a large proportion of our farmers are capable and intelligent feeders, and yet the cattle seen at a show where substantial prizes are offered make but a beggarly display on the whole, a lot of breeding stock in every-day condition being dragged in with which to pick up the prize money that should be given for commercial cattle intended directly for the butcher's block. There were scores of better cattle seen on the streets of Guelph at the Christmas fairs there twenty years ago than the bulk of those shown in these days at the Ontario Winter Fair, and the same may be truthfully said of the carload lots seen in our cattle markets at Toronto and elsewhere, as compared with the former period.

We know it is claimed that the attention given to the dairy business in late years and the more general use of dairy-bred bulls accounts largely for the present condition of things. This is true to a certain extent, but the fact remains that in many large districts dairying, as a specialty, has not been adopted, and the dairy breeds do not prevail, and even in dairy districts many prefer the dual-purpose class of cows, and yet the beef cattle raised are of an inferior class, for no other reason than that the farmers do not avail themselves of the use of pure-bred bulls of the beef breeds. And there is no reasonable excuse for

this. A pure-bred bull can now be bought for little more than he will bring for beef at the close of his term of service, while the increased value of his progeny from grade cows, as compared with that of inferior stuff, will pay for him twice over, if fairly well cared for and sold at any age from six weeks to two years.

There is every prospect that for the next few years good beef cattle will be in active demand at good prices, the filling up of our new country with settlers will furnish an outlet for the ordinary cattle, our growing cities and towns will require ever-increasing quantities of beef, and the export trade will take, and at good prices, all the good cattle we can produce, but unless we furnish beasts of better quality than we have been shipping, we need not expect to receive as high prices as our competitors in the British market, who are sending a superior class of animals there. The first step to be taken in order to attain this position is to improve our cattle by using pure-bred bulls, and the second is to feed liberally, and thus keep the animals constantly thriving.

Notes From the Maritime Winter Fair.

A marked improvement in almost every line characterized the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, Nova Scotia. Inquiry how to still further improve was the keynote struck. Evidences like these point to a future for the agriculture of the Eastern Provinces, and give encouragement to those whose time and energy has been devoted to make the Winter Fair a success. It only remains for those, the farmers of the East, for whom the Fair was organized, to profit by the lessons taught, and thus keep pace with the great agricultural growth which is going on in the West.

The Maritime Provinces owe a debt of gratitude to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to whose effort, in a large measure, is due the success of the show. To the local men, led by President Elderkin, must be ascribed equal praise, for none but those who have actually been in harness know anything of the mass of details to which these gentlemen must give attention.

Men from the Upper Provinces joined hands with those from the East, and, together, conferred as to what was needed to improve the agricultural conditions of the country, and the sentiment, expressed at the opening meeting, of a common interest among the Provinces of the Dominion, made it possible for all to meet on common ground.

And these were some of the lessons impressed on those who were in attendance. They were not new ones to the most of us, but simply efforts to impress the methods of our best agriculturists upon those who yet follow older methods. Deputy Minister of Agriculture James, of Ontario, summed them up in a sentence, in one of his evening addresses: "Your salvation, like that of the people of Ontario, lies in stock." Many were anxious to learn, for the seats about the show-ring were crowded, and so was the dairy-test room, by people who sought to see the best types to meet the demands of exacting markets and conditions. But this was not all, for an even more-needed lesson was taught when those interested found that it was to no mere chance the winners owed their excellence. The close relationship existing between many of the winners of this year and those of previous years, in some cases as close as full brothers, showed that behind this excellence was breeding and pedigree. In one case, a man, whose name had hitherto been but slightly known to the show-ring, won premier honors from seasoned showmen, and when the reason was inquired, it was found that he had sent his ewes to the very best rams owned by a leading sheep-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

breeding firm in Nova Scotia. Sires tell. Get good ones. And, even if it cost considerable more money and time, send your females a long distance before breeding them to INFERIOR MALES, THE CURSE OF THE FARMING COMMUNITY. That one lesson is worth thousands of dollars to the Maritime Provinces, if only those for whom it was intended will look the matter fair in the face and in a businesslike manner.

The Maritime Provinces are well adapted to the production of the highest-class poultry. Mr. W. R. Graham, of Guelph, commenting upon the exhibit, stated that he had never before seen a finer class of utility birds than those on which he had passed judgment at this fair, and he attributed their superior excellence to the cool summers of the East, which are conducive to a good growth of the feathered kind. What better way of getting the young fellows on the farm interested in live stock than allowing them to have their own pens of poultry, to be managed by themselves? Some have adopted the suggestion. It has not cost them much, and, in most cases, the returns have been good. What about it, reader?

Collection of apples were on exhibit. There were apples from the various Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as well as from Ontario, and a great interest was taken in them. Some had wrongly named their specimens, and they learned a lesson. But perhaps the most important point emphasized was the folly of growing old, slightly-known varieties, instead of the best up-to-date varieties of commercial value. If the market wants good, clean, well sized, shaped and colored fruit, of standard varieties, it is poor policy to grow anything else.

The newly-elected principal of the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, Prof. M. Cumming, was present, and, in addition to judging in several classes, called special attention to the work which is being inaugurated at Truro. He particularly emphasized the short courses in agriculture which are to be conducted there during the coming month of February, courses in which the present faculty is to be assisted by some of the leading men from Guelph, Ottawa, and other parts of Canada. Many inquiries were made relative to this and other lines of teaching to be carried on at the College, and already a large attendance is assured. Write at once to Mr. Cumming at Truro, and you will be supplied with information

All together, affairs pertaining to agriculture in the East show signs of advance, and we venture to predict that, though at present the star of progress seems to be shining most brightly in the West, yet, under the equable conditions of climate, the nearness to the markets of the sea, and the solid class of people whose homes are there, the Maritime Provinces, too, will keep in line in the great agricultural and industrial growth which is now going on in our Dominion.

ONE PRESENT.

Science Utilized by Commerce.

If there is one thing above another that has aided in forcing American machinery to the front, it is the uses to which science is put by commerce, by taking men from the laboratories and putting them into the workshop. The chemist is largely employed nowadays, and our readers will be interested in the outline of the methods employed in the Chemical Department of a large Flour Mills Company. It was installed during the past year, so that the company has had the advantage of all experimental work done up to the present time. Four rooms have been set aside for this work, on the third floor of the office building, consisting of mill room, baking room, chemical room, and small office. The mill room contains an experimental mill, designed for grinding small samples of wheat, together with the necessary cleaning machinery and an electric motor, which furnishes the power. With this mill enough flour can be made from three to four pounds of wheat for chemical analysis and baking tests. As the cargoes of wheat arrive, samples are drawn and sent to the laboratory, where they are milled and baked before the wheat is allowed to reach the large mills. If found of such a character as to be unsuitable for the blend then being used, it is set aside until the proper wheat is found to go with it, but the busy time for this mill is when samples of each new crop are being sent in. Beginning with the first wheat threshed in Southern Manitoba, samples are sent to Montreal by express from all parts of the Northwest wheat belt; these samples are collected by the company's representatives, and accompanied with all the available local information regarding that particular section. They are milled, an analysis made and verified by the baking; when the Government set their standards, the same course is followed, and all the information obtained by this work is tabulated and placed before the company's vice-president and managing director; a copy is also sent to their Western manager. It can readily be seen that with this information the company know just what to expect from the new crop, and before the wheat reaches the mill how it must be blended in order to produce a flour of the highest quality, consistent with strict uniformity. It must be done scientifically and intelligently to get this result throughout the year.

It would be unsatisfactory to the miller and baker alike to set the standard too high, and find at the end of a few months that it would be impossible to procure enough of the particular kind of wheat wanted to keep up the established standard, or to begin with too low a standard and have to change to a higher one. It is, of course, not always necessary to change the standard when beginning a new crop, as some years there may be but slight change in the composition, but, occasionally, there is a crop that differs so materially from the previous one that it is impossible to use the old standard, and a new one has to be adopted.

A RESULT OF MIXING.

The use of inferior wheat is quite a temptation to some millers to save a few cents per barrel by working in a percentage of cheap wheat, but just as surely as he saves five cents a barrel by doing it, it will cost him ten or fifteen cents either in selling, paying rebates, or loss of trade. There is plenty of the best wheat on earth grown in the Canadian Northwest to make all the flour we require, without using one bushel of inferior grades. It must be admitted that bad bread can be made out of good flour, just as bad flour can be made out of good wheat, but good bread cannot be made from bad flour, nor good flour from bad wheat. In order to blend wheat intelligently, its composition must be known, which can only be learned by chemical analysis. To the operative miller wheat is composed of two important parts, flour and the by-products, and his business is to make a perfect separation of the two. The chemist has found that it is composed of a number of different parts, a few of which it has been discovered have an important bearing on the bread-making qualities of the flour, and in our laboratory work, we confine ourselves to the determinations considered most important, which are: Moisture, ash, the nitrogenous compounds, and acidity.

WHEAT DIFFERS IN COMPOSITION EVEN IF OF THE SAME GRADE.

Only the miller who keeps in close touch with the composition of the wheat he is milling can realize the variations in the grades passing Government inspection, not that the inspectors do not know their business, but because of human fallibility, a malady with which we are all afflicted. And also because wheat coming from different sections in the Northwest, while having practically the same appearance and weight, will vary more or less in composition. It may lack or have excess of one or more of the important factors that go to make

up the perfectly-balanced flour, and, of course, the quality is affected to a corresponding degree. As the wheat area increases in the Canadian Northwest, and new wheat fields are opened up, the problem of keeping the grades uniform will become more difficult, and the millers who depend entirely upon the wheat inspection and their own judgment as to the quality of the wheat, will find their flour running uneven. However, the Government inspection is vastly superior and much more reliable than the system used by many of the mills located in the wheat districts, who receive the wheat from the farmers and dump it all into one bin, regardless of grade. This custom is followed by a great many of the smaller millers, perhaps from lack of room and facilities for grading and blending; or the miller may feel that if he mixes all the wheat he receives into one bin, he is sure to get an even grade to grind, and he wonders why the local baker complains that the last load of flour is not as good as the previous lot. The bakers are exacting; they demand uniform flour of good quality, and in the clean, well-ventilated, modern bake-shop, where conditions vary but slightly, any change in the flour is quickly noticed.—[Address to the Master Bakers, at Hamilton.]

HORSES.

Buying Stallions.

Methods of purchasing stallions in Canada have proceeded in two well-defined directions: One, the method adopted in earlier days, by which some public-spirited, horse-loving citizen takes the risk of buying a valuable stallion for his own use and as an investment; and the other, the more modern scheme of organizing syndicates for the purchase of a sire. The former method has its advantages and disadvantages. It generally insures satisfactory management, a minimum amount of trouble for the breeders, the possession of a horse at the least possible cost, and, if the purchaser is sufficiently well-to-do, and makes a point of getting the best horse available, there is no complaint against the character of the horse. But it frequently happens that the man who assumes the responsibility of providing a community with a stallion is of limited means, or the community does not show an inclination to patronize a valuable horse, and, consequently, cheaper horses stand for service. Then there are abuses in the stallion business. Men who are no judge of a horse, and who care nothing for the welfare of the horse-breeding industry, put worthless horses upon routes in competition with the more expensive imported horses, and so decrease the general average quality of the stock, and reduce the possibility of maintaining the better stallion in the community. Such conditions naturally tend to drive out of the business those enterprising pioneer breeders who are sacrificing much of time and money to help their neighbors to secure better stock. This has, in many districts, led to the inauguration of the syndicate system.

Like the methods of private purchase, the syndicate system has its advantages and drawbacks. Its advantages are that it divides the responsibility of securing a stallion among several people, whose duty it is to share it; it is usually provided with sufficient financial backing to purchase a valuable horse, and it embodies the principle of co-operation in the control of public utilities. Its disadvantages are that a sale must be drummed up by the sellers, which very much increases the cost of the horse, and, to be successful and harmonious, a syndicate must be composed of intelligent men who are cognizant of the difficulties of stock-breeding, its risks and peculiar freaks; should be provided with a good stallion manager and a secretary of the association who will work harmoniously together, and a member should not be dissatisfied if a majority of his associates do not see fit to adopt his propositions. These, then, are the two most common methods of providing a community with a stallion, and the most pronounced characteristics of each. In the light of the experience of older horse-breeding countries, it would appear that they are at either extremes of the most rational method, and one of the problems to be solved is whether or not a better system can be evolved. What is wanted is a system by which good horses can be bought at the least cost to the buyers, and the least expense to the importers, and that will insure a community of interest and a division of responsibility among the farmers in the neighborhood where the horse stands.

In Scotland, the method of securing stallions accomplishes these purposes, and it might be worth while to consider a modification of their system. There, the breeders in a particular neighborhood form societies for the purpose of hiring a stallion from the larger breeders for a season, then select a committee of men who are recognized judges of a horse and shrewd businessmen to visit the larger owners to secure from them the services of a suitable horse for a reasonable outlay. By this means the advantages of both systems, as they exist in this country, are secured and the disadvantages eliminated. Here we cannot expect to hire a horse for a season as they do in Scotland, but in each community there

should be sufficient enterprise among horse-breeders to prompt them to look out for their own interests by taking steps to secure first-class stallions. Those interested in the horse industry in any community might well meet together once a year, or more frequently, to discuss the local situation, and, if necessary, organize a company, appoint a committee of good horsemen to visit some of the exhibitions, winter fairs, spring stallion shows, and the stables of reliable breeders and importers, with the object of discovering what horses are available, and for what price they may be bought, with power to purchase a certain horse with funds that their company would subscribe. No business method is so satisfactory as that of knowing just what one wants, and purchasing it at first cost, and few methods are so unsatisfactory to the farmer as that of being drummed up to take stock in some concern without due deliberation and candid discussion with the other prospective stockholders. We have in mind an organization of horsemen, who, after duly considering the needs of their community, decided to subscribe capital, and then said to a certain young farmer who was a well-known horseman: "Take our money, and buy us the best possible horse you can find." The transaction was put through, the organization has been in operation for some years, other horses have been bought, and always by the same method. Good stallions are always available, and never yet has there been raised a dissenting voice. The purchaser knew his business, he went straight to the best-known convenient breeding or importing stud, and closed as satisfactory bargains as could be made. It is an instance of how a stallion may be secured at least cost, borne by those who were to profit by his services.

STOCK.

The Maritime Winter Fair.

The Maritime Winter Fair, held at Amherst, N. S., on December 12th to 15th, was a splendid success. The weather was all that could be desired, and the wheeling was splendid, so that probably more people within a radius of fifteen miles of Amherst attended the fair than ever before. The fact that some seven bye-elections throughout the Province were held on the last day of the fair probably prevented many residents of other counties from attending, as it is a well-known saying, "wherever you find a Nova Scotian you find a politician." Probably more agriculture and less politics would make a better ration for Nova Scotians. The attendance, however, was probably as good as last year.

The beef cattle were a very creditable show, and a marked improvement on former years, especially in point of uniformity and symmetry of form. There was only one animal in the building that would not be considered a suitable animal for the show-ring.

W. W. Black, of Amherst, was out in force, with twenty-five head of Herefords and grades, eleven of which were pure-bred Herefords. This was certainly a splendid exhibit, and the uniformity of type is a great credit to Mr. Black as a breeder, while the bloom and finish of the stock is a strong recommendation of the Hereford as a feeder, and to Mr. Black and his indefatigable herdsman, Wm. Robertson, as stockmen.

On the next row was almost as good a show, put up by Mr. F. W. Thompson, of Fort Lawrence, containing twenty-six head, ten of which are pure-bred Shorthorn. This herd was also brought out in splendid form, and if some of the young stuff is not quite so ripe as Mr. Black's, it may be none the worse for carrying over for another year.

C. A. Archibald, of Truro, had his well-known herd of roan and white Shorthorns out in first-class shape, numbering eleven head, with one Shorthorn and one Ayrshire in the dairy stable.

Other exhibitors of beef cattle were: C. R. H. Starr & Son, of Port Williams; Blake Eaton, Canard; J. R. Coates, Nappan; Harold Vernon, of Minudie (who won the Giles cup last year); Percy Starr, and A. N. Giffon, of Kentville, and several others, with from one to four animals each.

Judging began on Tuesday morning, with Prof. M. Cummings and Duncan Anderson in the ring as judges.

The first class judged was grade steers over three years old. There were four entries, three of which were smooth, thick-fleshed steers, and quite well entitled to a place in the show-ring. First went to W. W. Black, on a very heavy, thick-fleshed roan, with rather too much daylight under him, but a good feeder, and very tidy for such a massive steer. F. W. Thompson took second, and third on good, low-set, well-quartered steers, not so well finished as the first-prize steer.

In grade steers, over two and under three years, there were seven entries, and all really good animals, of the kind that are profitable to both feeder and consumer. W. W. Black took first on a Hereford grade, of the low-down, thick-set, even-fleshed type; F. W. Thompson second and third on a pair of tidy roans, with extra good quarters and good handlers; fourth went to Blake Eaton, on a rich red, showing lots of good breeding, but hardly in the same fit as those placed above him.

In grade steers, one year and under two, ten splendid specimens of Shorthorn and Hereford grades faced the judges. W. W. Black showed two Hereford-

Angus grades, one of which is a full brother to the steer "Dewey," with which Mr. Black won the sweepstakes at the Pan-American two years ago. This was a pretty hard class to judge, and several really good steers had to go from the ring without a ribbon. The judges won the respect of both exhibitors and spectators by the careful and painstaking manner in which they did their work, and after careful consideration the brother of "Dewey" was placed first. This steer also won for Mr. Black the "Giles" cup this year. This cup is probably the most coveted trophy of the show, and has to be won three times to become the property of the winner. Mr. Black's other Hereford-Angus grade was placed second, and F. W. Thompson took third. Prof. Cumming, in commenting on this class, said that they were all exceptionally good animals, and speak more for the advancement of the beef industry in the Maritime Provinces than any words.

Steers under one year were six nice straight calves, three of which, being Herefords, carried their pedigree in their faces as well as on their backs; the other three showed lots of Shorthorn breeding. W. W. Black took first, F. W. Thompson second, J. B. Etter third, Albert Anderson fourth, E. S. Congdon fifth, F. W. Thompson sixth.

In calves under six months there were five entries. First went to W. W. Black, on another Hereford-Angus grade; second to F. W. Thompson; third to W. O. Bowser; fourth, Thos. J. Etter; and fifth, Arthur Etter.

The class for cows over three years old brought out six well-bred Shorthorn grades. First place went to Edwin Forrest, of Amherst Point, on an exceedingly showy cow, with extra good rib and loin, perhaps a little light in the quarter and short back of the hooks. W. W. Black came second, on a more massive cow, perhaps hardly as well covered; Harold Vernon third, and J. R. Coates fourth, on good, big, broad-backed cows, showing good breeding.

Heifers, two years old and under three, W. W. Black first, on a model Hereford heifer, low-set, thick-fleshed, and a small proportion of waste; second and third went to F. W. Thompson, on heifers sired by his old herd bull, Count Minto.

In yearling heifers, W. W. Black won first and second, on two Sir Horace calves. It is a notable fact that among the young grade stock all of the first prizes were won by steers or heifers sired by Sir Horace, or from dams sired by him, thus demonstrating Mr. Black's wisdom in purchasing this son of the great Corrector when he was founding his herd. Third and fourth went to F. W. Thompson, on two roans sired by Count Minto.

Heifer calves brought out nine entries, all of which were good, and most of them in splendid shape. F. W. Thompson won first on a remarkably ripe one; W. W. Black second; Arthur Etter third.

In the classes for pure-bred Shorthorns, and for pure Hereford and Angus cattle, the competition was not so keen, though in several classes a new exhibitor would step in to divide the honors with C. A. Archibald and F. W. Thompson in the Shorthorns, or W. W. Black in the Herefords and Angus.

The many and valuable special prizes offered by the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and by private individuals and firms, were keenly competed for, especially as some of them were offered expressly for animals that had not taken prizes in the regular classes, thus widening the range of competition.

In the dairy stable Logan Bros., of Amherst Point, had six Holsteins, three cows over three years old, and

three under three years. One of these cows gave 107 lbs. of milk in the two days, testing four per cent. fat, and one of the heifers gave 99 lbs. of milk in the two days testing considerably over three per cent.

In Jerseys, Jas. E. Baker, of Barronsfield, won first; H. S. Pipes, of Amherst, second and third.

The Ayrshires only had one representative this year, but this was a good imported cow, Gypsy of Hillhouse, bred by Jas. Howie, of Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

The Shorthorns were represented by C. A. Archibald's Red Rose; Donald McIntyre, of Minudie, showing Maggie O'Keefe, and F. W. Thompson, Miss Dora.

The Shorthorns did not make a particularly good showing, and we would say that the Shorthorns in the Maritime Provinces appear to be more of a beef breed than general-purpose.

In grades, Hubert Logan won first on a grade Holstein; W. N. Boomer was second, with the grade Shorthorn that took first last year, and J. R. Semple, of Brule, third, with a Guernsey grade. In grade heifers, M. P. Pike, Amherst, won first on an Ayrshire grade; F. J. Holmes second, and Hubert Logan, Amherst, third, on a grade Holstein.

The exhibit of sheep was about as large as last year, but of much even quality. The nice exhibit that was put on last year by Chamcook Farm, of St. Andrews, was not at the fair this year, but J. I. Stewart, Logan Bros., and T. W. Kellor, of Amherst Point, and Jas. E. Baker, of Barronsfield, had creditable flocks, brought out in very fine condition. One of Mr. Logan's lambs, about eight months old, weighs 160 pounds, and is a perfect beauty. This firm showed 34 head of Shropshires and Shropshire grades, most of the flock being sired by an excellent Shropshire ram that Mr. Logan purchased from Mr. Wilson, of Ontario, three years ago.

James E. Baker, of Barronsfield, had an excellent flock of Oxford Downs. J. I. Stewart, of Amherst Point, showed Shropshires, and T. W. Kellor Leicester grades.

Hogs were more numerous than last year, and very much more of the bacon type. Mr. J. W. Callbeck, of P. E. I., who put up such a large and creditable exhibit last year, was not here this year, but the pens were occupied by contributions from the herds of T. T. Trenholm, of Amherst, with Yorkshires; Jas. E. Baker, Barronsfield, Jersey Reds; Holmes Bros., Amherst, Yorkshires and Berkshires; John and James Roper, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., with Tamworths, and C. F. Rogers, of Woodstock, N.B., with Yorkshires. Logan Bros., and Jas. I. Stewart, of Amherst, had a fine lot of Yorkshires and Berkshires, both in the pure-bred and grade classes. J. R. Semple, of Brule, N. S., had some lengthy Berks, from stock imported from R. P. Snell, of Snelgrove.

The block test included seven carcasses of beef, twenty-two of mutton, and about forty of hogs. Most of the beef and mutton carcasses were too fat for profit to the consumer, but there was a great improvement in the bacon carcasses over former shows, and several almost ideal bacon carcasses were shown.

The evening programmes were of a high order; the addresses of Prof. C. C. James, on "Agricultural Education" and "The New Agriculture," were listened to by large audiences. Prof. James recounted the changes in agriculture, from the log house in the clearing, with the "patch" of wheat reaped with the sickle, to the frame or brick farmhouse and basement stable of to-day, and the large acreage handled by the modern



We've Seen Them More Anxious.

self-binder, in a forcible and interesting manner, and endeavored to impress the farmers of the Maritime Provinces with the fact that if they would compete with the farmers of the West, they must use all the modern farm machinery they possibly could, so as to get as much as possible out of their labor.

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gave an interesting and instructive address on feeding swine, and advocated having warm quarters for hogs in winter; also the pasturing of hogs on rape and clover in summer, but stated that hogs could be finished much more quickly in smaller quarters, though at slightly increased cost. Speaking of the use of the different stock foods, he said they are nearly all good, but cost more than they are worth, and that it was not advisable to feed any of them for any considerable length of time, though it might be profitable to feed some of them for a while as a condiment to any animal that is out of condition.

Dr. Fletcher's address on "Insects injurious to live stock" was full of valuable information, and gave convenient and cheap remedies for ridding stock of these pests. Dr. Fletcher is a regular walking encyclopedia on these subjects, and always has a ready and pertinent answer to any question that may be asked.

Prof. M. Cumming, of Guelph, who is soon to take charge of the new College of Agriculture at Truro, N. S., created an exceedingly favorable impression, both in the judging-ring and on the evening platform, and we have no doubt that the people of the Maritime Provinces will receive him with open arms, and do all in their power to help him make his work a success.

Value of Special Breeding.

One of the most striking illustrations of the value of specially-bred cows is given by the *Prairie Farmer*. It is a picture of two cows. One is a Holstein; the other is, evidently, a Shorthorn dual-purpose animal. These animals were in the herd of H. B. Gurler, of Illinois. The Holstein made a net profit from butter of \$48.94; the Shorthorn made a net profit of \$17.00. The picture shows that while she is a beefy animal, she is defective in some points as a beef animal. Now, the greatest argument of the advocates of a dual-purpose cow is that she is suited to the great number of farmers who are not specially dairymen nor beef-breeders, and who want an animal which will give some milk, and at the same time raise salable veal calves or beef animals. Now, as every farmer has an interest in butter to some extent, can he afford to keep an animal that makes but \$17.00 profit from butter, simply because she will raise a calf that the butchers want? In other words, would it not take an extraordinary calf to make up the difference between the Holstein and the Shorthorn of \$31.94 a year? Then, too, it is, of course, to be remembered that the Holstein would supply a calf of good size, and if it was a heifer calf from such a cow, would it not command from a dairyman a larger price than the beef calf of the dual-purpose animal? In short, does it pay any farmer to keep an animal that loses him \$31.94 in dairy product, merely because she will bring him a veal of greater value as a veal than the dairy cow will? It seems to us to be simply a business proposition, and it does not matter that the farmer is not altogether a dairyman. If he is a farmer, he certainly has some interest in what a cow will do in butter.—[*Practical Farmer*.

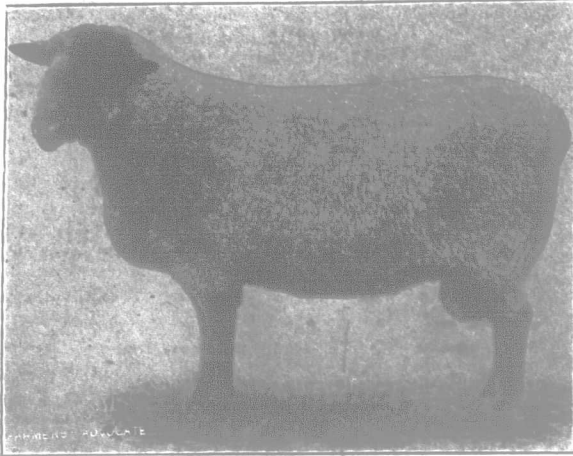
Suffolk Sheep.

Suffolk sheep are a composite breed whose central home is in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge and Essex, but they are also found in many other counties in England. They are the outcome of the crossing of Southdown rams upon ewes of the old Norfolk breed, which continued to a greater or less extent until the middle of the nineteenth century. The old Norfolks are described as having long bodies and limbs, but were robust, carrying their heads erect, and both sexes having horns. The fleece was fine and silky, the color of the face and feet jet black, and they were hardy and prolific. The improved Suffolks are larger than the Southdowns and Shropshires, and nearly as large as the Hampshires and Oxfords. They may be described as, in general appearance, of pleasing outline, good carriage and symmetry of development, inclined to long in body, medium strength of bone, head medium in size, inclined to long, and covered with fine short glossy black hair, ears of medium length and fineness. Fleece moderately short, with fine lustrous fibre, and without tendency to mat or felt together, or to shade off into dark or gray wool. The fleece should cover the whole body, except the head, and the legs below the knee, and the skin should be soft and of a pink color. Their wool is about as fine as that of Shropshires, and the average fleece may be put at seven to nine pounds, unwashed.

They were first called Suffolk Downs in 1859, when classes were made for them at the show held by the Suffolk Agricultural Society. They are well adapted to either grazing or folding, are active and hardy, mature early, owing to the good qualities of the ewes. The quality of their meat is superior, being fine grained, juicy and well mixed, the lean with the fat. The average weight

of rams at maturity and in good condition may be put at about 240 lbs., and of ewes at 185 lbs., though show sheep in high condition often exceed these weights. Suffolks invariably stand high in the competition at the Smithfield and other fat-stock shows in England. The first-prize pen of three yearling wethers at Smithfield Show, 1904, weighed 932 lbs., an average of 310 lbs., and the first-prize pen of wether lambs weighed 661 lbs., or an average of 220 lbs. In the dressed-carcass competitions they invariably rank high. Suffolks have been exported from England to several countries in Europe, to South America, the United States and Canada. The first importation to Canada was in 1888, by B. W. Sewell, Fredericton, N. B. The Suffolk Society of England was organized in 1886, and seventeen volumes of the flockbook have been issued. The secretary and editor is Mr. Ernest Prentice, 64 Oxford, Ipswich, England.

The American Suffolk Flock Registry Association was established in 1802, and the secretary is Mr. Geo. W. Franklin, Des Moines, Iowa. There are flocks in Ontario and in Iowa, which is the chief center of their distribution in America, but there are flocks in several other States and in other Provinces of the Dominion. Since so much importance is now attached to quality of meat, fineness of wool and early maturity, Suffolk sheep would appear to merit more general favor.



Suffolk Ram.

Smithfield Show.

For upwards a century this society has held its annual exhibition of fat stock, and despite the sameness of the show year after year, it is a remarkable fact to note that the public attendance continues as large as ever. It is the one show at which is exhibited the most fully-developed and typical specimens of the different breeds of British cattle, sheep and swine.

With a view of treating every breed on an equality, and showing preference to none, the reference in this review is that which appears in the official catalogue of the show. The only exception to this rule is in respect to the winners of the challenge cup and champion prizes. This year's winner of the 100-gs. champion prize, and the £50 silver cup for the best beast in the show, was Jewel, a very fine short-pedigreed Shorthorn heifer, aged two years and nine months, property of the Earl of Roseberry, and bred by Mr. John Ross, of Meikle Tarrel, Scotland, sired by Challenger, and out of Sweetie 3rd, whose sire was that notable bull, Ringleader. Her live weight was 1,754 lbs. The reserve number for the above honors was Lord Strathmore's Vintage of Glamis, a splendid Aberdeen-Angus heifer just under three years of age, that carried all before her in her class, her live weight being 1,792 lbs. The £25 cup, for the best beast of under two years, a cross-bred (Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn) heifer, was owned and bred by Mr. John Ross, whose name is given above. The reserve number for this honor was a cross-bred steer, bred and owned by J. McWilliam, of Stonytown, Scotland. The best steer or ox was a two-year-old Devon steer, from H. M. the King's herd at Windsor, and this animal also won H. M. Challenge Cup for the best beast in the show, bred by the exhibitor. The reserve number for the best steer or ox was a specially-fed Galloway sent by Messrs. T. Biggar & Sons.

The champion pen of sheep in the show that won the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup, and also the fifty guineas prize for the best pen of short-wooled sheep was a pen of Southdown yearling wethers, owned by H. M. the King, a pen of most superior merit and quality. The reserve number to the Challenge Cup went to Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons for their equally good pen of Lincoln yearling wethers, that won the champion prize of £50 in the long-wooled section, an honor which these breeders have now won for two successive years.

The champion pen of two pigs, any breed, were sent by Mr. A. Brown, from his specially good herd of Berkshires, and it was generally admitted that this particular pen of pigs was of the highest merit and quality, quite one of the best pens that has won this honor for many years, the reserve

for which went to the same owner's first-prize pen of the same breed in another class.

CATTLE.

Devons.—The leading winners were H. M. the King, J. C. Williams, the Hon. C. B. Portman. The average daily gain of the three classes, a classification common to all breeds—that is, steers under two, steers two and under three, and heifers under three—were as follows: 1 lb. 11.54 ozs.; 1 lb. 8.48 ozs., and 1 lb. 6.13 ozs. The highest individual gain of any animal in the section was 1 lb. 15.99 ozs.

Herefords.—H. M. the King, Lord Llangatock, and the Hon. G. F. Wynn were the leading winners. The average daily gain of the three classes was as follows: young steers, 2 lbs. 1.96 ozs.; old steers, 1 lb. 11.65 ozs.; heifers, 1 lb. 10.42 ozs.; and 2 lbs. 3.20 ozs. was the highest average daily gain of this breed.

Shorthorns.—H. M. the King and the Earl of Roseberry won the leading honors in this section. The average daily gain made in the three classes was as follows: Young steers, 2 lbs. 1.71 ozs.; old steers, 1 lb. 12.14 ozs.; and heifers, 1 lb. 11.94 ozs. The largest daily gain in the section was that of 2 lbs. 9.46 ozs., made by the first-prize steer under two years.

Aberdeen-Angus.—The Earl of Strathmore, Capt. A. Sterling and Mr. T. Wotton were the winners of the leading awards. The steers under two showed an average daily gain of 1 lb. 15.49 ozs., the older steers one of 1 lb. 13.60 ozs., and the heifers 1 lb. 8.48 ozs. An unnoticed young steer gave the highest daily gain, 2 lbs. 3.13 ozs.

Galloways.—Sir John Swinburne, Messrs. T. Biggar & Sons and A. Palmer were the leading winners. The average daily gain in the young steer class was 1 lb. 12.03, in the older steer class 1 lb. 8.91, and in the heifer class 1 lb. 4.85. The third-prize young steer gave the highest daily gain in the section, 1 lb. 14.14 ozs.

Cross-breeds.—There were four classes in this section, instead of three—two for heifers and two for steers. Sir W. O. Moseley, Messrs. John Ross, James McWilliam and T. B. Earle won the leading honors in these classes. The younger steer class gave an average daily gain of 2 lbs. 2.31 ozs., and the older class 1 lb. 12.64 ozs. The under-two-year-old heifers gave an average daily gain of 2 lb. 1.12 ozs., and the older heifers that of 1 lb. 9.33 ozs. The highest daily gain of any single animal in these four classes were 2 lbs. 10.22 ozs., made by the young steer that was fourth in the yearling class.

SHEEP.

To avoid repetition, it may be stated that the classification throughout this section was uniform for each breed, as follows: For pens of three wether lambs under twelve months of age, a point to which special attention is directed, when comparison is being made of the average daily gains, shown in the following summary, and for pens of three wethers above twelve and not exceeding twenty-four months of age.

Leicesters.—The lambs gave an average daily gain of 10.77 ozs., and the yearling wethers, 7.69 ozs. The highest daily gain for lambs was 11.54 ozs., and for wethers 7.90 ozs. The leading winners were Messrs. E. F. Jordan and S. Perry Herrick.

Cotswolds.—Messrs. W. T. Garne and F. Craddock were the only competitors in these classes. The former exhibiting a pen of yearling wethers, with an average daily gain of 7.26 ozs., and the latter a pen of lambs showing a daily gain of 10.57 ozs.

Lincolns.—The lamb class gave the notable average daily gain of 12.03 ozs., the heaviest pen in the class showing one of 12.81 ozs. The wether class had an average daily gain of 8.62 ozs., and its heaviest pen worked out at 8.67 ozs. per day. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons and Henry Dudding were the leading winners.

Kent or Romney Marsh.—The lamb class showed an average daily gain of 9.74, its highest one being 10.97 ozs. The wether class averaged 6.74 ozs. per day, and the heaviest pen worked out at 7.24 ozs. Messrs. Henry Rigden, T. Wotton, and Capt. Webb were the leading winners.

Other Long-wooled Breeds.—A mixed class of South Devon sheep and Devon long-wooled sheep. The former breed won the leading honors, and they were owned by Messrs. J. W. Hallett and J. P. Matthews & Son. The average daily gain of the lamb class was 10.72 ozs., and of the wether class 6.22 ozs. The heaviest pen of lambs gave an average daily gain of 13.05 ozs., the highest in the show, and the heaviest wethers showed an average daily gain of 7.00 ozs.

Southdowns.—Lord Ellesmere and Mr. E. Henty won the cash prizes in the lamb class. The highest average daily gain in it was 9.77 ozs., and the fifteen entries averaged 8.45 ozs. H. M. the King and the Duke of Richmond were the leading winners in the wether class; 5.69 ozs. was the best daily gain in it, and it averaged all through 5.03 ozs.

Hampshire Down.—Mr. Jas. Flower won with ease the leading honors in this section, his pen and that from Sir W. G. Pearce each gave an average daily gain of 11.30 ozs., the highest average daily gain in the class, which, as a whole,

gave one of 10.02 ozs. Mr. J. Joyce won in the wether class, in which the highest average daily gain was 7.68 ozs., made by Sir W. G. Pearce's second-prize pen, the whole class giving an average of 6.74 ozs.

Suffolks.—The average daily gain of the lamb class of this breed was 10.48 ozs., and for the wethers 7.61 ozs. The heaviest pen of lambs, exhibited by Mr. H. E. Smith, gave an average daily gain of 12.17 ozs., and the same exhibitor's pen of wethers 7.65 ozs.

Shropshires.—The average daily gain of the lambs was 9.05 ozs.; the heaviest pen gave 10.20 ozs. The average of the wether class was 6.42 ozs., and its heaviest pen gave 6.75 ozs. Messrs. P. L. Mills and R. P. Cooper were the principal winners.

Oxford Downs.—The lamb class ranged from 12.25 ozs. per day in daily gain, and its average was 10.66 ozs. The corresponding figures in the wether class were 8.31 ozs., and 6.83 ozs. Mr. J. T. Hobbs was leading winner.

Dorset Horns.—Sir A. Cope and Mr. J. Kidner shared the honors in this breed. The former pen of lambs gave an average daily gain of 8.94 ozs., and the wethers owned by the last named an average daily gain of 6.65 ozs.

English Cross-breeds.—The development of these was very noticeable. Two pens in the lamb class gave an average daily gain of 11.75 ozs., and the whole class one of 10.96 ozs. The wethers ranged from 7.83 ozs. per day to 5.74 ozs., and averaged 6.98 ozs.

The Scotch crosses gave an average of 9.40 ozs. for the lambs, with the top average of 11.10 ozs., and the wether class showed an average of 7.34 ozs. The new class for Ryeland wethers, in which Messrs. W. T. Barneby and W. H. Davies were leading winners, gave an average daily gain of 4.99 ozs.

PIGS.

The several breeds were allotted two classes, one for pigs under nine months, and the other for pigs above nine months and under twelve months, and the average daily gain made by each of the breeds given below in their two classes are as follows: Small White, 12.95 ozs. and 10.80 ozs.; Middle White, 1 lb. 2.56 ozs. and 1 lb. 1.15 ozs.; Large White, 1 lb. 4.01 ozs. and 1 lb. 3.00 ozs.; Large Black, 1 lb. 6.98 ozs. and 1 lb. 4.28 ozs.; Berkshires, 1 lb. 3.87 ozs. and 1 lb. 3.54 ozs.; Tamworth, 1 lb. 1.58 ozs. and 1 lb. 1.00 ozs.; any distinct or cross breed, 1 lb. 3.05 ozs. and 1 lb. 4.42 ozs.

Breed Booming and Registers.

"Proposals that the headquarters of a breed society should become a trading propaganda will not do. The secretary of a breed society should be in a position to give all desired information to foreign inquirers when the questions are of a general nature. But he runs risk of getting into trouble when men expect him to act as pilot to those who come here to purchase. The analogy of what Mr. Thornton does for Shorthorns is precisely what the breeders of A.-A. cattle were not aiming at in their speeches on Saturday night. Mr. Thornton is not officially connected with the breed society. His business is a personal concern, and his work a propaganda for Shorthorns, in which he is not responsible save to himself and his clients on a purely business footing. The duty of a breed society and its officials is to keep the record clean. The less accessible it is, and the greater the need for doing business by correspondence, the more hope is there that the breeders will give careful heed to their own share of the duty."—[Scottish Farmer.]

FARM.

Wood Ashes as Fertilizer.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Having noticed a number of inquiries as to the value of wood ashes used on the land for different crops as a fertilizer, I have waited for reports of some practical results from their use, but as yet have seen none in the different replies on the subject. I would like to give my practical experience with the use of them on my farm. The kind of ashes I used were from the ordinary woods, such as maple, beech, elm, ash, etc., and unleached.

In the spring of 1902 I had twelve acres prepared for spring seeding, being plowed the fall previous, and underdrained; and through the winter and early spring a moderate coat of manure was applied to the whole field. As my farm is only a few minutes' drive from the town, I had no difficulty in getting plenty of ashes from the factories and mills. We tested one acre of the field to see what the result would be from an additional coat of ashes. I might mention here that the soil was of the same quality throughout the field. On one acre was put eight loads of ashes, consisting of 25 bushels each, at five cents per bushel, making a total of \$10, plus the labor of hauling and spreading, making in all \$13.

Now, one would naturally look for good results from this outlay, but I am sorry to say I was much disappointed. The acre in question produced at threshing only five bushels per acre more than the rest of the field, and there was no apparent difference in the quan-

tity of straw. This first crop was peas, oats, spring wheat, and barley, mixed. Since then I have grown two crops, consisting of wheat and hay, and I must say I have not been recompensed for my expense and work.

I have tested ashes on meadows, orchards, and the garden, and have come to the conclusion that it will not pay to buy ashes, even at five cents per bushel, except for my apple orchard, where the growth and improvement has been very marked.

I think if we farmers allow no manure to waste,



Pure-bred Lincoln Yearling Wether.

First and breed champion at the St. Louis, Chicago International Exhibition, and the Ontario Winter Fair, 1904. Exhibited by John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ontario.

and grow plenty of clover, which is the cheapest fertilizer, it will not be necessary to buy ashes.

The inquirer about ashes reminds me of a farmer who once lived beside me. He had a fine crop of hay which he cut, and, being of an easy-going nature, left it in the field all winter. When starting to plow in the spring he burnt the cocks of hay, giving as a reason that "ashes is awful good for the land."

Oxford Co., Ont.

J. C. S.

The Grazing of Wood-lots.—III.

By Judson F. Clark, Ph. D.

The grazing of woodlands by live stock is always more or less injurious. The amount of injury inflicted in any particular case will depend on the kind of live stock grazed, the relative abundance or scarcity of food, the character of the soil, the age of the stand, and the kind of trees.

Grazing may be injurious in two distinct ways:

1. In destroying more or less completely the natural reproduction of young trees, on which the future of the wood-lot depends, and
2. In influencing adversely the moisture conditions



Pure-bred Lincoln Yearling Ewe.

First at London, St. Louis and Chicago. Imported and exhibited by John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont. (See Gossip.)

obtaining in the soil, and thereby diminishing the rate of growth of the trees.

Every one who has observed a heavily-grazed wood-lot must have noticed an absence of young trees, which are so necessary to replace the mature trees which are removed from time to time. If the wood-lot has not been so heavily grazed there may be a fair representation of younger trees present, but on examination they will be found to consist largely of the inferior kinds. It is a point of prime importance that all kinds of live stock prefer the foliage of such valuable trees as

the tulip (whitewood), basswood, chestnut, maple, ashes and oaks, to that of the hop, hornbeam, blue beech, sassafras, beech, thorn, and the like, and wherever grazing is practiced at all, the young trees of the best species will suffer greatly, thus giving an undue advantage to the more worthless kinds.

The injury done the reproduction in a broad-leaved (hardwood) stand, is much greater than where the stand is of conifers, for the reason that domestic animals do not, as a rule, willingly browse on the foliage of evergreens. The injury is very great, nevertheless, even where the stand is coniferous, in that the young trees during their first two or three years are so tiny and resemble the grass in which they are growing so closely that they are unintentionally eaten in large numbers. Many others are destroyed by the treading of the stock, the presence of which also makes for unfavorable conditions for germination of the seeds.

An adequate supply of available moisture is the point of greatest importance in determining the quality of any soil for tree growth. That grazing is very effective in reducing the amount of available moisture in a soil may best be shown to the eye by examining a wood-lot in which the trees grew to their full height under natural conditions, and which was subsequently grazed. Under these circumstances it will be found that many of the trees which should still be in their prime are dying at the top. It is also a fact that their vigor of growth is greatly impaired. This latter, however, is not at all evident to the eye, for no one can, without a series of very careful measurements, determine how much wood is annually produced on an acre, and no farmer has either the knowledge or the skill to make such a determination. It may be stated in general terms that few wood-lots which have been grazed for ten years produce more than half their natural yield of wood; the heavier the grazing and the longer it be continued the less will be the annual product. Many wood-lots which have been heavily grazed for twenty-five or thirty years are yielding today less than 30% of their former production.

This injury to the soil moisture is due to the destruction of the young trees and other undergrowth, which is needed to act as a soil cover, and to the injury caused by the treading of the soil by the animals.

The destruction of the undergrowth allows much light to reach the soil, with the result (a) that it becomes clothed with grasses and other moisture-robbing weeds; (b) this light also gradually but certainly lessens the humus in the soil, and thereby its moisture-holding capacity; and (c) by raising the soil temperature increases the amount of moisture directly evaporated. The destruction of the undergrowth also admits the wind to the soil, drying it out by direct evaporation, and robbing it of its natural mulch and fertilizer, the fallen leaves, by blowing them from the exposed parts into irregular piles, or as often happens, entirely out of the wood-lot.

The treading of the soil by the stock largely destroys the mulch value of the fallen leaves, and compacts the surface of the soil, and thereby greatly increases the surface run off during heavy summer showers. The importance of this latter point will be appreciated when it is recalled that during the dry seasons a considerable proportion of the precipitation occurs in the form of thunder showers.

Sheep are more destructive in the wood-lot than horses, and horses than cattle. The fine-wooled sheep are more destructive than the coarse-wooled breeds. Hogs are not injurious, except when the nuts and acorns, of which they are very fond, are needed to secure a reproduction, in which case they should be excluded for a few years, till the young trees are well established.

Permanent Pasture.

A correspondent in Western Ontario asks for a suggestion as to what varieties of grass he should sow for a permanent pasture on a clay loam. Sheep will be the principal stock kept.

This question of permanent pastures is one upon which different opinions are held. Some farmers would not have such, but prefer to rotate the crops on all their land, while others prefer a pasture of natural grasses; and others, again, are loud in their praises of alfalfa and orchard grass, and blue grass and red-top. We rather prefer to keep the crops in rotation, except under certain conditions, as, for instance, where the land is rough, or where more land is held than can be cultivated thoroughly. For the purpose of our correspondent, we would suggest sowing about twelve to fifteen pounds of alfalfa per acre, five or six pounds of orchard grass, the same of blue grass, and white clover, and some red-top, in a thinly-sown nurse crop of barley or oats. The treatment we would give would depend upon the proportion of the grasses that grew. The first fall after sowing, no stock should be allowed on the field, and none the following spring, until the crop has become well established. If it were necessary, we would go over the field and sow seed wherever the stand was not thick enough as soon as the nurse crop was off. It sometimes requires a little perseverance to get alfalfa to grow, but it is well worth the trouble.

Enclosed find \$1.50, my subscription for the "Farmer's Advocate." I thought I could do without it, but it seems lonesome without it. JOHN COWAN, Charleston, Ont.

Fertilizers for Sugar Beets.

A Kent Co., Ont., farmer, whose land is a little run down, wants to grow sugar beets. Provided he has not enough farm manure, he desires a statement in the "Farmer's Advocate" of what fertilizers should be purchased, and what quantities per acre should be applied.

It is true that when the crowns and tops of beets are left on the field the growth of sugar beets does not take a very large amount of plant food away from the land. It is, however, equally true that to secure the best results, both in tons per acre and high sugar content, there must be a large amount of available plant food in the soil. Nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and lime are the four constituents most needed by the plant. In some experimental work which we have done with fertilizers on land in good condition, we found that nitrate of soda increased the yield of beets per acre, but decreased the percentage of sugar. Potash used alone also increased the yield, and, like the nitrate of soda, decreased the percentage of sugar, but when phosphoric acid was used along with the potash, the yield was slightly increased and the sugar content was very much higher. Nitrogen and potash are both needed to force large growth and phosphoric acid must be used with them to hasten maturity. On soils which are in a run-down condition, I think it would be necessary to apply all three of these constituents; 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 150 lbs. of muriate of potash, and 300 lbs. of superphosphate per acre would, I think, be about the proper quantities to apply. They should be applied as a top-dressing and harrowed into the ground just previous to sowing. One-half of the nitrate of soda should be saved, and applied after the beets are well up, or about the time they are thinned. On clay soils, lime, applied at the rate of a ton or a ton and a half per acre, may give good results. It is taken up in considerable quantities by the beets, and it also tends to bring potash into an available condition in such soils. I would, however, strongly advise sugar-beet growers to experiment in a small way before going largely into the use of these fertilizers. Moreover, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that fertilizers will not take the place of cultivation. It is only when the land is in such a state of cultivation that the roots of the plant have free access to all parts of the soil that the plant food supplied is recovered, and that proper returns can be got for the fertilizers used.

R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Remodelling Barn.

I intend remodelling my barn next summer, and putting a self-supporting hip-roof on it. The barn is 42 x 76 feet. The self-supporting hip-roof, which is built without a purline plate or post, has proven all right in this township, but the gable ends are weak, having no support except the scantling extending from the plate, or girt, to the rafter, which is necessarily long, owing to the extra height of the hip-roof. My lower rafters will be eighteen feet long, and the upper ones sixteen feet, which make a roof between eighteen and twenty feet above the plates on which it rests. If some of your mechanical subscribers could suggest a stronger gable-end construction, we would have an ideal roof.

Hastings Co., Ont. F. A. COMERFORD.

Prince Edward Co.

Most of the farmers here had their fall plowing completed before the hard frost of December 2nd came, and it was well that they had, as this frost put a stop to all operations of that kind.

With the abundance of rain we had last summer and fall, there would seem to be no fear of a scarcity of water; yet there is that difficulty, a great many all over the county are complaining of their cisterns being dry and their wells nearly so.

There seems to be plenty of fodder throughout the county to winter the stock that is being kept, yet the crop of this year was not up to that of last, either in grain or straw production.

The price of apples has been very discouraging, and, consequently, a great many have gone to waste, for the packers would only take the choicest, and the price given by evaporators was so low that it hardly paid for picking and hauling.

Bacon hogs have taken another drop, and there seems little prospect for advance at the present time.

All the cheese factories have closed, and despite the low price of cheese this season, they report a fairly prosperous season. Butter is reported very scarce, and those who failed to bargain for it early in the season are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining their winter supply, as the farmers' wives say that since the winter started the cows have fallen off so in their milk that they will hardly have enough for themselves. Eggs sell at 25c. per dozen, and are hard to procure at that. Turkeys are very high again, and very scarce, owing to the cold, wet summer, which was bad for turkey-raising. Chickens are also a good price, and are not as scarce as last season.

Beef is very cheap, owing to the fact that a great many cows are being marketed because of the low price of cheese.

A. S. W.

Back to the Farm.

Things on the farm are changing, and we already observe, if we watch the barometer of social life, that there is a tendency to get back to the country. Fifteen years ago, for instance, less than fifty per cent of the population were moving countryward; in 1900, the statistics show that seventy per cent. were seeking out homes in rural districts, and it is likely that the proportion now going away from the city reaches seventy-five per cent. At last, with Solomon, they are discovering that "all is vanity" in the cities; that friendships are difficult, that the neighbors don't know the names one of the other; that noise, dirt, confusion are there, and the struggle to live is at the desperate stage all the time.

The telephone, the trolley line, free rural mail delivery—these are mitigating the unsocial side of rural life, and the beauty of nature is doing the rest. Intelligent men and women, seeking the health of their families, physical, moral and spiritual, are taking up homes where acres abound, and are giving to rural life something it has lacked before. The practical farmer finds in these additions to his neighborhood circle stimulus and cheer, and the children of the farm and of the families from the city find mutual pleasure in association. The movement is an all-round good one. It marks a new era in rural life, and a change of inestimable value to those with courage enough to pull up stakes and leave the town. It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. —[From Opportunity.



Cross-bred Yearling Wether.

First as under one year at the International and the Ontario Winter Fair, 1903. First and champion long-wool at London, St. Louis and Chicago, 1904. Exhibited by John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ontario.

Good Year with Sugar Beets.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—We are pleased to state that, to date, we have sliced a little over 32,000 tons of beets, and produced about 8,000,000 lbs. of sugar. Our campaign will be completed in the course of a few days.

The growers are thoroughly pleased this year, as the returns received from the crop have been most satisfactory in every way. We will get double the acreage this year we have had previously, and much less work will be involved in securing the same, as the farmers are tendering acreage freely.

Compared with turnips, the beet crop will bring from one-quarter to one-half more per acre, while the labor involved is about the same in either case. We think we can assure you that the beet crop is becoming established in Canada, so far as the farming community is concerned, and that from this time on all the tonnage desired will be supplied.

Thanking you for your interest, we are,
Yours truly,
D. A. GORDON, Manager.
The Wallaceburg Sugar Co., Limited.

Worth \$4.50 a Year.

I cannot refrain from putting in a word for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." It is a very welcome paper at our house, from oldest to youngest, all admire it. It is indeed a "Farmer's Advocate," in every true sense of the word. I wish it all success. Would not be without it for three times the money. May it live long, and never die.

WILLIAM LEXLEY.

Best-growing Satisfactory to Farmers.

A series of twenty important farmers' meetings in the County of Waterloo, Ont., was commenced at Conestogo. Dr. Shuttleworth opened the meeting by brief references to the results of the present season in the growing and delivering of beets. In all, not less than 3,500 measured acres were grown for the Berlin factory by 1,647 farmers, distributed over eighteen different counties. Waterloo County produced for the factory a magnificent crop, of about 15,000 tons, while the outside acreage, distributed over seventeen counties, was grown adjacent to and shipped from about 133 stations, from points reaching out from Waterloo in all directions, approximately one hundred miles. "The campaign just closed has been successful," continued Dr. Shuttleworth, "something over seven million pounds of granulated sugar having been produced, all of which has been marketed as rapidly as manufactured. The factory, therefore, will close its campaign with empty sheds and empty warehouses."

Mr. J. G. Hurst, one of the leading farmers of Conestogo, who grew fifteen acres of beets this year, asked whether we cannot "get a large beet which is also rich in sugar." Mr. Simpson Rennie replied that when land was rich and properly worked it is quite possible, and gave illustrations from the beet fields of Scarboro Township of very large sugar beets testing as high as sixteen per cent. of sugar.

Mr. Simpson Rennie, without doubt one of the most experienced growers of roots in the Province of Ontario, dwelt particularly upon soil cultivation necessary for the best results in the growing of sugar beets, and presented figures, giving relative cost and profit in the cultivation of various farm crops. "The soil of Ontario I consider excellently adapted to the growing of sugar beets. I am glad to see how the farmers in Waterloo County and elsewhere have taken hold of this new agricultural industry, and I am confident there will be a great many more go into the growing of sugar beets when they know the amount of money there is in the crop when properly handled."

"A number of farmers in Scarboro Township began growing beets two years ago. This year there have been no less than thirty carloads shipped from Agincourt in York County, a distance of eighty miles from the factory. Some of those farmers have a considerable distance to haul their beets to the station, and the freight they have to pay is eighty cents per ton. Those farmers grew sugar beets to make money, and not for fun. You in the County of Waterloo have a decided advantage over those growers at a distance, since you can team your beets to the factory, and thereby save the freight. I have here to present to you growers in Waterloo County figures based on actual results of the growers in Scarboro, assuming an average of fifteen tons per acre, which is considered about the average that Scarboro farmers are producing. The following figures, of course, are chiefly made up of items for work, rent of land, etc. and are really earned by the grower, except the items of freight and seed:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Rent of land per acre | \$ 4 00 |
| Manure | 7 00 |
| Fall plowing (twice) | 3 00 |
| Spring cultivation for seeding | 1 25 |
| Sowing | 1 40 |
| Thinning and hoeing (first and second times) | 7 50 |
| Scuffling four or five times | 2 00 |
| Pulling | 1 00 |
| Topping | 7 50 |
| Teaming a distance of 3 miles to station | 7 50 |
| Freight on 15 tons, at 80c. per ton | 12 00 |
| Additional freight on 6 per cent. tare | 90 |
| Eighteen pounds seed, at 10c. per pound | 1 80 |
| Making total cost per acre on a fifteen-ton crop, produced at a distance of 80 miles from the factory, and delivered at Berlin | \$56 85 |
| Taking the average per cent. of sugar of last year's total deliveries, viz., 15.3, these 15 tons would realize at the factory \$5.10 per ton, or a total of | \$76 50 |
| After deducting the above estimated cost | 56 85 |
| We realize a profit of | \$19 65 |
| But to this should be justly added the commercial value of the pulp, viz., | 3 75 |
| And we have a clear net profit of | \$23 40 |

"It must not be forgotten, as above mentioned," continued Mr. Rennie, "that most of the items of estimated cost are sums of money actually earned by the grower, and are based on an allowance of \$3.00 per day for team, and \$1.50 per day for hands."

These figures, as presented, were carefully discussed by Mr. George Wright, of Conestogo, who grew ten acres of beets this year; Messrs. Wm. Scheifele, J. G. Hurst, Johnson Wilkinson, Samuel Shelly, Wm. Hommerich, and others, all of whom are experienced beet-growers. They consider the estimated cost fair, and the actual net profits about as good as were received by themselves for their own beets after teaming them at a distance of eight miles to Berlin.

At Woolwich, following the addresses delivered by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Rennie, Chairman Shantz and Messrs. Shub, Martin, Bauman, Weber, Brubacher, and others, led in a very profitable discussion. Mr. Simpson Rennie emphasized the importance of thorough fall preparation of land, which is better with two plowings

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in the fall, followed by surface preparation for a seed-bed, without plowing in the spring. Mr. Joseph Brubacher asked whether early or late plowing of clover sod was preferable, to which Mr. Rennie replied that "early plowing gives the best results, because the sod becomes more thoroughly decomposed and mixed through the soil."

As checks to beet-growers amounting to \$80,000 had been mailed the previous day, there were some interesting discussions on, and comparisons of returns for the season's crop. Messrs. Frank Shuh, Joseph Brubacher, and others, announced the returns which they had received, and gave figures of the cost of production of the crop, showing profits over and above all cost of production amounting to \$20.00 per acre.

At Waterloo, Dr. Shuttleworth explained that the typically-formed sugar beet is the most profitable to the grower. Its length is about twelve inches, and its diameter at the widest point about one-third of its length, free from side roots, well tapering to the tips. Blank fields, late plowing of sod, cold soils, spring manuring with long, undecomposed strawy manures, have a tendency to produce overgrown, unshapely and unprofitable beets. Mr. Martin Bauman pointed out that overgrown, unshapely beets are often to be found on headlands, which he supposed to be due to blanks caused in turning during cultivation. Mr. Cressman remarked that he had in his field this year on a higher and drier part somewhat unshapely beets that had tested better than more typically shaped beets on lower ground, somewhat wet. Mr. Cressman asked the cause of that. "The cause," Dr. Shuttleworth replied, "was probably due to the fact that the higher and drier ground had produced a greater degree of ripeness."

Mr. Rennie's address on the special preparation of land for the best results, and the profits to be derived from a sugar-beet crop, were listened to with close attention. During the course of his remarks the question was asked by the chairman whether the manurial value of straw should not be credited to the profits of grain-growing, in reply to which Mr. Rennie asked the audience the question, "Which do you consider possesses the higher manurial value—the straw of an acre of grain or the tops and crowns of an acre of sugar beets?" The unanimous opinion was given in favor of the crowns and tops of the sugar beets. "Yes," said Mr. Rennie, "the manurial value of a ton of straw does not exceed more than \$2.89, while the manurial value of tops and crowns of beets considerably exceeds this average." All agreed that the crops of grain following beets show in marked degree that there is a high manurial value added to the soil by the cultivation of the beet crop.

Replying to Mr. Benj. Brubacher as to whether there were not greater profits derived out of grain farming through the feeding of stock, Mr. Rennie said that the growing of beets enabled farmers to buy grain to feed stock, which could often be purchased for less money than the cost of production.

At Centreville, Mr. Jacob B. Shantz explained, that his crop of some twelve acres were large beets, not harvested very early. "The tests," he said, "varied from 14.6 to 16.2. A portion of my patch was not harvested till away on in November, which I thought should have tested somewhat higher than the portion that were harvested somewhat earlier, though the test of these later harvested beets varied from 14 to 15.4. Can you give me an explanation as to the cause of this lower test?" Replying, Dr. Shuttleworth used as an illustration his chart, displaying the occurrence of a second growth, which often happens in moist warm weather to ripe beets, late in the fall. "Your beets," said Dr. Shuttleworth, "were evidently ripe at the time of harvesting the bulk of your field, but before these of which you speak which tested lower were harvested, a second growth had probably occurred to some degree, which is always accompanied by a decrease in the sugar percentage."

Mr. J. R. McCormack remarked that a gentleman had called his attention to the absence in the beet contract of any reference to the pulp, and asked why it was not mentioned. Dr. Shuttleworth explained that pulp was never mentioned in the beet contracts, and is not mentioned in the contract for 1905. The reason for this is that the pulp properly belongs to the company, but is given to the beet-growers in proportion to the beets delivered, providing they desire to take it. This has been announced fully in the press, and in the circular sent out accompanying the contract.

Before the meeting closed it was announced by Dr. Shuttleworth that The Ontario Sugar Co. had decided to distribute free of charge thirty barrels of molasses among thirty stockmen, conditionally, that the parties receiving the molasses would report in writing to the company the results of the feeding of molasses. The plan adopted is to have each of these meetings of the beet-growers, which are now being held throughout Waterloo County, name at least two stockmen, by whom the molasses will be received, and a report of the feeding results made. J. G. Hurst and George Wright, of Conestogo; Tilman S. Shantz and Ira Bauman, of Waterloo; August Janzen and Jacob B. Shantz, of Freport, were selected at the above meetings to make the feeding tests with molasses.

Beet contracts this year are being made voluntarily much more freely than in previous years. The company have made contracts for fully twice as much acreage as last year at this date.

Farmers' Sons Must Advance.

By D. Derbyshire, M. P.

In order to succeed in the pursuit of farming, the farmer's son should in early years be taught to work, which must be regarded as the foremost of life's great lessons. The work should be of a practical character, and be made profitable by adopting advanced methods. It is by the observance of this latter principle that the Province of Ontario has won her prosperity as an agricultural country, the value of her farm property and her products sold showing enormous in-

creases during recent years. The crucial problem in agriculture is to sustain the fertility of the soil, and that this has been measurably accomplished by our excellent system of agricultural education is the best possible evidence of its soundness. The advantage of teaching agriculture in the public schools is that it interests the youth of the country in the scientific side of farming, and shows them that they do not need to go to the "professions" to exercise their intellects. This is one of the most effective means of keeping our boys on the farm, who are by nature suited for that vocation. See that they attend the Agricultural College and get a course, and then every year afterwards drop around for a week or ten days to learn if other useful advanced ideas

DAIRY.

Suggestions to Dairymen and Merchants

A Glasgow merchant, writing to the Montreal Trade Bulletin on the British market for butter, says:

"My firm have had regular shipments from August on to the present date, and the quality in general showed a marked improvement over any previous year. Those butters salted at two and two and a half per cent. arrived in specially fine condition, and owing to their dry and firm texture, were much preferred to the heavier-salted article, which, naturally, showed considerably more moisture. There has been less tendency this year to speculate, and the retail trade, therefore, have received, to a much greater extent than previously, strictly new-made butter, and not goods that have been lying for several months in cold store."

"If those interested in the butter trade in Canada could only realize how detrimental to the interests of the Dominion in general, and to themselves in particular, is the system of placing butter in cold storage against a future rise in the market, they would be less eager to cater for that business. Cold-stored goods are seldom sold here as such, but are offered simply as 'finest creamery butter,' with the result that although the speculator often makes a temporary handsome profit, the general standard of quality of Canadian butter is lowered in the eyes of the general public. Could your Government institute some system of stamping the boxes with the month on which the butters were made, it would have the effect of appreciating the value of new made goods, and considerably depreciating that of goods in cold store, as the latter would then be sold for just what they were."

"In previous years I have noticed in odd lots of Canadian butter, a number of crushed flies scattered throughout the goods, but this year, in several shipments, I notice the fault is much more exaggerated. They, at least, would average one fly to each square inch of butter. Another complaint I have had from a number of retailers this year was on account of small lumps of salt, about the size of a large bean, being prominent right through a number of boxes of several shipments. This, of course, could only be due to the salt not having passed through a sieve when salting the butter."

"In several instances my attention was called to dirt on the sides and top of the butter, caused apparently by the parchment paper having been stored in some dusty corner."

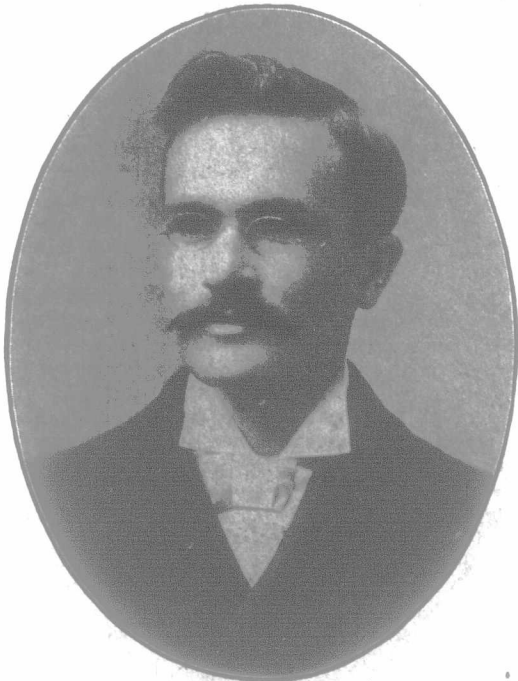
"The consuming public will, in most cases, overlook a slight temporary defect in quality, as that is sometimes beyond the control of the individual; but what they will not excuse is dirt or carelessness of any sort, especially in such a delicate article as butter."

"The Danes will continue to occupy the premier position in this market for high-class quality, regularity of flavor and texture, and cleanliness in packing, and it will only be by the buttermakers in your country giving the fullest attention to every detail, that they may expect to make any headway, or even to hold their own with that enterprising and capable people."

Premiums.

"I have received the reading glass, and microscope, and like them very much." They are all that I expected.
ROBERTSON BROS.
Simcoe, Ont.

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the premium wrist-bag that you sent me. Am very much pleased with it.
J. L. ROSEBRUGH.
Waterloo, Ont.



F. C. Elford.

Newly-elected president Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, and chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa.

are not being worked out. The Agricultural College at Guelph is at the basis of the fabric of agricultural education in Ontario, and the approbation which it has won in the country was well expressed by Prof. Amass, of the Maryland Agricultural College, and director of the Maryland Farmers' Institutes, who, after visiting twelve agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada, unhesitatingly pronounced the institution at Guelph the best for educating the farmer's son for the farm. The institution is now being well



Home of Jas. Irving, Dundas Co., Ont.

Photo by C. C. Pelton; awarded second prize in home photo competition.

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Maine State Dairymen Convene.

The Maine Dairy Association held its annual meeting at Auburn, December 13th to 15th. The best butter scored 97½, the cheese 96, and the lectures were interesting and well attended. The same board of officers was re-elected, F. S. Adams, Bowdoinham, being president, and L. W. Dyer, Woodfords, secretary. In accepting the office for the second time, Mr. Adams said, "I consider it more of an honor to be President of the Maine Dairy Association than to be Governor of the State."

The question of federation of all the agricultural societies of the State was discussed, and steps were taken to this end. In the middle and western States such a federation has been a powerful factor in the interests of agricultural legislation.

Better butter, by Prof. G. M. Gowell, of the U. of M., was the first subject on the programme. This gentleman would like to see a model dairy on wheels going from place to place, with an instructor to teach the details of good buttermaking. In short, he said: "There are two classes of dairymen, those who are in it from choice and those whom circumstances drive to it. The bulk of poor butter is made by the latter class. At the experiment station this is our method: Barns clean, light, well ventilated; no feeding or dust during milking; clean hands and clean overalls for milkers; clean cows; milk passed through absorbent cotton or into well-protected pail; strained into covered cans properly aerated, dropping from 90° to 66°; milk treated thus will keep twenty days. For butter we pasteurize the separated cream, keep it at a temperature of 40° or 50°, and ripen by means of a starter, which we make by heating to 90° sweet skim milk, from a cow fresh—not more than three months—keeping it 24 hours where the temperature will not drop below 60°, when it is ready for use.

Keep out the milk of the stripper, for mischief in taste and churn is traceable to her. A cow must be in sympathy with her food, and any change be made gradually. Turnips should only be fed after milking—one at first, then increase gradually to half a bushel.

Z. A. Gilbert outlined the work of the association, and C. S. Stetson spoke of the outlook for the Maine farmer, and was very optimistic in his views.

Straws picked up by the wayside were wafted over the convention by R. W. Ellis, a veteran farmer, who had recently made a trip through the State, and had arrived at the following conclusions:

Fall feed the pastures; not too close, however. When second growth is not worth cutting let the cattle feed.

Have the cows fresh in the fall; they will produce more, and you will get more for their product.

Haul out dressing and prepare the land for planting in the fall. Spread the dressing evenly, and plow it in. Spread from the cart with a fork; never put in piles and spread from them.

Change from hay to grass and the reverse gradually, and never let the cows eat grass that the frost has killed, for it lessens the flow of milk.

Dr. Fellows, President of the U. of M., gave a lecture on country life, taking it from the Garden of Eden to the present day, and was both instructive and interesting.

Prof. W. D. Hurd, from the same institution, spoke strongly in favor of teaching agriculture in the public schools, and illustrated its advantages by the stereopticon.

A banquet was given Wednesday evening, at which some hundred persons sat at table, and the post prandial exercises were very enjoyable.

In a paper on the Ayrshires, Rev. E. N. Pember, of Bangor, who keeps a herd of the animals, gave some of their characteristics, claiming for them ten noteworthy points, namely, good size, rugged constitutions, good appetite, docility, intelligence, ease and comfort of milking, large milk production, adaptability to the milkman, the cheesemaker, and the butter-maker. He also spoke in favor of the grades.

State and national legislation on Pure Food Laws was ably handled by Dr. George M. Whitaker, of Boston.

Sharp competition, catering to a critical and buying in a complex market, together with the fight against insect pests and fungous growths, was only a portion of what the twentieth century farmer is up against, according to Dr. W. H. Jordan, of the New York Experiment Station.

The "Head of the Herd" was an able paper by Dr. Twitchell, of the Maine Farmer. Taking the ground that dominion in the animal kingdom is mental, not physical, the gentleman would pay particular attention to the head in selecting the male. He urged all to make a personal selection, as individuality plays as important a part as breed, and the object of the selection is not only to maintain a high standard, but to lift it higher.

Prof. C. D. Woods, Head of the Maine Experiment Station, talked on "Economic Dairy Feeds," giving practical suggestions applicable to the farmers of the Middle and New England States and the Provinces. In brief he said: Economical usually means successful feeding. It is the food above maintaining the physical body that is productive, and the secret of success is to develop each individual cow to the limit of profitable production.

The nutritive value of food depends upon its digestibility, as well as its chemical composition. Two foods may have nearly the same amount of protein, but much more of it be digestible in the one than in the other.

Because of loss of leaves in curing, green fodder is more digestible than cured. Other things being equal, the more rapid the curing the more digestible the hay. The best time to cut most of the forage plants, however, to be used, is when in full bloom.

Among the cattle feeds grown upon the farm, the legumes (peas, clover, etc.) are more valuable than ordinary grasses, because they contain large quantities of protein, respond readily to mineral fertilizer, and obtain a large amount of nitrogen needed for growth from the air.

The best crop for soiling and silage is Indian corn. The largest yield of digestible nutrients per acre is obtained from varieties that will carry the grain at least as far as the milk stage; the mature corn contains less fiber and more soluble carbohydrates than the immature, hence for palatability, digestibility and yield the corn should mature before being harvested.

Experiments at the station show that oats cut in the milk contain a great deal more digestible protein than at any other stage of their growth. In cutting, leave a high stubble, for the loss in quantity is more than made up by the gain in quality.

Roots and potatoes are excellent, because of succulence, palatability and keeping qualities, and are excellent substitutes for corn where that product cannot be grown. Supposing the farmer has grown upon his land as much as possible of the nitrogenous feeds, and the corn, that will be his chief dependence, he will supplement the home-grown with commercial feeds, buying that rich in protein, with bran, which furnishes needed mineral matter.

Hon. J. A. Roberts, of Norway, talked on Maine's dairy interest and Maine's interest in dairying, claiming that with a slow and sure growth in the past its limit was far from being reached, and urged the farmer to be alert, keep in touch with the financial side of his work, and adopt modern methods.

Resolutions of co-operation with the National Dairyman's Union were passed, and also resolutions relating to the introduction of agriculture into the curriculum of the Normal School, besides the usual set relating to courtesies received.

Dairymen's Discussion.

During the first week in December, the dairymen assembled at Guelph took advantage of their meeting there to discuss questions relating to buttermaking. Supt. Barr, of the Western Ontario district, gave as the chief defects of Ontario butter poor flavor and poor keeping quality, largely due to the delivery of thin and overripe cream at the creameries. The method of testing by the oil test, he believed, tended to encourage rather than disapprove the supplying of ripe cream, consequently a greater effort should be made to introduce the system of buying by the Babcock test. Already in the Western district there are nine or ten creameries which buy by this more approved plan, and it is believed that it will be more generally adopted. During the past season over one thousand farms were visited by the two instructors, and it is hoped that for next season another instructor will be put on. So far, the funds for the prosecution of instruction work have been very limited, and the co-operation of patrons and maker is earnestly solicited toward the production of a greater percentage of first-class butter.

Prof. Harcourt asked if Prof. McKay's method of treating overripe cream had met with success here, namely, to treat with sodium carbonate to neutralize acid, then pasteurized starter added, and the cream churned. Mr. Barr was not aware of the method having been tried.

Prof. Harcourt then took up the discussion of the points affecting the keeping quality of butter. In butter there is present delicate unstable fats and nitrogenous matter, and the causes of deterioration in the quality of these substances is due to light and air, and to the work of micro-organisms. There are no micro-organisms in pure fat, but they flourish in nitrogenous compounds. Rancid flavor is due to bacterial secretions, decomposition of nitrogenous compounds, and enzymes of bacteriological origin, which split up fats, liberating glycerine and fatty acids. These causes may give rise to taints soon after butter is churned, or taints may develop later from absorption of bad odors. Taints are most difficult to remove, but may be retarded by the use of preservatives, pasteurization and cold storage. In answer to a question, Prof. Harcourt recommended as preservatives compounds of borax, but not boracic acid.

Prof. Dean showed the audience a box of butter containing no salt, but treated with preservatives, that was badly moulded, and the same result had accrued from the use of all preservatives. At present, neither Prof. Harcourt nor Prof. Dean were prepared to make any definite statements regarding preservatives.

Mr. Widmeyer, of Fergus, gave his experience with pasteurizing cream during the past season. Usually, he maintained a temperature of 175° F., but to drive off such insidious flavors as that of turnips, a higher temperature was employed. Butter made from pasteurized cream was in every respect superior to that made without pasteurizing, but the buttermilk is hardly as good.

Messrs. Parkinson, of Jarvis, and Robertson, of St. Mary's, both expressed satisfaction with results obtained by pasteurizing. Mr. McFeeters, of Owen Sound, explained the installation of a cooler, and highly commended its services. Prof. Harrison delivered a very interesting technical lecture on bacteria with which the dairyman had to do.

Testing Dairy Herds.

WHAT THE DANES HAVE DONE—AN OBJECT LESSON FOR CANADA.

The little kingdom of Denmark occupies an almost unrivalled position as a producer of first-class bacon and butter, as Canadian exporters of these products fully realize. This pre-eminence has been brought about chiefly by the general diffusion of agricultural information, and the hearty co-operation of the farmers along every line that will be to their mutual advantage. There are many directions in which Canadians might profitably imitate these energetic rivals of ours, not the least important being in the improvement of dairy herds. The aim of intelligent dairymen, in Canada as well as in Denmark, is to produce the largest amount of first-class milk, butter or cheese at the least cost. Let us see, then, what co-operative testing has done for the Danish dairy herds in the way of cheapening the cost of production.

The first of these co-operative testing associations was formed in 1895. Each society is composed of a limited number of farmers, about twelve or fifteen, who agree to have careful tests of their cows made at frequent intervals during the whole milking period, by a competent man hired for the purpose. Fairly accurate records are thus obtained, not only of the yield of milk and butter-fat, but of the amount, kind and cost of the feed consumed. The information thus secured has proved remarkably effective in inducing the Danes to adopt better methods of breeding, feeding and culling dairy cows.

In 1895, when the first testing association was formed, the value of the butter exported from Denmark was \$19,000,000. In 1901, when over three hundred of these associations were scattered over that country, the value of the butter exports amounted to \$29,000,000, an increase of over fifty per cent. in six years. It is generally agreed that the greater part of this enormous increase was due to the work of the testing associations in weeding out the poor cows. Not only was the average production of the milking cows largely increased, but so much additional skill in feeding was acquired that the cost of feed necessary to produce a pound of butter is now estimated to be less than two-thirds of what it was when the first co-operative association started operations in 1895.

Canadian dairymen who are looking for dividends on their investments should consider these figures. The reports of the testing societies showed that the cost of keeping these yearly records was from forty to sixty cents per cow, while the increased returns per cow, as a result of five years' testing, were from six to fifteen dollars per annum. Surely this is an eminently satisfactory rate of interest. The extraordinary increase in the number of these societies in Denmark shows how highly their work is appreciated. The tests made by the original associations were sufficient to convince the Danish farmers that they were not dairying on business principles—that they were allowing a lot of robber cows to eat up the profits produced by their good cows—and they were quick to adopt better and more profitable methods.

The hundreds of co-operative cheese factories and creameries doing business throughout Canada prove conclusively that we can work successfully along co-operative lines. It is only a short step from the co-operative factory to the co-operative testing association, and it would seem that methods which have proved of such marked benefit in Denmark could not much longer remain unheeded in this country. In every dairy community there is at least one particularly intelligent and progressive man, who would have little trouble in inducing twenty or thirty of his neighbors to join him in an enterprise that has proved so profitable elsewhere.

It has been demonstrated by the census returns and other official statistics, by the work of the experimental farms and agricultural colleges, and by numerous private investigations of dairy herds, that a large proportion of our cows are kept at an actual loss. An educational campaign that will bring dairy farmers face to face with facts as they exist on their own farms is urgently needed in this country. The problem of weeding out the cows that cannot be made to yield milk at a profit is by far the most important one that confronts our dairymen to-day. The possibilities in this connection were well illustrated by Prof. Grisdale, at the recent Winter Fair at Guelph. He told of a friend of his who had increased the average production of his herd from \$35 in one year to \$45 the next, although the price of cheese remained the same. In the third year, with cheese considerably higher, the average of his herd came up to \$60, and in the year following to \$70. This was accomplished by more skilful feeding, by weeding out unprofitable cows, and by buying from neighbors better producing cows, of whose value the owners were ignorant.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Clean milking, careful straining, immediate cooling, are the cardinal principles of the dairy creed of the Danes, who are the most successful dairy folk, and this is sound doctrine for all.

An Experience in Cow Feeding.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—There is a by-product of oatmeal mills, known as oat bran, which is largely oat hulls, with a small proportion of oatmeal and mill dust intermixed. There is a keen demand for it on the part of milkmen. Two years ago I fed considerable to some winter milkers, but nearly lost two cows by impaction of the manure through its use. I was then feeding it, as I was advised to do, wet, soaked from one meal to another. Last winter I again fed it to milk cows, but fed it dry, and had no trouble. The theory on which the change was made was that when fed wet it might be swallowed at once to the third stomach, and therefore would not be re-chewed. Feeding it dry, I reasoned, it would more likely go into the first stomach (the paunch) and be thrown up and re-chewed in the cud. This winter I am again feeding it, and feeding it dry, but have had trouble. One of the cows got along with it all right, but the other two showed signs of indigestion, though getting a smaller feed of it than the other one. Their droppings were too thin, showing signs of scours, and from what I could observe there seemed to be failure to romasticate. I did not want another serious sickness in my herd, as that means a veterinary's bill, besides falling away in milk and risk of worse, so tried another change. I had been feeding the oat bran at noon only, and in large pails, so that it could be given at the same time as hay. I simply mixed the feed with short straw—straw that had been cut as threshed, and would average about four inches in length—putting in the pail alternately a layer of straw and oat bran, and using in bulk not more than one-third straw. No other change was made. They were fed in addition as before, unhusked cornstalks, roots and hay, and all fed at the same time as previously. The design was, of course, to inveigle the animals into swallowing the food into the right place first. The result was immediate, and to me very satisfactory. The next day after the change was made the droppings were in normal condition. Since then I have ventured to give larger feeds of the stuff, with no harmful results, and a decided increase in the flow of milk. Having had considerable experience in feeding, I should have known all along what I have lately learned, but some of your readers may not be any more skilful in making knowledge fit into practice, and may profit by this record.

Middlesex Co., Ont. T. BATY.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Apples and Plums for Northern Ontario.

Will you please tell us the best varieties of apples and plums suitable to grow in the Rainy River district? C. H. GADD.

New Ontario.

We have no definite information yet as to just what varieties of fruit will succeed in the Rainy River district. Judging, however, from the results obtained at our most northern fruit experiment stations in Ontario, I would recommend the following for trial as most likely to succeed in your northern district:

Apples—Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Charlamoff, Wealthy, McMahon White, Longfield, McIntosh, Milwaukee, Scott's Winter; also Whitney and Transcendent crabs. These cover the season from early to late.

The plums most likely to succeed in your locality would be the improved native varieties, most of which are extremely hardy. I would recommend the following as a good collection to cover the season from early to late: Aitkin, Cheney, Bixby, Mankato, Wolf, Hawk-eye, and Stoddard.

This class of plums has not been propagated extensively by our Ontario nurserymen, although some varieties may be found on their lists. W. F. Kerr, Denton, Maryland, has given a great deal of attention to their propagation, and can furnish any or all of those named. It is important that for your district the trees of both apple and plum be grown with low heads, in order to avoid injury from sunscald. It would be well, therefore, to procure one or two year-old trees from the nursery, and start the heads not more than a foot from the ground. The regular-grown nursery trees usually have a head formed in the nursery, with four or five feet of trunk, which may be all right in a good fruit section, but it is not at all desirable for the north. Mr. E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont., could, no doubt, furnish you with young trees of all the apples, and probably with most of the plums named.

Ontario Agricultural College. H. L. HUTT.

The Girls Pleased.

I received the wrist-bag yesterday, and am very much pleased with it. Wishing you and your paper success. EDNA McGRATH. Grenville, Ont.

I received your lovely premium. I think it is a splendid Bible. I am sure it is worth \$1.50 without anything else. I hope you will get lots of orders for your "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," for it is a splendid and useful journal. MAGGIE RUMNEY. Victoria, Ont.

The Work of the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations.

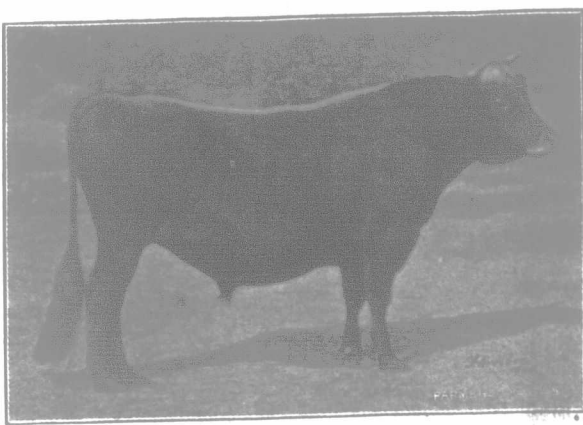
A BRIEF OUTLINE BY THE SECRETARY, LINUS WOOLVERTON, M. A.

Some important changes in the personnel of the Board of Control of the Fruit Stations have recently come about, and during the past year some plans of action have been adopted which will soon prove of great practical benefit to the fruit-growers of Ontario. Among the changes, we mention, with regret, the loss of our chairman, Dr. James Mills, who, as President of the



Linus Woolverton, M. A. Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations.

Ontario Agricultural College, occupied the position by virtue of that office, and who took the deepest interest in every detail of our work. His appointment on the Railway Commission, however, will enable him still to serve the interests of the fruit-grower. In his successor, Mr. G. C. Creelman, B. S. A., we have a gentleman of wonderful executive ability, who is in the closest touch with the agricultural interests of our Province. Another change is the addition to our membership of Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, who, as Secretary of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, is also an officer member. He is a young man of excellent qualifications, having taken a special course in horticulture at the Ontario Agricultural College. And, lastly, if he may explain his own position, the writer, being relieved of much other work, is now prepared to give his whole attention to supervising the work of the stations. Previously, he was attempting to fill too many offices to be able to do justice to any one of them; having been Secretary of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association; Editor and Business Manager of the Canadian Horticulturist; Secre-



Merry Maiden's Third Son. Grand champion Jersey bull at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Exhibited by H. C. Taylor, Wisconsin.

tary of the Ontario Fruit Experimental Stations, besides managing the largest experimental collection of fruits in Ontario for purposes of study and description in connection with the work undertaken by the Board to be entitled "Fruits of Ontario."

Much to his relief and encouragement, the Minister of Agriculture made it possible for him to resign the two first of these offices, the first in favor of Mr. P. W. Hodgetts; the second in favor of Mr. H. B. Cowan, both of whom are admirably adapted to their respective positions. This enables the writer to give much time to the superintendence of the work of each station in carrying out the directions of the Board of Control, and

more especially to the collation of data from all sections of the Province for his annual report to the Department of Agriculture.

THE FRUITS OF ONTARIO.

This is perhaps the most important work upon which the Secretary has been engaged, being a technical description of the various fruits grown in our Province, accompanied by full-size, original photogravures of each. There are similar works in other countries, or, for example, Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America; Hogg's Fruits of Great Britain, and Leroy's Dictionnaire de Pomologie of France. But none of these are a guide to Ontario fruit-growers, because of great difference in conditions; the kinds which are most desirable in those countries are often quite worthless in the Province of Ontario. The Department of Agriculture propose to publish in the autumn of 1905 an edition of this work, which will be as comprehensive as possible, and will include all that shall have been completed up to that time.

THE WORK OF THE FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The following tabular statement will show the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" the number of acres occupied by each experimenter in experimental work; the number of varieties under test, and the fruits to which he has thus far been asked to devote his especial attention:

| Name of Station. | Name of Experimenter. | No. of Varieties. | No. of Acres. | Specialty. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Wentworth | M. Pettit, Winona | 200 | 8 | Grapes. |
| Bay of Quinte | W. H. Dempsey, Trenton | 200 | 5 | Apples. |
| Southwestern | W. W. Hillborn, Leamington | 200* | 5 | Peaches |
| Burlington | A. W. Peart, Burlington | 276 | 2 1/2 | Currants and Blackberries. |
| Georgian Bay | John Mitchell, Clarksburg | 313 | 5 | Plums. |
| Simcoe | G. C. Caston, Craighurst | 220 | 5 | Hardy Apples and Hardy Cherries. |
| Lake Huron | A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton | 200 | 4 | Raspberries. |
| St. Lawrence | Harold Jones, Maitland | 200 | 5 | Hardy Plums and Hardy Pears. |
| Maplehurst | L. Woolverton, Grimsby | 700 | 10 | General Collection. |
| Strawberry Station | E. B. Stevenson, Guelph | 150 | 1 | Strawberries. |
| Algoma | Chas. Young, Richard's Landing | 180 | 3 | Hardy Fruits. |
| Wabigoon | A. E. Annis, Dryden | 180 | 3 | Hardy Fruits. |
| New Ontario | ++ | | | |

* Mr. Hillborn's collection of varieties for test was destroyed by frost in the unusually severe winter of 1903-1904.
 ++ The Secretary's fruit farm, on which about ten acres has been devoted to collections of fruit, for study in preparing the "Fruits of Ontario."
 ++ Collections of hardy fruits have been sent to several settlers about New Liskeard for testing.

The above table shows a total of 2,789 varieties of fruits, occupying over 48 acres of land, attended to by 12 different managers, each a specialist in the particular fruit placed under his charge, and all operated for the modest sum allowed for their work of about \$1,800, or an average of \$150 each.

Were it not that these men love the work, and are animated by a special interest in the prosperity of the fruit industry, the excellent results already obtained would have cost the country a much greater expenditure of money.

WORK DONE IN 1904.

In addition to the vast amount of detailed work accomplished by the various experimenters, and which will appear in their annual reports to the Board, we may mention a few things done or undertaken during the past year by order of the Board of Control, as follows:

1. The educational exhibit at the Winter Fruit Show, Toronto, in November, of varieties of fruits tested at the stations. These were under the superintendence of the Secretary, and were divided into two classes: (a) those desirable for commercial planting, and (b) those undesirable.
2. The publication in the coming report of lists of varieties tested at the various stations, and found to be unworthy of further cultivation in

the locality represented. This work will be continued from year to year.

3. Arranging for the importation from England of a few of the newest and best varieties of peaches and cherries.

4. Sending collections of small fruit bushes and a few hardy fruit trees to reliable persons in New Ontario, on condition that they report fully upon them to the Secretary.

5. Ordering the attendance of the experimenter at the annual Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, and an annual pomological meeting at that time, at which they will discuss varieties of fruits and answer questions.

6. Arranging for an exhibit at the Industrial Fair in 1905 of the commercial varieties of fruits recommended by this Board, with explanatory placards, and an educational exhibit at the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show.

7. Ordinary experiments be conducted at the Southwestern Station for the winter protection of peach trees.

8. Planning for more extended tests of the adaptation of valuable varieties of fruits to the various parts of Ontario.

9. Ordering the publication in the autumn of 1905 of the first edition of "Fruits in Ontario," the work undertaken by the Secretary, which is to include in alphabetical order all the descriptions of fruits made by him during the past nine years, with original photogravures representing the same.

Obviously the first edition cannot be regarded as final, because data are still lacking concerning the local adaptation of varieties, the ascertaining of which will be an important feature of the work of the fruit stations during the next decade.

Algoma Fruit-growing.

Dear Sir,—In my twenty-two years' experience in fruit-growing in Algoma, the past year, or rather the past winter, has been the most discouraging. The loss from our principal trouble, sun-scald, has been perhaps fifteen per cent. among the young trees. Old-established trees came out fairly well, and, with the exception of winter fruit, bore a full crop of fair-sized apples, which sold at a remunerative figure. We may sometimes learn from our failures, although the lesson be somewhat expensive. In this case we may learn what are perfectly hardy and what are not. All small-fruits did well, and from the little care they require, should be grown far more extensively. The supply is not nearly equal to the demand.

As to what lines of work we purpose giving most attention in 1905: My work here is largely experimental, and as such has to be continued from year to year regardless of profits; but I may say that early apples and strawberries return me more money for the expenditure than any other crop I grow.

The varieties of fruit under test that I would specially recommend for farm culture under similar conditions to my own, with a view to profits or returns, from expense incurred, and up to a certain limit, small fruits, especially strawberries, will return much larger profits than any other crop I can grow, but, be it always understood, a maximum amount of profit cannot be obtained with a minimum amount of labor.

In regard to large fruits, the following would be a good selection to plant in this locality:

Apples.—Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Alexander, Wolf River, Longfield, Wealthy, Astrachan, Peewakie, Gideon, Scott's Winter, Golden Russet.

Pears are not a success commercially, although for home use they may be grown, but I hesitate to recommend any one particularly.

Cherries, if near the influence of large bodies of water, may be successfully grown. The following are the best, and fill out the entire season: Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morrello.

Plums.—The best may be found among the Japans; the quality is not so good, but they look well, and the following are hardy: Ogou, Burbank, Willard—the latter a very inferior fruit. In European plums, Lombard is perhaps the best, as it is inclined to overbear and rot. Americanas are perfectly hardy, but have all of them too much the look of wild plums for the market.

In grapes, nothing later than Concord should be tried. They may apparently look all right, but all lack the sweetness and flavor of a southern-grown grape for eating out of hand; for jelly they are perhaps better, but they do not pay to grow in the north.

In conclusion, I may say that we know little about the probabilities of fruit-growing in the North; it is more a question of variety than latitude, and, as a rule, with a few exceptions, the further north an apple can be grown the better is its flavor.

CHAS. YOUNG.

Your paper is excellent, and I am well pleased with it. Wishing you much success.

HARRY J. GOULDING.

I received the premiums, microscope and harmonica, a week ago, and find them what you claim them to be.

THOMAS BLACKBURN.

York, Ont.

I am highly pleased with your paper. It is the best agricultural paper printed. Enclosed you will find \$2.25 for a new subscriber and my own renewal.

HUGH GREENLESS.

Durham, Ont.

APIARY.

Plain Sections vs. the Slotted Kind.

By Morley Pettit.

In a series of "Opinions of Some Experts," the American Bee Journal has recently a page of twenty-five answers to the following questions: "(a) Have you tried plain sections? If so, what is your estimate of them as compared with sections having insets?" In passing, I might say to the uninitiated that plain sections have all four sides the same width, and depend upon upright slats glued to the separators to hold them a bee space away, and allow bees to pass up into the sections. They have been given considerable prominence in the American bee-papers of late years.

Of the twenty-five experts consulted eleven have not tried plain sections; two who have are indifferent; six speak in their favor, giving as reasons:

1. They require less scraping, and occupy less room in the shipping case.

2. They appear to sell a little more rapidly.

3. They look more attractive when filled than sections having insets.

Six are opposed to them, and give as reasons:

1. I do not see enough advantage in the plain sections to warrant changing to them.

2. Don't like them as well in a shipping case; so hard to get hold of a section.

3. They require too much "rigging up" to adapt them to the essential "tiering up" system.

R. C. Aikin, of Colorado, wants sections with the inset the full width of the section. Top and bottom bars should be the same width their entire length.

Jas. A. Green, also of Colorado, prefers the sections with insets, principally because more combs are fastened to the separator with plain sections. The most serious disadvantage of the plain sections is their much greater liability to damage, especially in the hands of the retailer. He believes their use has a tendency to lessen the demand for honey, and consequently is a step backward.

Every beekeeper should decide now on the style and amount of supplies for next season, and order at once to avoid annoying delays later.

Inspector of Apiaries' Report.

By Wm. McEvoy.

During 1904 I visited bee-yards in the Counties of Norfolk, Brant, Simcoe, Victoria, Perth, Oxford, Wentworth, Lincoln, Peel, Grey, York and Ontario. I inspected ninety-one apiaries, and found foul brood in thirty-two of them, and dead brood of other kinds in many others.

The spring was one of the most unfavorable for bees that we have had in many years. At no time during the spring did bees bring in honey fast enough to keep pace with the amount of larvae that required feeding, and the result was that more or less starved brood was to be found in every apiary. I received many samples by mail of starved brood, asking what it was, many dreading it to be foul brood because some of the capped cells of brood were punctured. I also received samples that contained both foul and starved brood in the same comb.

I set the beekeepers to feeding in every apiary that I examined during April, May, and the early part of June. I was much pleased with the way the beekeepers took hold and cured their apiaries of foul brood.

It is one thing to know how to cure an apiary of foul brood in the shortest possible time and to do it with the least loss, but it is quite another thing to handle all classes of men, and particularly so when things get into hot dispute over the sales of diseased colonies, and notes for large amounts have been given. No man on earth can deal with cases of this kind so well as the inspector, and I always claimed the right to have such cases placed in my hands to deal out justice to both parties, and I am pleased to say that they were always left to me, and that I got things settled very nicely.

Death makes big changes, and where the widows had diseased apiaries and wanted to sell the bees, I managed the business for them, and had everything put to rights as nice as the flowers of May, and secured fair prices for them.

In every locality that I went into I picked out the best beekeepers in it to go the rounds with me, so that he could (on the quiet) let me know from time to time how the people were getting on at the curing. By keeping in touch with the business this way, I was able to get everything put to rights with the help of the good men that "I picked out to pad the road with me."

The following are the names of the assistants that I took on the rounds with me, and they are among the best if not the best lot of beekeepers in the world: J. B. Hall, Woodstock; C. W. Post, Trenton; H. B. Sibbald, formerly of Cooksville, now of Claude; A. E. Hoshall, Beamsville; F. A. Gemmill, formerly of Stratford, now of London; Wm. Wells, Phillipston; M. Emigh, Holbrook; E. Dickenson, North Glanford; W. A. Chrysler, Chatham; John Calvert, Walsh; Alex. Taylor, Paris; Robert Taylor, Port Dover; H. K. Barling, Almonte; John Fixter, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; E. Donnelly, Windsor; M. B. Holmes, Athens; R. E. Patterson, Lynden; D. Chalmers, Poole; Justice Kriener, Bostock; John Newton, Thamesford; Dennis

Nolan, Newton Robinson; Henry Couse, Cookstown; Samuel Wood, Nottawa; J. Wilson, Elmvale; Henry Johnson, Craighurst; Wm. J. Stevenson, Guelph; A. Pickett, Nassagaweya; J. MacPherson, Norval; Moses Vernon, Newmarket; J. Ward, Claremont; W. J. Brown, Pendleton; J. L. Byer and Peter Byer, Markham; D. W. Hiese, Bethesda; James Armstrong, Cheapside; C. W. Challand, Marburg; A. King, Stony Creek; James J. Hurley, Brantford; W. Goodfellow, Macville; Wm. Bewling, Stratford; W. J. Craig, Brantford; G. A. Deadman, Brussels; Wm. Webster, Oakwood; W. F. Whiteside, Little Britain; George Howard, Lynden; J. F. Davidson, Unionville; John Clark and James Shaver, Cainsville.

With the help of the men that I have here named, and very many others, I have not only driven the disease out of the Province in the most wholesale way, but converted the foul-brood apiaries into the best paying ones in Ontario.

No Province or State in the world had as much foul brood in it as Ontario had when I first started out to cure the diseased apiaries of foul brood, and now no country has as many fine clean ones for the number kept.

For the very courteous treatment that I received from every person while on my rounds I return to them my most heartfelt thanks.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

POULTRY.

Improve the Flock.

There is no pleasure in feeding and caring for any line of unprofitable live stock, to say nothing of the time and money actually lost. This is as true of fowls as of anything else. In most flocks of ordinary hens, a few are rustlers, making the only profit realized, and a great many are simply hangers-on—drones—and should be disposed of, but the busy farmer has not the means of knowing which are the moneymakers. A great deal of importance is now attached to strain in poultry breeding. If a farmer has an unprofitable strain, he can secure better by making a purchase of breeding stock or eggs. But this need not be resorted to in order to improve matters, for if he will exercise patience in putting up with the inferior for a few years, he can greatly improve his own flock, and place them on a paying basis. Of course, it is most necessary to buy a good pure-bred male of the desired breed, and he should be procured from some trustworthy breeder, who could guarantee him to be bred from a superior laying strain. To make the best headway in improving the flock, trap-nests are used. The hens wear numbered leg bands, and a careful record is kept of the exact performance of each hen, and then by breeding from the best there is substantial progress made in improvement. But this method may be considered out of the question for the busy person, and impracticable with the average farmer. The next best way is to note and mark, in some way, say, five or six pullets which started laying first, and then pen these in the spring with the male bird to be used, and set the eggs of these only. In this way, a flock of very early maturers will soon be had. As a general thing, the pullet which is first to the nest will be the leading hen of the yard. The natural activity and constitutional vigor which has put her ahead of the other ones is what will help her to keep ahead in the race. When a pullet lays from three to four weeks earlier than her mate of same age, having same chance, she is worth a good deal more than the tardy one, and her offspring will doubtless be worth more.

Quick maturing is one of the principal essentials in all farm animals. If improvement in this particular is made it will pay for the trouble. There is sometimes difficulty experienced in getting the pullets started to lay before the cold weather comes on, and after that the difficulty is increased for a couple of months, so the earlier matured, the less of this trouble. If the production of eggs is commenced during October there need be no fears about keeping it up.

The New York Sun gives an account of the persistent use of trap-nests, and breeding from the best performers, at the Maine Experiment Station, where they have produced over forty Barred Rocks which have made an average of over two hundred eggs per hen in one year, and one of these made the marvellous record of two hundred and fifty-one. This is the result of five years' experimenting. Even here at our own Experimental Farm at Guelph, our Mr. Graham has succeeded in procuring an average of one hundred and seventy-nine eggs in one year from a pen of W. Wyandottes. If such wonderful results can be secured by these experts, is it not reasonable to believe that farmers can do much to improve their flocks. The pleasure in caring for, and the profits derived from the improved stock would be greatly increased, as well as the wealth of the country. Is it not worth an effort to increase the production when the possibilities are so great and within reach of any who will try? J.R.H.

Maritime Poultry Show.

The Maritime Winter Fair Poultry Show was a most interesting and successful part of the Fair. There was a splendid display of chickens, both alive and dressed, and the show of turkeys and geese, though not large, was very creditable indeed as regards quality.

In the chicken-coops the Barred Rocks were A1, both in quantity and quality. A B. R. cockerel won sweepstakes for best bird in the show; a pen of B. R.'s won first as utility birds, and there were more birds in the utility classes than ever before. The White Wyandottes came second both in quality and quantity. A White Wyandotte cock won second place for best bird in the show, and a pen of White Wyandottes won second as utility fowl. The Buff Orpingtons came next, and they were away ahead of last year's. In turkeys, some extra fine specimens of the old Bronze breed were shown. The geese were a great improvement over last year. Ducks were not much different from last year.

Prof. Graham says he never saw a better show of utility chickens in any show this side of the Atlantic; and with turkeys at 20c. a pound, geese at 16c., and chickens at 14c., in the Amherst market, it looks as if poultrymen are having their inning.

The display of apples was not so good as last year, as this has been a bad year for apples in the fruit district of Nova Scotia. There were, however, some very fine collections shown.

The addresses delivered in the fruit-room by Messrs. Holterman and Starr, and others, during the Fair, were interesting and instructive.

The Fawcett Honey Co., of Memramcook, N. B., deserve commendation for the very beautiful display of honey they put up, both in comb and extracted honey, and wax.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

The Canadian schooner, Richard S. Leaming, with her crew of seven men, was lost off Long Shoal during the blizzard which swept the Atlantic Coast recently.

The Manitoba Peat Company has been organized, with a capital of \$40,000. It is proposed to develop the peat fields in Manitoba.

The Church Union Conference closed at Toronto, December 22nd. After spending three days in deliberation on the general question of organic union, and the difficulties involved in it, the joint committee, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches in Canada, appointed five standing sub-committees on doctrine, polity, the ministry, administration and law, who will meet and further consider the problems which are to be solved before church union can be consummated. The Globe sums up the occasion as a most significant gathering, and "the beginning of a new era in the religious history of Canada."

British and Foreign.

King Edward again showed his tact by giving orders that a salute of 21 guns should be given at Pretoria as ex-President Kruger's body was lowered into the grave.

Anti-European feeling is said to be strongly on the increase in Morocco, and fears are entertained for the safety of Europeans residing in the cities of the Province.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the North Sea incident closed on December 20th. It is said that the claims against Russia aggregate \$600,000. The affair is now in the hands of the Commission at Paris.

Mobilization of reserves is going on in seven military districts of Russia. This action, it is said, will add to Kuropatkin's army 200,000 more men, who will arrive in the Far East in the spring.

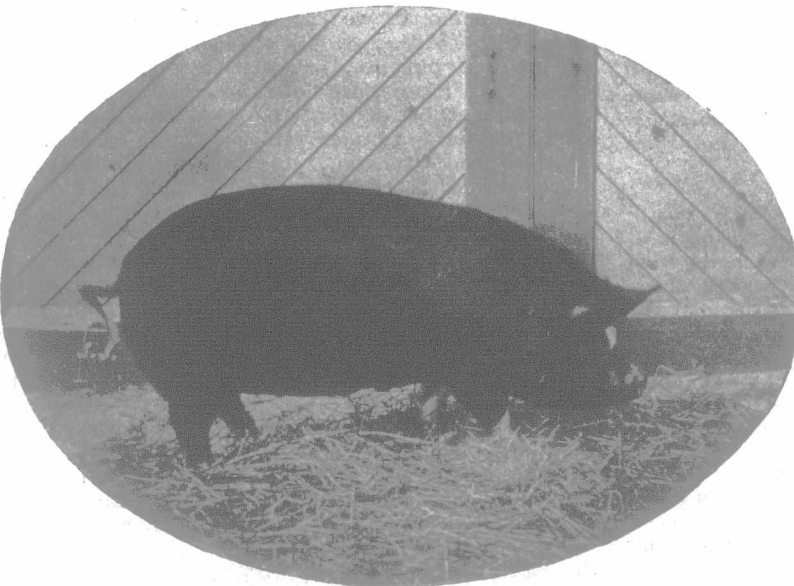
The redistribution of British fleets which is being undertaken by the Admiralty, constitutes Gibraltar, Malta and Hong Kong the chief bases away from home waters. The South Atlantic fleet has been abolished, and the dockyard at Jamaica practically closed, as well as those at Halifax and Esquimalt.

The Government of Turkey is negotiating for a loan of \$15,000,000 with which to purchase new artillery. The step has been resolved upon as a result of the recent purchase of quick-firing guns by the Bulgarians.

It has been announced that the proposition for a constitution and the convocation of a National Assembly, recently brought before the Czar by the Zemstvo presidents, has been rejected, after thorough discussion by the Emperor and his Ministers. The movement has been so far successful, however, that a definite programme of measures of reform will be immediately entered upon. It is not expected that this arrangement will be entirely satisfactory to the extremists, and some trouble is anticipated with those who will be satisfied with nothing short of a complete revolution of the Government.

Recent reports state that the capture of the East Keokwan Fort at Port Arthur promises to give an advantage to the Japanese quite as important as that of 208-metre Hill, since the East Keokwan eminence dominates not only the Erlung fort, but the whole line of fortifications to the south and east, which have hitherto been looked upon as almost impregnable. In prepara-

tion, therefore, for an attack upon these in the early future, General Nogi is having heavy ordnance mounted upon the hill with all possible expedition. . . . Regarding the present whereabouts of the two Russian squadrons now en route to the Far East, nothing definite is known, except that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's vessels were last reported off the Cape of Good Hope, and Voelkersan's, which took the shorter route through the Mediterranean, off Jibutil. In consequence of the destruction of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, it is now surmised that there may be some delay of these squa-



Berkshire Sow Under Six Months.

Winner of first prize at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904. Bred and exhibited by Wm. Wilson, Brampton, Ont.

drons somewhere in the Indian Ocean, until such time as they may be reinforced by Vice-Admiral Bireloff's third fleet, which will shortly follow. In the meantime, superhuman efforts are being made in Russia to prepare fresh ships, all the shipyards in the Baltic working night and day to supply the number deemed requisite.

THE FARM BULLETIN

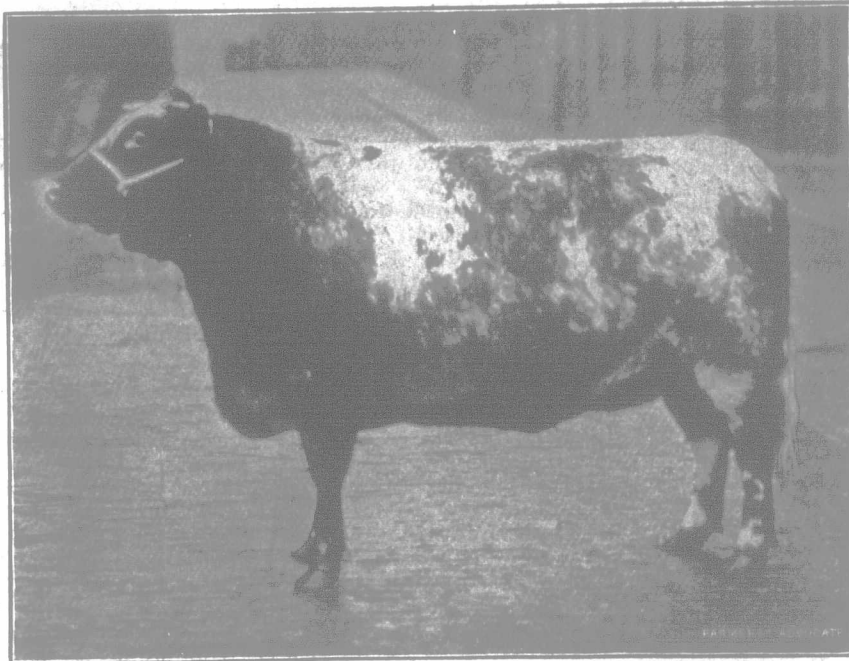
Forthcoming Stock Sales.

The following auction sales of pure-bred stock are advertised in this paper:

Jan. 17th.—Shropshires, J. G. Hanmer, Brantford.
Jan. 18th.—Estate of John Miller, Brougham, Ont., Shorthorns.

Jan. 19th.—Shropshires, R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
Jan. 19th.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns.

Feb. 2nd.—Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, J. B. Hogate; at Bond's Horse Exchange, Toronto.



Jewel.

Shorthorn heifer. Age, 2 years 9 months. Weight, 1,754 pounds. Bred by Mr. John Ross, Melkie Tareel. Exhibited by Earl of Roseberry. Winner at the Smithfield Show, 1904, of the Breed Cup, and the 100-guineas champion plate as the best beast in the show.

Coming Events.

Jan. 17th, 1905, 11 a.m.—Annual meeting of Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Toronto.

March 6th to 10th, 1905—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

Jan. 4, 5, 6.—Eastern Ontario Dairymen's convention, Brockville.

Jan. 17th, 18th and 19th—Western Ontario Dairymen's convention, Stratford.

Feb. 1st—Annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, Palmer House, Toronto.

Feb. 1st, 2nd and 3rd—Spring Stallion Show, Repository, Toronto.

At a Threshing; but Clean.

While I was teaching in my first school section, I was struck with the appearance of the men at supper after threshing all day. Their appearance had not changed since they left their respective positions in the barn, except that they had their hats removed. Chaff, straws, smut, rust and thistledown aided very materially in making up their appearance, and whether their skins were white or black by nature could not be stated without a limited examination. The tablecloth, dishes and furniture in general bore a marked resemblance to the men's shirts by the time the men had left the table. They came into the house in a manner that would have done justice to a herd of cattle which had found salt for the first time in five weeks. Surprise is a tame feeling to what I felt, yet I had been born on a farm and had always lived there except while I was in High School. I had been "hired man," and had been to thrashings numbering well over the hundred mark, but had never seen the like of this.

In our neighborhood there were always two tubs or other vessels with plenty of warm water in them, soap, plenty of towels, and a broom or two, waiting in the dooryard when the men came from the barn. We always expected this as much as our dinners, and one and all of us removed the dirt before going to the table. Sometimes a "new hand" with the machine neglected this, but he soon improved his manners. It is true all this took time—often as long as three to five minutes, but we enjoyed the meal much better, and the house didn't look like a pigpen after we went out, nor did we feel like the "tail of the rakes" while we were eating.

I have since found several "dirty" neighborhoods, and I hope these will try the clean way. After a trial it will be adopted. The ladies will willingly supply the means to remove the dirt if their efforts are appreciated. I have been told that it "hurts the eyes and skin to wash the dust off." My experience was the very reverse. The man whom it "hurts" has not tried it.

HIGHLANDER.

Barn Plan Competitions.

It will be remembered that at the general public meeting at the Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, Professor Jas. W. Robertson said he was prepared to offer two sets of prizes for plans for outbuildings for farms. One set of prizes is offered for the best plans for the outbuildings for beef or meat farm of about one hundred acres of area. The outbuildings are to provide for the needs of the farm in every respect, including accommodation for horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, crops, bought feeds, farm machinery, etc. There should be a specimen cottage for a farm workman—married. The prizes will be as follows: 1st, \$100; 2nd, \$75; 3rd, \$50; 4th, \$25.

Another set of prizes is offered for the best plans for the outbuildings for a dairy farm of about one hundred acres of area. The outbuildings should provide accommodation for horses, cattle, swine, poultry, crops, bought feed, farm machinery, etc. They should also provide for a room for caring for the milk as obtained from the cows; but they need not include a dairy-room for separating the cream from the milk, or manufacturing it into butter or cheese. The plans should include a specimen cottage for a farm workman—married. The prizes will be as follows: 1st, \$100; 2nd, \$75; 3rd, \$50; 4th, \$25.

The points that will be considered by the judges in awarding both sets of prizes are: (1) The provisions made for the health and comfort of farm animals. (2) The provisions made for convenience of management

and work, with particular regard to economy in labor, in feeding materials and in manure. (3) The relative cost of the buildings called for by the different sets of plans, together with the relative annual outlay required for maintenance.

The sizes or capacities of the buildings are matters of little consequence, and more weight will be attached to the value of the ideas represented in the plans than to the quality of draftsmanship or penmanship in making the drawings.

The following gentlemen will act as judges for the plans for outbuildings for a beef or meat farm: Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner; Prof.

G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry and Farm Superintendent at the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The following will act as judges of the plans for outbuildings for a dairy farm: Mr. F. W. Hodson; Prof. H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. J. H. Grisdale.

Each set of plans should be marked by some word or name representing the competitor. The competitor's name and address should then be put in a sealed envelope, which envelope is to be marked on the outside with only the name or word attached to the plans. Nothing by which the competitor can be identified should appear on the plans, except the name or word as above indicated. The plans, together with the sealed envelope containing the competitor's name and address, should be mailed to Professor Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, not later than January 31st, 1905.

South Peel.

One of the most interesting and instructive parts of the good old "Farmer's Advocate" is the news from different counties. Many of us who have visited different parts of Canada, can talk about the different methods practiced in the great Northwest, or we have had personal acquaintance with our neighbors in the Maritime Provinces or Quebec, and yet do not know what farmers are doing in the next county; having no business that calls us to that place, and we should know very little about them but for these county reports.

The department could be made more interesting if more farmers would write a chatty letter.

In the south part of this county there are many kinds of farmers. We have the man engaged in raising pure-bred stock, or feeding beef cattle, and others devoting themselves to dairying and feeding the by-products to calves or hogs, or selling all their milk to Toronto buyers, which is shipped by rail, but principally by wagon. Then we have the smaller farmer who works from five to fifty acres, and sells fruit and garden products. These men, who farm in an intensive style, are always able to make money. One the writer has in mind, who, off five acres, sells \$1,500 a year; of course, there is not a particle of ground wasted, and living close to Toronto, one of the best markets in the Province, he gets everything marketed in time. There is always great demand for dairy cows in this part. Many dealers hold monthly auction sales, and find a good market for cows of proper type. The Shorthorn and Holstein seem to be the favorite breeds with the milkmen, and the Shorthorns that are good milkers seem to be the most popular, because they are quickly turned into beef when they are no longer profitable as dairy cows. Although this county has become famous as the home of pure-bred stock of the different breeds, yet we must sadly admit that there are a great many who do not use them as they ought to improve their herds. They breed without an ideal in view, and imagine that so long as a beast has four legs, a head and an appetite, that is all is needed. But this class of people are the ones who say that stock doesn't pay. If a man once fed a good animal, he would not again try a scrub. JAS. B. ROSS.

Draft Horsemen's Meeting.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Dominion Draft Horse Breeders' Society was held in the Town Council Chamber, Clinton, Ont., on Wednesday, Dec. 14th, with a good attendance of members and a lively interest in the work. In the absence of President D. McIntosh, Mr. Smillie, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The Secretary's report showed 17 new members added, the total now in good standing being 60. Entries received during the year, 79. Fees and annual dues, \$149.

The auditor's report showed that all the expenditures for the year had been met from current receipts, and the balance now in Molsons Bank, with no liabilities, was \$681.

The election of officers resulted in almost entire re-election, as follows:

President—D. McIntosh, V. S., Brucefield; Vice-President, S. Smillie, Hensall; Secretary—James Mitchell, Goderich. Members of Council for two years—James Henderson, Helton; Geo. Dale, Clinton; John McDiarmid, Lucknow; John Watt, Harlock; Thomas Green, Mitchell; John Avery, Clinton; Mr. McDonnell, Exeter.

Delegates to Western Fair—Alex. Innes, Clinton, and D. M. Cole, Lakeside; to Canadian Horse Breeders' Association—Thomas McMillan.

It was agreed to close entries for the fourth volume on Dec. 31st, 1905, the standard to be then raised to five crosses. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted, and the meeting then closed, to be called again in 1905 for the second Wednesday of December, at Clinton.

Stallion Show.

Entries for the third Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, to be held in The Repository, Toronto, February 1st, 2nd and 3rd, will close with the secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, on January 18th. The accommodations at The Repository for stabling have been doubled since last year, so that it is expected that few if any horses will be required to stand elsewhere. A correction of date on which the horses are to be in the stables is now made, and is fixed for January 31st, instead of 24th, as per prize list.

Seed Display at Winter Fair.

Among the numerous features prominent in marking the growth and indicating the broad sphere of usefulness to which the Ontario Winter Fair is gradually attaining, is to be found a seed exhibit, under the direction of Mr. L. H. Newman, who has charge of the work of the Seed Division in Ontario, wherein is exhibited the product of years of careful work in systematic improvement of farm crops. Limited, as they are, to the products of members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, the exhibits serve not only to demonstrate the aims, objects and methods of the Association, but serve a very useful educational purpose, in that they show in detail the great importance of the exercise of a systematic method of selecting seed which is intended to be used as such. Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa, was present, and discussed with the members of the Association the steps required to further enhance the value of the seed-selection work.

In this Department there were classes for wheat, oats, barley and corn, the three former classes containing two sections in which prizes are awarded: first, for the best sheaf of five hundred heads, and, second, for the best group exhibit, consisting of a sheaf, one-half bushel of improved seed, and two bushels of general crop seed.

Some of those who received prizes this year are as follows:

For Best Sheaf of White Oats.—Dr. Prouse, of Goderich, first; Jno. Wilson, Marsville, second; W. L. Dixon, Dromore, third and fourth.

For Best Group Exhibit of White Oats.—D. Prouse, Goderich, first; Jno. Wilson, Marsville, second; and W. L. Dixon, Dromore, third.

For Best Sheaf of Winter Wheat.—W. Murray, Avening, first; and C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, second.

For Best Group Exhibit of Winter Wheat.—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, first.

For Best Sheaf of Six-rowed Barley.—D. Carmichael, West Lorne, first.

Best Fifty Ears Ensilage Corn.—R. Armstrong, Wallaceburg, first; and for best fifty ears of sweet corn, J. O. Duke, Olinda, obtained first prize.

Several splendid exhibits of corn were to be seen, which served to prove that just as good, if not better, corn can be grown in Canada as in any of the great corn States across the border. All together, the exhibit was a creditable one, especially since this was the first attempt, but next year the executive hope to have a display more worthy of this important phase of agriculture.

To Aid the Consumptive.

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives at Gravenhurst, Ontario, again appeals for help to the people of Canada, by whose voluntary contributions alone it is supported. Since the Hospital was instituted, nearly three years ago, over four hundred patients have been cared for, and results have been most gratifying, many of the patients being discharged apparently cured, while the great majority have been very greatly benefited. In this time, not a single person has been refused admission because he was not able to pay. The institution, however, is much hampered in its work for want of sufficient accommodation. New wings and new beds are needed, and can only be supplied by the kindness of those who pity the sufferers, and who would fain see the white plague stamped out of our land. Even a dollar will help, and will be thankfully received. Contributions may be sent to Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith, Kt., Vice-Pres. Nat. San. Association, 4 Lampport Ave., Toronto, or to W. J. Gage, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, 54 Front St., West, Toronto.

Portraits for the O. A. C.

On the evening of December 6th advantage was taken of the presence of a large number of students and ex-students at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to present to the institution the portraits of the late Professor Pantan and of Dr. James Mills. The portrait of Professor Pantan is the gift of the ex-students, and that of Dr. Mills of the graduating class of 1904. Prof. C. C. James unveiled the portrait of Professor Pantan, Mr. Walter J. Brown making the address and presentation. Dr. James W. Robertson, Ottawa, performed the ceremonies in connection with the presentation of Dr. Mills' portrait, the Doctor responding, expressing his feeling of gratitude for so earnest an expression of regard on the part of the student body.

"The Greatest West."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, since his trip through the western part of the United States, is more than ever pleased with Canada. "I never was so assured," he said, "as I am now that Western Canada is the greatest of the west. I have just come through the United States west, and what do I find? I find that for hundreds and hundreds of miles the train travels through what can only be described as a desert—a sage brush desert—which to the eye of the traveller looks very hopeless. Irrigation may do much for parts of it, but I am told that the greater part of it will be forever what it is now. In the same meridians in the Canadian West we have the finest grazing ground in the world. Let me say again, deliberately, that the Canadian West is the greatest west there is."

Notes on Some P. E. Island Food Products.

Mr. S. H. Jones, of Sabrevois, Quebec, who has for a number of years past been a large shipper of sheep, lambs and geese, closed his business here for this year in November. The sheep, lambs and geese are shipped alive to the Boston market, and the price paid for them leaves a lot of money in the pockets of our farmers. This year, Mr. Jones paid out \$25,000.00, and if he had got all the stock he wanted he would have paid out much more. But the farmers of this Island have, to a great extent, gone out of sheep-raising during the last few years. Different reasons are given for the change. The growth of the dairy business, and the good prices for dairy products which have obtained for a number of years previous to this year, the low price of mutton, and the exceedingly low price of wool, have had most to do with the falling off in this industry. Another reason that is given by many is sheep were so hard to fence against. While three or four barbed wires stretched on posts thirty feet apart will turn cattle or horses, it takes more than double the wires and posts to make a fence that will turn sheep. Again, there is very little rough land here on which sheep can range permanently, and to let them run with the milch cows on the pastures, they crop so close that the milk supply suffers.

While there is some argument in the foregoing reasons for not keeping sheep on our best cultivated farms, still I feel satisfied that in the past there has been no stock kept on the farm that has paid better than a medium-sized flock of well-graded-up sheep. They turn us in money quickly, at a minimum expense for shelter and attendance. We can get two profits from them in the year in lambs and wool. An investment of \$80.00 for twenty good grade ewes and a pure-bred ram in the fall will easily return their first cost within the year, from lambs and wool alone, and have the flock remaining to continue business with, and no extra help need be hired to attend to them. As help continues to get scarcer and wages higher, I think our farmers will get back into the sheep business again. The introduction of the woven-wire fence, and the much cheaper rate charged for it now, will settle the fence question. And the falling off in our dairy business, on account of want of help to milk the cows, will result in returning the sheep to the place it once so profitably occupied in our agriculture. Mr. Jones also says there are not so many geese available for export this fall, but as he buys his geese alive, and closes his business early in the season, he does not have a chance to handle near all of our geese. They find a market later, many of them during the holidays. The raising of geese could, no doubt, be made a profitable industry here, if properly conducted. But if they are allowed to range promiscuously over the farm, they will destroy during the summer many times their worth in the fall. The price of live geese here early in the season is generally about fifty cents but, later, when the cold weather permits of marketing them dressed, is about one dollar. This is the great reason that Mr. Jones does not get all the live geese he wants for the Boston market.

A few years ago there was quite a move made here towards fattening poultry. Two quite extensive establishments were started to prosecute this industry. Both have now gone out of business, as they lost money from the start. There are a number of Government chicken-fattening stations in operation here yet, but there is a deficit each year at every station, though the Government can get a better price than private parties for fattened chickens. Illustrations like this carried on from year to year at a loss is, to say the least of it, a very doubtful benefit in the educating of farmers. P. E. Island farmers have a large and paying business in egg-production, but crate-fattening poultry at the prices we get—eight to nine cents per pound—does not add much to our revenue. WALTER SIMPSON.
P. E. Island.

Best Climate for Tuberculosis.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Modestly, not being a medical man, I would differ from Mr. L. A. McIlhargey as to the advisability of tuberculous patients trying the dry climate of New Mexico, though quite probably he is right in saying that it is superior to Southern Colorado and the foreign health resorts. But those who desire to live in Canada will be more likely to find permanent benefit from a sojourn at the Muskoka or some other sanitarium in our own land. Similarly those affected in any other country will find the most permanent results from treatment in their own land, unless they purpose remaining in that to which they go for a change of climate. ULLSTER PAT.

Did Well in the West.

Hans Nelson, a Danish immigrant, arrived in Manitoba about ten years ago with ten cents. He left for Europe to-day with a fortune of \$20,000, all made off a farm near Waskada.

MARKETS.

The holiday season has made trading rather slow, and for most commodities the quotations are nominal. Sharp winter weather coming right after Christmas is helping trading along, and the market should at least be firm for the next few days.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto live-stock quotations are: Export Cattle—Few offering. The demand for good cattle of this class is fairly active. Choice are quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.40; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.

Butcher Cattle—Good to choice butchers' are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; mixed lots, medium, \$3 to \$3.50; common, \$1.75 to \$2.50; cows, \$3 to \$3.40; and bulls, \$2 to \$2.75.

Stockers and Feeders—Some trade in cattle of these lines is being done, but it is very slight. Stockers are quoted at \$1.50 to \$3.25; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50; feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Good cows are in active demand. Prices are \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—Are quoted at 3c. to 5 1/2c. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade continues active, and prices firm. Export sheep are quoted at \$2.50 to \$4.25; culls, \$2.50 to \$3.50, and lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.90.

Hogs—The market retains a weak tone. Selects, \$4.75; lights and fats, \$4.50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario—97c. to 98c. bid for red and white, with some sales at 98c.; spring, 92c. to 93c.; goose, 86c. to 87c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.04; No. 2 northern, 99c. to \$1; No. 3 northern, 98c., Georgian Bay ports; 6c. more grinding in transit.

Mill Feed—Bran, \$14 to \$14.50; shorts, \$17 to \$18, east and west. Manitoba, \$21 for shorts, \$18 for bran, exports.

Barley—No. 3, 45c.; extra, 43c.; 41c. for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—74c. to 75c.

Corn—New Canadian yellow, 43c.; mixed, 42c., f. o. b., Chatham freights; new American, No. 3 yellow, 51 1/2c. to 52c.; mixed, 51 1/2c., on track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 1, 33c. to 33 1/2c., east, low freights; No. 2, 32 1/2c., low freights, and 32c., north and west.

Peas—67c. to 68c.

Buckwheat—50c. to 51c.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50, on track here, and No. 2 at \$6.50 to \$7.

Straw—Car lots, \$6 to \$6.25, on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots, 75c. to 80c. per bag, on track; jobbing lots, 90c. to \$1. Beans—Prime, \$1.35 to \$1.40; hand-picked, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Cranberries—\$8 per barrel.

Hops—32c. to 35c., according to quality.

Apples—Choice stock, \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel; cooking apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Honey—7 1/2c. to 8c. per pound; comb honey, \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen.

Butter—Choice grades are firm. Finest 1-lb. rolls, 18c. to 18 1/2c.; ordinary to choice, large rolls, 17c. to 18c.; low to medium grades, 14c. to 15c.; creamery prints, 22 1/2c. to 24c.; solids, 20 1/2c. to 21 1/2c.

Eggs—The receipts are moderate, and prices are steady. Case lots of fresh are selling at 21c. to 22c. per dozen, and limed at 20c.

Cheese—Large cheese, 10 1/2c., and twins, 11 1/2c. per pound.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 3 1/2c. to 9 1/2c.; hens, 5 1/2c. to 7c. per lb.; ducks, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; geese, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; turkeys, dry plucked, 13c. to 15c.; do, scalded, 10c. to 11c. per lb.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Peas, Oats, Barley, Rye, Hay, and Straw.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Straw, Dressed hogs, Butter, Eggs, Old chickens, Spring chickens, Spring ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Potatoes, and Carrots.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Grain and Produce, Wholesale Prices. Grain—Since a week ago the price of wheat has advanced in all markets. What the cause of this is, is difficult to say. Possibly it is the fear of lighter production in the U. S. next summer, and, again, it may be only manipulation. According to Broomhall, the crop in the U. S. will be larger next year; France shows an irregular appearance; Germany excellent, though not covered with snow; the same being the case in Roumania and Russia; Italy, Spain and Hungary are satisfactory, and Chili is poor.

The demand for oats during the week has been exceptionally dull. This was expected, trade being generally dull around Christmas times in the grain line. Prices are rather easier, at 39c., store, for No. 3 oats, and 40c. for No. 2. Corn, 58c., store, for No. 3 mixed. Feed barley, 48 1/2c., track. Peas, 68 1/2c., high freights, for Portland and West St. John, for No. 2. Buckwheat, 54 1/2c., C.P.R., low freights, for Portland and West St. John.

Beans—The market is even firmer than a week ago. There is not a great deal of stock changing hands, for the very good reason that there is not much to be had. Merchants say that only poor stock can now be had, at \$1.40 per bushel, and that choice primes are difficult to secure at \$1.45.

Potatoes—Local merchants are paying 62c. for choicest stock, in bags of 90 lbs., carloads on track, and 60c. for Chili potatoes, on track. Both these qualities are being sold from store, at 75c. per bag.

Feed—Manitoba bran, \$17 to \$18 per ton, in bags; shorts is bringing a little less than formerly, at \$20. Ontario bran is quoted at \$16 to \$17 in bulk, and shorts, \$19 to \$20.

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at \$9 to \$10 per ton, in carloads, on track here; \$8 to \$9 for No. 2, and \$7 to \$8 for clover mixed and clover.

Cheese—Sales have been made at 10 1/2c. per pound for export, the quality of the stock being finest western. Many merchants are now asking 11c. per pound.

Butter—Factorymen have refused offers of 21c. for their finest creamery, f.o.b. at country points in the Eastern Townships. This week factorymen have received 21 1/2c. here, so that the indications are that choice goods are now costing not less than 21 1/2c. laid down in Montreal.

Eggs—Cold-storage selects sell at 22c. to 23c., and No. 2's at 18c. to 20c.; Montreal limed sell at 19c. to 20c., and western limed at about a cent less.

The situation in poultry has been rather mixed. Those who have been eager purchasers in the country have been, or will be, losers on a large portion of the turkeys secured. Holders are ready to make sales of finest turkeys at 16 1/2c. to 17c., and of good stock at 16c., the latter frozen. Both ducks and geese have been very scarce, more so than turkeys, and as they were offered at low prices, the demand became very active, eventually causing prices to reach 12c. to 12 1/2c. for choice ducks, and 11c. to 12c., in some cases for geese. Nice fresh-killed spring chickens would sell at 12c. without much trouble, and good to fine stock would sell easily at 10c. to 11c. Fowl is experiencing a good demand at 8c. to 8 1/2c., and sometimes 9c. is paid.

Fruit—Apples—XXX Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, Ben Davis, etc., \$3.50 per barrel; XX, \$2.75; hand-picked Fameuse, \$3.50.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Horse dealers declare that there is very little doing in their line at this time of year. They had been looking forward to a good demand from lumber camps, but

the limited operations in the woods this year appears to have put a barrier in the way of their hopes being realized. It is expected that in about another month the market will pick up again, as business will be a little brighter, and many of the express and cartage companies will be on the outlook for animals for their spring trade. Quotations show very little change, cheap horses being, however, more plentiful, and easier, at \$75 to \$125. Heavy draft animals, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, sell at \$200 to \$250 each; express horses 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, \$150 to \$200; coal-cart horses, 1,350 to 1,450 pounds, \$175 to \$200 each, and fine sound carriage horses, \$200 to \$500 each.

LONDON HOG PRICES.

Prices for live hogs to-day, delivered at the factory, here in Pottersburg, Ont., are: 160 to 200 lb. hogs, \$4.60; lighter and heavier hogs, \$4.35.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butchers', \$3.75 to \$4.85.

Veals—\$4.50 to \$8.50. Hogs—Heavy, \$4.60 to \$4.70; mixed, \$4.55 to \$4.60; Yorkers, \$4.40 to \$4.45. Sheep and Lambs—Native lambs, \$5 to \$7.40; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6; wethers, \$5 to \$5.25.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6.20 to \$6.60; poor to medium, \$3.85 to \$3.90.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.30 to \$4.52 1/2; good to choice, heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.60; light, \$4.05 to \$4.45; bulk of sales, \$4.35 to \$4.45.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.60 to \$5.20; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.55 to \$4.75; native lambs, \$5 to \$7.

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA. Capital Authorized \$2,000,000.00. Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Edward Gurney, President. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drivers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit. G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

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



Life, Literature and Education.

"There exists a very beautiful custom in Germany, which it would be well to imitate everywhere. On the first day of the New Year, whatever may have been the quarrels or estrangement between friends and relatives, mutual visits are interchanged, kindly greetings given and received—all is forgotten and forgiven. Let this custom begin with reconciliation, then friendship and fellowship may be found that shall be blessed and lasting."—Foster.

A Survey of the Year.

There is always a feeling of vague regret in going over the events of a year that has just closed. It is as though the little space of time which has meant so much to individual and to nation has, like the glittering ripple in the wake of a vessel, vanished forever upon the great sea of the past. Only to the future belong hope and enthusiasm. Yet it is a mistaken simile which so characterizes a past year. Rather a thousand times is it like the handful of seed which has been "cast into the ground." Of its events and vicissitudes some must, like the blasted grain, blacken and die, but there are others that must live and bear fruit, perhaps this year, perhaps next, perhaps a century hence. Judging the future by the light of the past, we may say with certainty that even the catastrophes of the year that has gone will surely lead to the good of the days that are to come. It is a strange thing this seeming principle that only out of the present sacrifice can come future good, that so often the crushing of the individual seems necessary to the welfare of the succeeding race. It is a great mystery, and beyond it we cannot go, but we can be satisfied that things tend toward the better, and we can keep alive in us the hope that sometime, somewhere, shall the reason why be made plain.

THE BLOT OF BLOOD.

The year 1904 has had its catastrophes, the greatest of which has been the war between Russia and Japan. To two countries it has come as a calamity, snatching from them thousands of men, who, living, had added immeasurably to the common weal; paralyzing trade, and arresting the natural development of national resources for half a century. From the blowing up of the Petropavlovsk, on February 9th, until the recent culmination of horrors that have marked Port Arthur, for a season, a veritable hell upon earth, every page of the war's history has come as a blot upon our vaunted twentieth-century civilization, whose chief influence, when directed towards the savagery of war, has been to add to it a refinement of cruelty more revolting in many respects than the fierce methods of the middle ages. At Cressy and Agincourt there was the mad onrush of the cavalry charge, the clash of battle-axe, and the gripping of foe with foe. In Manchuria, a regiment marching rapidly over "innocent" ground comes suddenly to a spot of treachery. The electric wire, with

the devilishness of a hidden serpent, does the work. There is a hissing roar; the mines explode; human bodies are hurled in air, and legs and arms go up in the horrid volcanic belch of clods of earth and stones, and showers of dust, which come back heavy and damp with the blood of men. Again, a vessel sails rapidly under cover of darkness, the lines of soldiers upon its decks, silent, thinking, many of them, of their little rice fields at home, or their quiet tents on the Kirghis steppes, as the case may be, and, hoping, perhaps, for a brief night's respite from the fury of shot and shell. But the darkness is broken by a wheeling cone of light, that circles above, beyond and upon them, and steadies there. The twentieth-century flashlight has turned night into day, and now the raking fire begins, and twentieth-century bombs fall like Plutonian rain. And so on through the long list—the hand grenade with its terrible dynamite charges, the quick repeater, the machine gun, the hidden torpedo, the wireless telegraph with messages flashed to tell how one combatant may outwit the other—each constructed with a fiendish power that only twentieth-century science and ingenuity could devise.

And yet, from the midst of it all a glimmer of light appears. Humanity has been awakened, perhaps, as never before, for twentieth-century humanity is capable of a greater awakening. Sickened by the surfeit of blood and suffering and waste, the spirit of peace and tolerance is in the air, with a new meaning. Each succeeding event and decision among the earth's best peoples during the past year has evidenced the fact. In September, an Inter-Parliamentary Union at St. Louis passed a resolution urging the Powers to intervene in the war. The "resolution" was rendered of no avail by the refusal of the combatants to brook mediation, but the mouths of the nations had spoken, and would speak again, in the ready assent given to President Roosevelt's invitation to a second Peace Conference at The Hague.

AUGURIES OF PEACE.

The Anglo-French rapprochement in the treaty ratified on the 12th of November; the skill with which King Edward and those high in authority overruled the voice of an infuriated people, clamoring for war with Russia at the time of the Dogger Bank incident in the North Sea; the moderation with which the Tibetan expedition was conducted; the process of settling by ballot, instead of by arms, the vexed question of division between church and state in France; and, in regard to our own land, the recent decision of Great Britain to limit the protecting squadron on the North Pacific and Atlantic coasts to two vessels—one on the east, the other on the West of Canada—are all but further indications that the rationality of peace is coming to be something more than theory.

In the more domestic affairs of the nations, the year 1904 has been full of promise. Strides have been made in useful inventions, and the development of trade lines. In our own country, the mighty power of Niagara has been harnessed, and will

soon be in use for the advancement of industrial Canada; preparations have been made for extensive trade routes to Mexico and other points over seas; wireless telegraphy has placed a foothold upon our shores, and the submarine bells and ice-breaking apparatus have given greater potency to our great water highway, the St. Lawrence River.

THE CANADIAN VISTA.

Of broader national significance still is the fact that during this year have the foundations been laid for the uncoiling of a second railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, which, extending from ocean to ocean, will open up vast and unknown areas of our continent to the settler, to the world, to Canada. Immigration, too, has been almost phenomenal, and, taking things all together, the combination of circumstances has been such that the year 1905 opens on a bright vista for the "Dominion."

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Elsewhere there has been, almost invariably, progress. Even in Russia there appears to be a dawning of better things. With the assassination of Von Plehve, and the accession to power of Prince Mirsky, with his broader mind and more liberal policy, the emancipation of a nation has begun. That the newspapers have, for the first time, found voice, unproved, to tell of the wrongs of the people; that, for the first time, also, the presidents of the Zemstvos, the people's representatives, have found audience with the Czar, and have dared to ask for a more representative government; that a propaganda for the education of the masses has been, in some sort, set afoot; that, by an Imperial Decree, the system by which a political offender might be condemned without a fair and open trial in court has been done away with forever. These are the signs by which he who runs may read of what may be yet in store for the down-trodden populace of that vast empire, whose fortunes are now engrossing so great a share of the world's interest.

On all the earth the only utterly hopeless spot seems to be those lands with which the Turk comes in contact. In Macedonia, Bulgaria and Armenia, massacre and turmoil seethe continually, and no one seems able to bid it nay. For Turkey alone, it would seem that a day of reckoning must, in justice, come.

Upon the whole, however, in bidding farewell to 1904, we may look forward hopefully to the events that shall follow in 1905.

The Talbot Regime.

A most interesting volume, entitled "The Talbot Regime," by Judge Ermatinger, of Elgin Co., Ont., has been received, and, after careful examination, unhesitatingly pronounced a decided addition to Canadian literature. As may be judged by the title, the volume purports to give an exact account of the founding and development of the noted "Talbot Settlement," as the south-western portion of the great Ontario peninsula was originally called. This account, however, comprehends much more than may appear on the face of it, including, as

it necessarily does, a history of the war of 1812, and of the famous rebellion of 1837, with the political causes which led to it. But although in the narrative much valuable information never before published appears, it is, without doubt, to the racy descriptions and interesting anecdotes of the quaint pioneer time of South-western Ontario's history that the volume owes its chief charm. On the canvas of the past, the eccentric Colonel himself—"Colonel Talbot of Malahide," once associate aide-de-camp with Wellesley at the Court of Dublin during the brilliant regime of the Marquis of Buckingham, later the sheepskin-clad pioneer in the vast, silent forests of Upper Canada—stands as the central figure, but about him the author has woven a picture of forest life and settlement dances, of early agricultural problems, of Indians and wild animals, of incidents by "flood and field," combining all into a narrative as interesting as fiction, and more profitable. "The Talbot Regime," which contains four hundred pages, is handsomely bound and profusely illustrated, and is issued in two editions in cloth, one at \$2.50, and another at \$2.00; while a third edition, in colored paper cover, is placed at \$1.50. Those who wish to obtain any of these may do so by writing to the Municipal World, St. Thomas, Ont., by whom the book has been published.

What is Literature?

In view of the great interest taken by our readers in recent articles on the selection and reading of books of poetry and prose, we now announce a competition which will be of special interest to students, teachers, and, indeed, to everybody who reads. The prize is for the best statement defining "Literature." Some writings survive, but a day and are forgotten; "like the bubble on the fountain," they "are gone and forever!" Why? Others live, become classic, and perpetuate themselves. Why? The reply to the question, "What is literature?" must disclose the secret that answers these questions and express the writer's understanding of wherein lies the vital element or quality that entitles a poem, a history, a story, an essay, or any other writing, to rank as literature. The competitors may put whatever else they will into the statement, but that point must be covered.

The statement must not exceed two hundred and fifty words. Originality, brevity or conciseness, and correctness of expression, will count in making the award.

Answers to be eligible may be mailed any time up to January 18th, 1905, to the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.

Contributions must be headed "Literature Competition," and be unsigned, but be accompanied by a letter or card giving the full name and address of the writer.

The award will be made by Mr. S. J. Radcliffe, B. A., Principal of the London, Ont., Collegiate Institute.

The successful competitor will receive a choice of the two following

sets of the works of Charles Kingsley and Walter Scott, in substantial and attractive cloth binding.

KINGSLEY (eight volumes).—Water Babies and the Heroes, Hypatia, Alton Locke, Westward Ho, Poems, Hereward, Two Years Ago, and Yeast.

SCOTT (ten volumes).—Quentin Durward, The Abbott, Red Gauntlet, The Pirate, Peveril of the Peak, The monastery, Anne of Geierstein, The Betrothed, Woodstock, Guy Mannering, Waverly, and Old Mortality.

State in your letter which set you prefer, in the event of securing the award.

Domestic Economy.

Copper and brass may be quickly cleaned by dipping half a lemon in fine salt and then rubbing over stained objects.

Carpets can be both cleaned and freshened by going over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water that has a little turpentine in it.

The color of canned fruit is quickly injured by action of light. No matter if it is kept in a dark closet, every jar should be wrapped in paper.

For earache, fold a thick towel around the neck and then with a teaspoon fill the ear with warm water. Continue this for fifteen or twenty minutes, then let the water run out, and plug the ear with cotton dipped in warm glycerine.

Do not cook cranberry sauce too long and do not add too much water. The finest sauce can be made from one quart of cranberries with one cupful of water. Boil for ten minutes, then add two cupfuls of sugar, stir well and set away to cool.

When baking in an oven that is too hot at the top, fill a dripping-pan about an inch deep with cold water, and place it on the top grate of the oven. Should the oven be too hot on the bottom, put a grate or an old pie-pan under the article that is to be baked.

Fruit which has begun to ferment may be turned into a saucepan, boiled for several minutes with half a teaspoonful of soda, then, by adding spices, sugar and a little vinegar, and boiling again until it thickens, it makes a very nice relish to accompany meat.

A little salt put in water in which colored cottons are washed will prevent the colors from running or fading. Sprinkle the carpet before sweeping with a little moist salt which will not only lay the dust, but will revive the colors in all the freshness of a new carpet.

To clean combs and hair brushes add a little ammonia to the wash water.

For a severe headache apply a towel wrung out of hot water to the nape of the neck.

A mustard plaster made of the white of an egg will not blister, while the result will be as efficacious.

Applications of hot water will relieve the pain and reduce the swelling and discolorations in a sprain or bruise.

A small lump of sulphate of zinc dissolved in a pint of warm water is a good wash for weak and inflamed eyes.

Foundling Girls.

Poor little orphans, poor nameless children; the forlorn, the destitute, the deserted; the birth of each of whom is a tragedy in itself, and who, but for human charity, would, like the Babe of Bethlehem, for whose coming their sweet young voices are joined in a chorus of thanksgiving, have no place in which to lay their heads.

"God's highest glory was their anthem still,
Peace upon earth, and unto men good will."

H. A. B.



The Opportunity Just Ahead.

"A certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him he had compassion on him."—St. Luke X., 33.

"When I'm a woman you'll see what I'll do—
I'll be great and good and noble and true,
I'll visit the sick and relieve the poor—
No one shall ever be turned from my door;
But I'm only a little girl now."
And so the years passed on.

"When I'm a woman," a gay maiden said,
"I'll try to do right and not be afraid;
I'll be a Christian and give up the joys
Of the world, with all its dazzling toys.
But I'm only a young girl now,"
And so the years passed on.

"Ah, me!" sighed a woman gray with years,
Her heart full of cares, and doubts, and fears,
"I've been putting off the time to be good
Instead of beginning to do as I should;
And I'm an old woman now."
And so the years passed on.

Now is the time to begin to do right:
To-day, whether skies be dark or bright:
Make others happy by good deeds of love,
Looking to Jesus for help from above;
And then you'll be happy now,
And as the years pass on.

of a woman who is too busy thinking of the heathen in far-off lands to have time to be interested in her own husband and children has a good deal of point in it. The work done by missionaries, or in the slums of great cities, seems so much more romantic and grand than attending to the chores and little humdrum duties which meet us at every turn. And yet it must always be grander to do the work God has picked out and planned for us than to choose for ourselves.

The Samaritan had no idea that his action on that day would be an object lesson to the world for thousands of years. We have no reason to suppose that it was an imaginary tale. Many a man "fell among thieves" on that lonely road, and probably many priests and Levites hurried past on their way to the Temple service at Jerusalem, thinking that they were attending to God's business when they were really neglecting it terribly. And many a woman will have to answer for the neglect of home and children when she has been fancying that she has been busy with the more important work for God—not that I wish to discourage missionary work, far from it, but it

day rather than with next week. Plenty of opportunities for service will meet us "as we journey," and our business is with them rather than with the apparently more interesting opportunities which God has scattered along the road of somebody else.

If, like our Master, we wish to be able to say at the end: "I have glorified Thee on the earth," we must be able also to say: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do." We can only truly say that if we have seized the daily opportunities which have met us "as we journeyed," it is possible to be so particular about minding our own business—or what we selfishly consider to be our own business—that we have no time to spare for attending to God's business.

And we have no right to make ourselves unfit for useful service by shouldering burdens which other people ought to carry. If the Samaritan had attempted to carry five or six people to safety at once, he would have failed entirely in helping anybody. God is not a tyrant, and we are not slaves, but children of a loving Father. What right have we to do a lot of unnecessary work, and get all unstrung and unnerved, becoming irritable and impatient, and destroying the peace of the home for which we may fancy we are sacrificing ourselves? Perhaps we are always too busy for a merry game with the children, or a kindly chat with a neighbor, or music or pleasant reading for the old people. Some day we may find that the work which seemed so important to us was of far less importance than the opportunity we missed of influencing others for time and for eternity. Our selfish absorption in our own business may keep us from even seeing the neighbors we might have helped and cheered "as we journeyed." How shall we answer the King if He says: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me."

Happily for us, we don't meet the coming year all at once; we have only the present duty to attend to now. Let us make sure that it is not "passed by on the other side."

"To-day is added to our time,
Yet, while we speak, it glides away.
How soon shall we be past our prime,
For where, alas! is yesterday?
Gone—gone into eternity;
There, every day, in turn appears,
To-morrow?—Oh, 'twill never be,
If we should live a thousand years."

If we are fit to do great things for God He will give us great things to do, but the great things will never be recognized by those who are not willing to follow His lead every day. "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." The servant who has attended faithfully to the few things committed to his charge is sure to be made "ruler over many things" just as soon as he is fit for promotion. God never makes mistakes in dealing with His workers.

People who are looking out for opportunities of "helping somewhere" are sure to find them. Sometimes, like the Good Samaritan, they are literally on a journey, but do not think that absence from home and home duties is sufficient excuse for selfish idleness. Who can ever forget Dickens' spirited description of Mark Tapley when travelling in the steerage to America? Think of the jolly bachelor washing and dressing children so that the sick, worn-out mothers may have a little peace; writing letters for homesick emigrants who have not learned to write for themselves; cracking jokes to "keep up everybody's spirits; taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves while he performs marvels in the culinary line—in short, always "lending a hand somewhere or other." How different was the conduct of his selfish master, Martin Chuzzlewit, who was entirely taken up with thinking of his own comforts—or discomforts—and thought that other people's trials were none of his business.

Before closing, I must enter a protest against the fancy picture of "Hope" which "Mollie" drew for you a few weeks ago, and which quite took my breath away. A London doctor who was making a trip through Canada three years ago said of one of my brothers: "Most people put on flattery with a camel's-hair brush, but you lay it on with a whitewash brush." That is nothing to "Mollie." I think she must use a fire hose. Why, even Simon Stylites, who stood for nearly thirty years on a pillar sixty feet high, would turn giddy if perched on such a dizzy height of saintliness as "Mollie" describes. If you really want a truthful description of "Hope" I will give you one—and surely I ought to know her better than anybody. She is a far better hand at telling other people what they ought to do than practicing her own sermons. "Mollie" knows it, too. She is not half as blind



From painting by Anderson. **Foundling Girls.**

Our Lord's parables are short and clear-cut; every word tells. Why, then, are those three words, "as he journeyed," in the parable of the Good Samaritan? The story seems complete without them, for the Samaritan would hardly have been living in that dangerous, robber-infested region between Jerusalem and Jericho, and unless he had been on a journey he would not have been there at all. Perhaps those three significant words were intended to teach us that our business is with the duty, the opportunity, the neighbor just ahead of us in our journey through life. Dickens' caricature

is not always the work God wants us to do first.

The Samaritan did not trouble himself about the danger or difficulty of caring for the wounded stranger; he did not think that it was none of his business—even though the man was a deadly enemy to his race—and he certainly never dreamed that his kindly act would be an inspiration to the whole world for all time to come. He did not waste time in dreaming of the great things he intended to do some day, but attended promptly and thoroughly to the opportunity of service that he found in his path "as he journeyed."

Don't you think we had better do the same thing? Let our New Year resolutions deal principally with to-

as she pretends to be to the fallings of her old friend,
HOPE.

A THOUGHT FOR THE NEW YEAR.
By M. Carrie Hayward.

We spend our years as a tale that is told.—Psa. 90. 9.

We spend our years as a tale that is told;
And which shall this new year be,
A tale of gladness, or one of sadness,
To be told of you and me?

Will its pages glow with unselfish deeds,
With a record undefiled,
A story sweet; with a cheer replete
That would gladden the heart of a child?

Or can it be, when the year is done,
That its record will be marred
By wasted hours or misused powers,
Or by words that have cut and jarred?
God gives us each day as a pure white page.

But write, dear heart, with care,
For thy doings all are beyond recall
When once imprinted there.
Corinth, Ont.

Something About New Year.

Charles Lamb once said that no one, of whatever social rank or condition he might be, could regard the advent of the New Year with utter indifference, nor listen wholly unmoved to the midnight peal which rings the Old Year out and the New Year in. Although many of the old customs and festivities connected with the season have died out, and the inevitable growth of spiritual things forbids its celebration by mere eating and drinking, by gifts levied by sovereigns, or extorted from friends, yet in more serene and thoughtful fashion, the watch-night service, by the loving hand-grip of reunited families, by the voluntary tokens of affection offered and received, we of the present mark New Year's as a day of the very greatest significance in our lives.

We may have got widely adrift from the course we had marked out for ourselves by the resolutions we had made one year ago; we may have failed where we meant to succeed; we may have turned to the left where we had meant to turn to the right; we acknowledge that we have done what we should not have done, and we have left undone much that we ought to have done, but another year has dawned, a new leaf has been turned and by God's grace we will try to let the record upon it be that of honest effort towards a simpler, a holier, a more unselfish and therefore better life in the new year now dawning upon us.

Amongst the curious customs of the past there was probably a sense of the value of some such a retrospect even in the Pagan mind. Take, for instance, the mythical significance of the heathen deity "Janus," who was represented with two faces, the one looking back into the past, the other gazing into the future. One of our poets thus pictures him:

"Hark, the cock crows, and yon bright star
Tells us the day himself's not far;
With him old Janus doth appear,
Peeping into the future year.
With such a look as seems to say:
'The prospect is not good that way,
But stay! but stay! Methinks my sight
Better informed by clearer light.
His reversed face doth show distaste,
And frowns upon the ill now past.
But that which this way looks is clear,
And smiles upon the new-born year."

Another poet, Edith Thomas, in a New Year's Masque, makes Janus say:

" 'Tis mine to guard the portals of the year,
To close or open to the seasons four,
And to the importuning throng of days,
Sometimes I hear the tread of stormy feet,
Hoarse trumpet blasts, and loud assaulting blows;
But other times they come with flatteries smooth,
Entreating 'Janus! Janus! let us in.' . . .
I watchful stand. I will not turn the key
Until my glass and figured dial stern
Declare the moment ripe. Two ways I look.
Two faces I present. One seamed with old
And gray with looking on the frozen past,
One fresh as morn, and fronting days to be."

We all allow that many of the festivals we celebrate from time to time are, in spite of their modifications and changed conditions, of pagan origin. Let us not, then, deny to those who inspired them, at least a groping after a higher meaning, a dim sense of a divine element in man's nature to lift him above the brutes that perish. The very thought underlying the conception of such an emblematic god as "Janus" proves this, and so cannot be wholly without its useful lesson even for those upon whom has dawned the blessed light of Christianity.
H. A. B.



A Christmas Story.

When Henry McMasters came home from work one night a little before Christmas, he was greeted by his small son Harold, who exclaimed—"Hello daddy; oh, what do you think mamma told me to-day? She said Christmas was almost here, and then Old Santa Claus is comin'. Hurrah for good old Santa!"

Mr. McMasters looked amused but rather doubtful. Hard times had come to his family since the cold had set in, and it was all they could do to make both ends meet. He had been ill in the fall, which was the cause of his losing his position, and when he was able to be around again he could find few jobs, the doctor's bill having taken a good deal of his savings.

But he and his patient little wife let the children know as little as possible of their hard times. There were five children in the family and it was not easy to provide for all.

At the tea-table the children talked of scarcely anything but Christmas and Santa Claus, each saying what he or she wanted particularly.

Ruth, the eldest, wanted a fur muff very badly, and the three boys wanted a pair of skates, a sled and a game of dominoes respectively, and Polly, the youngest, a tot of three years, wanted a "pwitty dolly dat would shut its eyes." At the end of this recital the parents looked sadly at each other, but tried to keep a bright face to the children.

The McMasters lived in a neat little house covered with ivy, and as it was all their own and they had always lived there it was "Home, Sweet Home" to them.

Next door to them was a fine red brick house owned by a wealthy man who had about all that he wanted that money could buy. He was also a very charitable man, and did much to benefit the poor in his town. His two children, Mabel and Carl Montgomery, were about the age of Mr. McMasters' two oldest, and the children were all great friends.

Nearer, ever nearer, came that festive tide when all is joy. Times grew very little better with the McMasters, what few hard earned dollars they got being used for food and fuel, and such necessities. They gathered enough together to have a good Christmas dinner, but what about the presents?

Ruth confided to Mabel that she expected a fur muff for Christmas, and Ralph, her oldest brother, told Carl he was going to get a pair of skates, and, oh! what fun they all would have that winter, with the sled and dominoes.

The twenty-second of December was a fierce day, great snow storms raged all day long. In the evening, although it had stopped snowing, the wind had not abated at all, but on the contrary had increased and was blowing the dry snow into great drifts. The McMasters had gathered around their warm fire after tea and were quietly enjoying a leisure hour together, when suddenly footsteps were heard hurrying over the porch, and a sharp rap startled the quiet inmates. Mr. McMasters hastened to respond and the instant the door was opened Carl Montgomery burst in, in a great state of excitement. "Oh, Mrs. McMasters, come quickly; mother is dreadfully sick, and father's gone for the doctor and so Mabel told me to come for you; can you come?" he exclaimed in one breath. "Oh, dear; is that poor woman ill again, how delicate she is! Of course I will come, Carl," said Mrs. McMasters. Carl left at once, and it was not long before he was followed by Mrs. McMasters.

They found Mrs. Montgomery in a bad condition, having suddenly taken pneumonia, which resulted from a severe cold. The doctors, Mrs. McMasters and Mr. Montgomery worked unceasingly and were soon joined by a first-class nurse. But still the case was doubtful. She, being a very frail person, was easily exhausted by sickness. About midnight she began to breathe more freely and soon dropped off in a quiet sleep. Many were the silent prayers that ascended to the Great Physician during those hours of watching.

The crisis passed, and after an hour of peaceful slumber Mrs. Montgomery awoke much easier than before. She requested a drink, and this desire being fulfilled she again fell asleep.

She was so much better now that Mr. Montgomery said it would be quite safe for Mrs. McMasters to go home, but first asked how he ever could reward her, as she had proved an invaluable aid. "Oh, don't think of such a thing. Indeed I was thankful for an opportunity to help you," warmly replied Mrs. McMasters.

But Mr. Montgomery determined in his own heart that he would think of such a thing. Mrs. McMasters left at once, kindly offering help should Mrs. Montgomery get worse.

The next morning she went over as soon as breakfast was over to inquire about her. She found her much improved and able to take her breakfast, so she left, content that all was right.

Mr. Montgomery had decided to prepare a Christmas box for the McMasters, and so consulted his children as to what it should contain. They acquainted him with what each one desired, which order he immediately proceeded to make out. It being the day before Christmas, there was a great deal of shopping to do, but Carl and Mabel found most enjoyment in helping to select each present with their father, and by each adding a little trinket bought with their own spending-money.

They decided to wait till early next morning before sending it over. The McMasters had just got up and dressed, and were exchanging "Merry Christmases," when a great bang at the front door brought Mr. McMasters to it in a great hurry. On opening the door he saw no one, but on the step was a large box with "Merry Christmas to all, from a grateful friend," written on the one side, and on the other, "Mr. McMasters and family." He wonderingly carried, or rather dragged, it into the sitting room. He at once procured a hammer, and amid exclamations of surprise tore the lid off, when, lo, such beautiful things were exposed to view! A small box contained Ruth's fur muff, and a beauty it was. There were also the skates—perfect dandies—and a fine sled and a game of dominoes, besides several other minor articles. Then Mr. McMasters saw an envelope addressed to himself, which contained a promise of work with a splendid salary, signed by Mr. Montgomery, whom they at once realized as the giver of the box. Then there was a fine warm cloak for Mrs. McMasters, which she needed badly, but had decided to sacrifice that year so as to be able to get better clothing for her children. Wrapped up in the cloak was a long, narrow box addressed to Polly, who received it with, "Oh, such a pwitty dolly. She can shut her eyes just like me, movver." Each nook and cranny was filled with oranges, candies or nuts.

This was to the McMasters the happiest Christmas day they could remember.
EVA W. KING (Age 13).
Hickson, Ontario.

A Merry Christmas Eve.

Old Mr. Amos sat in his arm-chair by the large old-fashioned fireplace, reading the weekly paper. On the opposite side sat his good wife and lifelong companion, knitting, of course, (for who ever saw a grandma with empty hands?) From without they hear the merry shouts of their nine grandchildren, who have come to spend Christmas with them at the old home of their mothers and fathers. Soon the children come in, and grandma certainly has her "hands full." She must rub the cold hands, kiss all the bumps, and get snow for little Harold's nose, which he insists is nearly "froze off," although it is as red as a berry.

At last they settle down, some to books, two of the girls to fancywork, and the others to tease the industrious ones. How knowing grandmas are! This one seemed to know that healthy children are hungry and can eat all the time. So she went to the attic for popcorn and nuts, and I believe there was nearly every kind that grow in Canada, for this was in an excellent part of Ontario. Then she went down cellar for apples. Perhaps you will think (as I do) that this grandma was too indulgent toward her strong boys, who should have done this kind of work for her, for their parents had

told them that they must help instead of hinder grandma.

"Now, dearies, come and have some apples. You must be hungry after that big romp in the moonlight," grandma said, coming in well laden.

They gathered eagerly around the fire. Grandpa roasted chestnuts for the others, while they ate and saved the largest "meats" for grandpa and grandma.

They told a great many stories, nearly all about Christmas. When they had finished eating, grandma said that she thought it was about time to prepare for Santa Claus, and ask grandpa to tell the nicest Christmas story he had ever heard as the last for the night.

He thought for a minute, then said: "The nicest Christmas story I ever heard was about a little babe who was born in a manger. So he told the "old, yet ever new," story of Christ Jesus, His birth, life, sufferings and death, resurrection and ascension to heaven, where He is now waiting to receive all who will but believe on his name.

There was silence after this and all seemed to be in deep thought.

At last someone proposed hanging up the stockings. And they insisted that grandpa and grandma must have theirs up too, so up went a blue stocking and a big gray sock. There were eleven, all along the mantel-shelf, and room for but one more.

Little Harold ran and brought a little pink sock which he had brought from home. It belonged to his little baby sister. As he came in with it he sang, with his sweet, childish voice, the chorus of that nice little song—

"Hang up the baby's stocking,
Be sure you don't forget;
For the dear little dimpled darling
Has never seen Christmas yet."

So ended the happiest Christmas eve they ever had spent.
LIZZIE HUMPHREY (Aged 16).
Sheffield, Ont.

I Pack My Trunk.

What shall I pack up to carry
From the old year to the new?
I'll leave out the frets that harry,
Thoughts unjust, and doubts untruce.

Angry words—ah, how I rue them!
Selfish deeds and choices blind—
Any one is welcome to them!
I shall leave them all behind.

Plans? the trunk would need be double.
Hopes? they'd burst the stoutest lid.
Sharp ambitions? Last year's stubble!
Take them, old year! Keep them hid!

All my fears shall be forsaken,
All my failures manifold;
Nothing gloomy shall be taken
To the new year from the old.

But I'll pack the sweet remembrance
Of dear friendship's least delight;
All my jokes—I'll carry them hence;
All my stores of fancies bright;

My contentment—would 'twere greater!
All the courage I possess;
All my trust—there's not much weight
there!
All my faith, or more, or less;

All my tasks—I'll not abandon
One of these, my pride, my health;
Every trivial or grand one
Is a noble mine of wealth.

And I'll pack my choicest treasures,
Smiles I've seen and praises heard,
Memories of unselfish pleasures,
Cheery looks, the kindly word.

Ah, my riches silence eavil!
To my rags I bid adieu!
Like a Cressus I shall travel
From the old year to the new!
—Amos R. Wells, in Christian Endeavor
World.

They tell this story in the Commissioner's office at Elys Island, New York: Two Irish immigrants, just arrived, stood one morning on the Government landing watching a dredger at work a few yards away. Presently a driver, full rigged, crawled painfully from the channel slime up a ladder to the deck of the dredge. One of the Irishmen, very much surprised, turned to his companion, and said:

"Look at that mon! Look at him. Begorra, if I'd known the way over I'd have walked, too."

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Typhoid Fever.

(Continued.)

The danger to other people lies in the discharges from the bowels. These should be disinfected before being thrown away, in a house which has modern plumbing, and in a place where there are no modern accommodations, they must, after disinfection, be buried in a hole in the ground, as far away from the house, as possible. Discharges from the bowels are disinfected by covering them in a bedpan with a solution of corrosive sublimate, one part in two hundred of water, and leaving them thus, covered, for half an hour. A strict account of all movements should be kept for the physician, their number, color, consistency, and general appearance. Also make a note of the time when they occur, the amount of urine passed in twenty-four hours, and when nourishment is given, or anything particular about the patient noticed. If there is blood with the movements of the bowels it is well to cover it carefully and save it for the physician's inspection if it is anywhere near time for his visit, otherwise carefully note the color, whether it is clotted or not, the size of the clots, and anything else observed, after which carefully disinfect as usual before throwing away or burying. The mattress of the patient's bed should be sewn into a thin oil-cloth or rubber sheeting case, and all vessels, cloths, towels, swabs, etc., carefully and immediately disinfected, boiled or burned. There is no danger if these things are faithfully attended to. Just here comes in the advantage of two persons dividing the care of the patient. It is when people are tired that they become unconsciously a little careless, and neglect of any of the above directions may result in sickness for the whole family. The next best thing to preventing disease is limiting its operations, and this can be done with typhoid fever, since water can always be made safe by boiling, and the other source of infection is entirely under control. During an epidemic, or if other sources besides the water supply are suspected, it is very simple to make all food and drink safe by thorough cooking.

THE UTENSILS USED

in eating and drinking by any patient in any serious illness should be kept for him alone, and not under any circumstances used by anyone else, nor washed with the family dishes, nor wiped upon the same towels. Keep the sick-room appurtenances entirely separate. The persons who are caring for the patient should, while on duty, wear aprons with sleeves, completely covering them, removing the same before they leave the room, and all their wearing apparel should be made of something that can be washed and boiled. There should be as nearly as possible absolute quiet in the sick-room, but if anything has to be said, say it aloud once, and quietly—do not whisper. Talk the case over in another room, and say nothing within the patient's hearing that it is not advisable for him to hear, if he happens to be awake or listening. Never take it for granted that he is asleep. Those caring for the sick should take the best possible care of their own health, get some outdoor air every day, and arrange their work in an orderly and systematic manner.

Bleeding from the bowels is the most serious emergency that ordinarily arises in the course of typhoid fever. It is usually preceded by a sudden fall in temperature and when this is observed it is time to send for the physician if he is within reach. If blood appears, raise the foot of the bed by pushing the seat of a chair underneath it. Cloths may be wrung out of ice-cold water and placed gently over the abdomen, using the greatest caution with regard to weight; and the patient must keep absolutely still. Encourage him to drink water, which he will be willing to do, as great thirst is caused by loss of blood.

UNUSUAL THIRST

is a suspicious circumstance in itself, since a considerable amount of blood may be lost before the fact becomes apparent. Watch carefully also for changes in the color of the face and general appearance of the patient and take no chances about sending for the

physician. After the occurrence of bleeding do not move the patient for anything until the physician arrives, not even to change the bed for cleanliness. Push something clean and dry under him if you can, but he must not make any effort to raise himself, nor can he be lifted by anyone else. The immediate danger of bleeding is so great that every other consideration is held in abeyance until the physician considers it safe to resume the ordinary routine. Sometimes the intestinal ulcer destroys the wall of the intestine entirely, causing a perforation. This is immediately followed by the collapse of the patient. The great care in straining the food is to lessen the chances of perforation, by making it as easy as possible to digest, and free as possible from irritating particles. Convalescence is established by degrees, and during that time also great care in feeding must be exercised. The kind and amount of food vary all through the illness according to the case. The milk diet is safe and the first steps towards increasing it is to let the patient have as much as he wants of milk and strained gruels within reasonable limits, instead of giving only a certain amount at certain times. Ice-cream is often allowed before other solid food. There is great

DANGER OF RELAPSE FROM OVERFEEDING.

It can be easily understood that the activity of the intestines is increased with the food, and that ulcers which have barely healed over may in this way be irritated and reopened, in which case there will certainly be more trouble. A relapse is much more likely to end fatally than the first illness, as the patient's strength has been greatly reduced by the previous attack. After a week or so of unlimited fluid diet, a poached egg is allowed once and then twice or three times daily, no bread as yet. After several more days with no bad result, a scraped meat ball may be added, good steak scraped with a spoon, and free from fibre, not minced in a machine. Toast and baked potatoes by degrees, going very slowly with each addition to the diet, and filling up the chinks with milk. The patient must stay in bed, not getting up for anything, until he has returned to a fair all-round diet. He will be exceedingly hungry, and with difficulty restrained from eating too much in the early days of convalescence. The meat ball may be eaten without cooking, with salt, but if the patient cannot stand this broil it, not letting it cook through. These directions are given merely in case of difficulty in obtaining medical aid. A much heavier diet is sometimes allowed, but no one except the physician should take that responsibility.

A. G. OWEN.

One Life.

One small life in God's great plan—
How futile it seems as the ages roll,
Do what it may or strive how it can,
To alter the sweep in the infinite whole!
A single stitch in an endless web,
A drop in the ocean's flow and ebb!
But the pattern is rent where the stitch is lost,
Or marred where the tangled threads have crossed;
And each life that fails on its true intent
Mars the perfect plan that the Master meant.

—Susan Coolidge.

Extenuating Circumstances.—A certain spinster, who has lived alone in her beautiful and stately home for many years, is one of this city's most notable housewives, says the Indianapolis Journal. No childish fingers have ever marred the brilliance of her mirrors, or played havoc with the handsome bronzes and vases in the daintily-cared-for dining-room. At the home of her brother, where seven children romp from morning until night, the same exquisite perfection of housekeeping is impossible, as may be imagined. One day the spinster's small niece returned home after a tea-party at auntie's, and in an awed tone said, "Mamma, I saw a fly in Aunt Maria's house, but (thoughtfully) it was washing itself."

Public Notice!

Attention is called to the fact that the **Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited**, makers of Royal Household Flour, have for some time past been producing flour in a vastly improved and purified form by the aid of electricity, and having secured control of all the basic patents relating thereto, take this opportunity of advising the public that any unauthorized users of the electrical flour purifying processes will be prosecuted.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited,
are the only millers in Canada whose flour is
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CREELMAN BROS., GEORGETOWN, ONT.,
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or Fruit Liver Tablets, have all the medicinal properties of fruit, in a highly concentrated form. Nothing like them for curing Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sick Stomach and Kidney Troubles. At druggists. 50 cents a box.

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Doubt all we've said about MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM SODAS.

Doubt the crackers all you will. But the first one of them you eat, will prove that we are right and you are wrong. For you can't doubt the fresh, crisp deliciousness of

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Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

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

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\$12.80 For 200 Eggs INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

\$4.50 Fall Suits

We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a cheviot cloth suit in black, navy, dark grey, dark red, lawn, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We, the manufacturers, offer it to you at the factory price \$4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the latest style. The jacket has a tight-fitting back, with half tight-fitting front. It is lined in mercerized cotton. The skirt is 7 gored, tailor-stitched in silk, faced with canvas and bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with tabs of the goods, as pictured. The suit is trimmed with buttons and braid. A tucked skirt may be had if preferred. Skirt or coat alone \$2.50. Any suit may be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded. Sizes 30 to 44 bust. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Waists, full styles, any color, China silk, \$2.25. Best taffeta, \$2.05. Luster, \$1.50. Velvet \$1.85. Jackets, full styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color, wool, \$1.75. Hip length \$3.75. Knee length \$4.95. Rain Coats (cravenette) same style and price as jackets.

Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN., 120 KING ST.



Helponabit's essay appears to-day, and I am sure you will all be pleased to read it. Helponabit herself has been so kind and faithful a member of our Ingle Corner that she begins to seem like an old and valued friend to many of us. I should be glad to publish another of the prize essays to-day, as, of course, a peculiar interest attaches to a "prize" essay. As our space is limited, however, I shall give you instead an interesting little letter from Chatterbox. Without taking up any more space—I had almost said "time"—then, Yours sincerely, DAME DURDEN. Farmer's Advocate Office, London, Ont.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Helponabit's Household Problems.

In the Farmer's Advocate of Oct. 13th, prizes are offered for the best letters on any department of house-keeping, but to have a comfortable, pleasant home is the full result of all. I have been housekeeping for thirty years. We began with five: husband and self, hired man and boy, and my husband's nephew, a boy of eight years, and our household has never been less, often running into the teens. There are five things I very much dislike to do after dinner: washing, churning, baking, bedmaking and trimming lamps and lanterns, and I never do these if possible. I have two daughters whose schooldays are over, to help me with the house-keeping, which makes it very pleasant for me now. We never leave our rooms in the morning until properly and neatly dressed. We never wear old best dresses for morning work. I remember reading, when a girl, what Fannie Fern (then a popular writer) said about dress. "To be well dressed is to be suitably dressed for your work or position." So we always wear plain print or duck dresses for morning, and are not ashamed to be seen by anyone who may call while we are at work.

I have always made it a rule never to put off the regular work, and when that is done we are ready for any other work that offers itself. When the dinner is being cooked we prepare what is needed for tea, if there is apple sauce or rhubarb stew, a batch of biscuits or a cake to make, and if there is cold meat I slice it ready for tea. This leaves one free for the afternoon, and one can give one's thoughts to other things. When my girls were old enough they could get tea ready while I was doing the sewing.

I dry the pot-herbs and keep them in glass jars, then when wanted I can take them out like the pepper and salt. Currants, when they come in, are washed and dried, and are ready for use when wanted. Suet I chop fine, dust with flour, and hang up in the cellar in a paper bag, and so have it ready when needed for dumplings or puddings. It makes housework so much easier and pleasanter to have things ready for use when required.

Three things, when we were married, we decided on, not to go visiting, or invite visitors, or cook dinner on Sunday. Yet we are rarely without visitors. If they are not feeling well we leave them to rest and read while we go to church, but if they are able they are always pleased to go with us. Our Sunday dinner we arrange on Saturday. In summer we have cold meat or canned salmon with a salad, tapioca cream, cornstarch pudding, or boiled custard, or pie, bread and butter, cheese, and what fruit is in season. In winter I make a deep meat pie, sometimes chicken pie. This I set on the back of the stove when we start for church, and when we return home put it in the oven and the crust will get hot while we are taking off our things. Sometimes I put a pan of potatoes or sweet potatoes into the oven and they are cooked when we get home. Some one has said, "If a woman can make good bread, good biscuits, and good butter, one will forgive her all the rest." I think I am a good cook, but not a fancy one, for I have no time to make those fancy dishes we read about in cook-books. I give my family plenty of good bread and butter, plenty of meat well cooked—for a prime piece of meat may be made not fit to eat if it requires three hours to cook and you only give it

two. We always have two or more vegetables for dinner, pie or pudding, and fresh fruit when in season for tea and breakfast.

Our wash is large. People say when they see it out, "What a large wash! What a yardful of clothes!" We make it easy by washing with coal oil. By this method our washing is done and all cleared up by dinner time, when by the old rubbing process we were glad to be through and cleared up by teatime. We wash on Monday. After the breakfast is cooked, the boiler is filled with soft water and put on. We use the N. P. soap; a pound of this is cut up and put into the boiler. By the time the morning work is done up and the clothes sorted, the water in the boiler is boiling. We take out two pails or more into a vessel that will hold that much, and keep it on the stove to renew the water in the boiler from time to time. Care must be taken never to put the coal oil in until the water boils; if you do this a greasy scum will rise, stick to the clothes, and make bad work. Four table-spoonfuls does the wash. We have an old cup, and after once measuring it you know how far to fill the cup. We put half this in for the first boil; give the water a stir with the clothes stick, and then put all the fine things dry into the boiling water, pushing them well down, and poking them down as they boil up. While they are boiling for ten or fifteen minutes, the starch is made, tubs filled, and the clothesline put out. We have a Century washer and two tubs. We put two or three pails of water into the washer and nearly fill the tubs. The last is blued. When the clothes are ready they are taken from the boiler and put into the washer. Then the sheets and coarse pillow-cases are put in to boil. While they are boiling the fine clothes get a few turns in the washer, and as they are taken out, look and see if the dirt is out of collar-bands and waistbands, and if a streak or stain is left give a gentle rub with the hands; rinse, blue, starch, and hang out. Then the second lot is ready to come out. More water is added and the rest of the coal oil for the third lot, which consists of the kitchen tablecloths, chamber towels, underwear, etc. The fourth lot is made up of the round towels, kitchen towels, and dusters. When these come out the lamp and cleaning cloths get a boil; then the water has done its duty, the boiler is emptied and a few pails put in out of the rinsing tub for the colored clothes. We begin with the finest, as we do with the white clothes, and end with the coarsest, only do not boil them. Flannels are washed by themselves and rinsed in warm, clear water, and well shaken before being hung on the line. This method of washing takes all fruit, tea and coffee stains out.

We fold the clothes in the evening ready for ironing in the morning. In the summer we do not iron the sheets, but fold smoothly and put a weight on them to press them, and we do not iron the towels. We do not always finish the ironing in the summer by dinner time, but if there is more to be done than can be finished while the dinner things are cleared away we leave them until the next morning. What I have written may seem very commonplace to many good housekeepers. Dame Durden promised that all letters should be published, and if I have written anything that will give a few hints to make housekeeping more easy and pleasant to any young housekeeper, or to those that have not been accustomed to housekeeping, I shall be well repaid even if my Dame thinks I am not worthy of a prize.

Humber Bay, Ont. HELPONABIT.

"Madam," began the agent, as Mrs. Short opened the door, "have you a piano?"

"Yes," she answered. "Well," he continued, "I am introducing a new attachment for pianos, and if you—"

"Don't want it," interrupted Mrs. S. "our piano has a sheriff's attachment, and I guess that will hold it for a while."

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"You could hardly have expected that," returned I. "You must not be so easily discouraged."

"But I cannot help it; every day, every hour that passes in this uncertainty, is like a mountain weight here," and she laid one trembling hand upon her bosom.

Then before I could reply to this: Have you seen Eleanore to-day?"

I answered in the negative. She waited till her friend left the room before saying more. Then with an earnest look inquired if I knew whether Eleanore was well.

"I fear she is not," I returned.

"It is a great trial to me," she murmured, "Eleanore being away. Not," resumed she, noting, perhaps, my incredulous look, "that I would have you think I wish to disclaim my share in bringing about the present unhappy state of things. I am willing to acknowledge that I was the first to propose a separation. But it is none the easier to bear on that account."

"It is not as hard for you as for her," said I.

"Not as hard? Why? because she is left comparatively poor while I am rich—is that what you would say? Ah," she went on, without waiting for my answer, "would that I could persuade Eleanore to share my riches with me. Willingly would I bestow upon her the half I have received; but I fear she could never be induced to accept it."

"Under the circumstances it would be wiser that she should not."

"Just what I thought," Mary returned; "yet it would ease me of a great weight if she would. This fortune, suddenly thrown into my lap, sits like an incubus upon me, Mr. Raymond. When the will was read to-day which makes me the possessor of so much wealth, I could not but feel that a heavy, blinding pall had settled upon me, spotted with blood and woven of horrors. Ah, how different from the feelings with which I have been accustomed to anticipate this day, for Mr. Raymond," she went on with hurried gasp, "dreadful as it seems now, I have been reared to look forward to this hour with pride, if not with actual longing. Money has been made so much of in my small world. Not that I wish in this evil time of retribution to lay blame upon any one, least of all upon my uncle, but from the day, twelve years ago, when for the first time he took us in his arms, and looking down upon our childish faces, exclaimed: 'The light-haired one pleases me best; she shall be my heiress—I have been petted, cajoled, and spoiled; called little princess, and uncle's darling, till it is only strange that I retain in this prejudiced breast any of the impulses of generous womanhood; yes, though I was aware from the first that whim alone had raised this distinction between myself and cousin; a distinction which superior beauty, worth or accomplishments could never have drawn, Eleanore being more than my equal in all these things. If I have faults, you see there is some slight excuse for them; arrogance, vanity and selfishness being considered in the gay young heiress as no more than so many assertions of a laudable dignity. Ah, ah," she exclaimed bitterly, "money alone has been the ruin of us all!" Then with a falling of her voice, "And now it has come to me with its heritage of evil, and I—I would give it all for—but this is weakness. I have no right to afflict you with my griefs. Pray forget all I have said, Mr. Raymond, or regard my complaints as the utterances of an unhappy girl loaded down with sorrows and oppressed by the weight of many perplexities and terrors."

"But I do not wish to forget," replied I. "You have spoken some good words, manifested much noble emotion. Your possessions cannot but prove a blessing to you if you enter upon them with such feelings as these." But with a quick gesture she replied: "Impossible! they cannot prove a blessing." Then, as if startled at her own words, bit her lip and hastily added: "Very great wealth is never a blessing." "And now," said she, with a total change of manner, "I wish to address you on a subject which may strike you as ill-timed, but which, nevertheless, it

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

is essential for me to mention. My uncle, as you know, was engaged at the time of his death in writing a book on Chinese customs and prejudices. It was a work which he was anxious to see published, and naturally I desire to carry out his wishes; but in order to do so, I find it necessary not only to interest myself in the matter now—Mr. Harwell's services being required, and it being my wish to dismiss that gentleman as soon as possible—but to find someone competent to supervise its completion. Now, I have heard—I have been told, that you were the one of all others to do this, and though it is difficult, if not improper, for me to ask so great a favor of one who but a week ago was a perfect stranger to me, it would afford me the keenest pleasure if you would consent to look over this manuscript and tell me what is necessary to be done."

The timidity with which these words were uttered proved her to be in earnest, and I could not but wonder at the strange coincidence of this request with my secret wishes; it having been a question with me for some time how I was to gain free access to this house without in any way compromising either its inmates or myself. I did not know then what I afterwards learned, that Mr. Gryce had been the one to recommend me to her favor in this respect. But whatever satisfaction I may have experienced, I felt myself in duty bound to plead my incompetence for a task so entirely out of the line of my profession, and to suggest the employment of some one better acquainted with such matters than myself. But she would not listen to me.

"Mr. Harwell has notes and memoranda in plenty," she exclaimed, "and can give you all the information necessary. You will have no difficulty, indeed, you will not."

"But cannot Mr. Harwell himself do all that is requisite? He seems to be a clever and intelligent young man."

But she shook her head. "He thinks he can," she murmured, "but I know uncle never trusted him with the composition of so much as a single sentence; and I wish to do just as he would have done in this case."

"But perhaps he will not be pleased—Mr. Harwell, I mean—with the intrusion of a stranger into his work."

She opened her eyes with astonishment. "That makes no difference," she said. "Mr. Harwell is in my pay and has nothing to say about it. But he will not object. I have already consulted him, and he expresses himself as satisfied with the arrangement."

"Very well," said I, "then I will promise to consider the subject."

"Oh, thank you," said she. "How kind you are, and what can I ever do to repay you! But would you like to see Mr. Harwell himself?" and she moved towards the door, but suddenly paused, whispering with a short shudder of remembrance: "He is in the library; do you mind?"

Crushing down the sick quail that arose at the mention of that spot, I replied in the negative.

"The papers are all there, and he can work better in his old place, he says, than anywhere else; but if you wish I can call him down."

But I would not listen to it, and myself led the way to the foot of the stairs.

Mr. Harwell was seated, when we entered that fatal room, in the one chair of all others that I expected to see unoccupied, and as I beheld his meagre figure bending where such a little while before his eyes had encountered the outstretched form of his murdered employer, I could not but marvel over the unimaginativeness of the man, who, in the face of such memories, could not only appropriate that very spot for his own use, but pursue his avocations there with so much calmness and evident precision. But in another moment I discovered that the disposition of the light in the room made that one seat the only desirable one for his purpose, and instantly my wonder changed to admiration at this quiet surrender of personal feeling to the requirements of necessity.

He looked up mechanically as we came in, but did not rise, his countenance wearing the absorbed expression which bespeaks the preoccupied mind.

(To be continued.)



The Amaryllis.

Among the few lily-shaped flowers which have been found possible for the amateur's window-garden, the amaryllis holds its place as a favorite of the first rank. There are several species, the most common of which are the scarlet, deep crimson, and purplish crimson varieties; but the more expensive kinds show striking variegations, *Amaryllis Crinum Kirkii* displaying immense white petals with a reddish stripe through the centre of each, and *A. Johnsonii* bright red petals with a stripe of white down the centre of each. The species *Treatea* has pure white flowers, which are somewhat fragrant, but much smaller in size than those of the other varieties.

The amaryllis may be raised from seed, but as this is a tedious process, the amateur may well leave it to the florist, whose business it is, and resort to the speedier and more satisfactory plan of buying bulbs already developed toward the flowering stage. In potting the bulbs, first procure pots 6 or 8 inches in diameter, and put a good inch of drainage material in the bottom. Then fill up with a rich loam, which may have a little sand mixed in with it. Some recommend placing a small handful of sand immediately under the bulb itself. On no account, however, should leaf-mould be used for the amaryllis. Place the bulb in very carefully, seeing to it that the roots are in no wise bruised or broken during the process. Sift the soil about until it comes about half way up the bulb, packing it by watering until it is firm. This may be done any time after the first of January, provided the bulb has had a sufficient rest.

After planting the bulb, continue to water liberally until the flowering season is over, and from the time that the flower spikes appear give a soaking with weak manure water about once a week. After the blooming period, for a short time withhold the water supply somewhat. Over watering at this time would be likely to stimulate to root growth rather than to recuperation of the bulb, which, owing to its having shrivelled up to some degree during the flowering season, is the first thing necessary. When growth seems to be establishing itself again, water liberally once more until all signs of fresh growth seem to be at an end and the foliage proceeds to ripen off naturally. When this is well under way set the pot away in a rather warm place—a cellar with a heater in it is admirable—and let the bulb have a thorough rest, giving it, during this time, just enough water to keep the soil from becoming dust dry. Before starting into growth again any little bulbets that may have appeared should be taken off and planted out of doors during summer, being potted and brought in again during the winter season.

A Successful Flower Grower.

I have achieved much success in growing plants of all kinds. I like the common geranium best because it stands changes of temperature best, and with a variety of colors makes a very pleasing window effect. The soil should be chiefly leaf-mould, as it is in my garden. I find that watering occasionally with a weak mixture of hen manure twice a week brings them to perfection. Madeira and passion vines I have growing all over the ceiling and windows of my country house, not in a conservatory, but in ordinary living rooms. The vines and flowers do best where double-windows are off, with moderate heat and not too much watering, as this causes the leaves to turn yellow, although the soil in which my Madeira plant thrives I keep pretty wet by adding now and then a little cow manure water (fresh). The ordinary date palm, which I have grown also from seed, thrives if kept perfectly clean and not wet too much—but allowed to drink in a sufficient quantity of water. I bring common garden lilies in after the ground is frozen hard, chopping

out large pieces, also lily of the valley in the same manner. By placing in a cool part of a ground cellar I keep until January, when I bring to light and thaw out the earth gradually, having lovely flowers by Easter. I presume all shrubs or roots might be cultivated in this way, also the lovely iris, and water reed, which looks much like the Chinese lily.

I shall not enlarge further, but could give you information with regard to other house plants as well as ferns if you think my information of value.

E. BAKER.

We are much indebted to Miss Baker for the foregoing contribution, and will be pleased to hear from her again in future.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

Farmer's Advocate Office, London, Ont.

A Wonderful Production.

A San Francisco despatch says: Following his production of the thornless cactus, Luther Burbank has developed an everlasting real flower, that will not fade or lose its odor. He calls it the "Australian Star Flower." He evolved it after crossing, recrossing and selection from a half-hardy annual found in West Central Australia.

Mr. Burbank describes the plant as a "unique and beautiful plant, which grows readily from seed in any ordinary garden soil, preferring rather sandy loam. It blooms early in the season, and continues to bloom for a long time."

The fragrant flowers are of a crimson shade, sometimes approaching white. They are produced in large, graceful clusters, which, when cut, will retain their form and color permanently. The full-grown plants are about one foot high and the same across. Although the stem of the flower may dry up, the blossoms will not fade.

Mr. Burbank has a cluster of these blossoms in his library, which have remained there unchanged for a year. These real flowers bid fair to work a revolution in millinery, as they are far more pleasing than artificial blossoms.—[Globe.]

Geographical Game.

What country in Europe would you carve at Christmas? Turkey.

What country in Europe describes the perpetual condition of the small boy? Hungary.

What city in Southern France would be dangerous to meet in the desert? Lyons.

What town in Western Ontario would represent where you would go on a hunting expedition? Forest.

What country in Europe would you use on the griddle before baking pancakes? Greece.

What two towns in France reminds a person of a small boy with his father's trousers on? Toulon and Toulouse.

What sea in Europe would make a good sleeping room? Adriatic.

Why should all old maids go to Ceylon? Because the inhabitants are all Singaleses (he'es).

What's the difference between Berlin in Germany and Berlin in Ontario? One is on the Spree and the other is on the Grand Dhrunk.

What island in the Irish Sea is in great demand because of its scarcity at summer resorts? Man.

What bay in New York should be served with pepper and salt? Oyster.

If you were commencing a dairy business what summer resort in the south of England would you buy? Cowes.

Name two islands representing the breed you would select? Jersey and Alderney.

If all the women were to go to China where would the men go to? Peking.

What country in South America describes your feelings on a winter morning when all the fires are out? Chile.

What geographical feature would then be desirable? Capes.—[Epworth Era.]

Gossip.

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has been postponed until the first of February, on account of the Ontario elections being held on January 25th.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

Tommy—"You know that great big piece of cake in the pantry, mamma?"
Mamma—"Yes, dear; what about it?"

Tommy—"Didn't you say it would make me sick if I ate it?"
Mamma—"Yes."

Tommy—"Well, it didn't."

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF STALLIONS.

February 2nd promises to be a red-letter day among the fraternity of horse-men, for, in addition to the exhibition of Clydesdales and Shires at The Repository, Toronto, on that date, Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, Ont., who has for so long been engaged in the stallion business, and whose clientele is as broad as the continent, will sell by public auction forty-two head of breeding Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys. In the lot are fifteen females and twenty-seven stallions, several of them winners at Toronto, Ottawa and London exhibitions last fall, others are being imported this month. Of those at the present time in the Sarnia, Ont., and Lennoxville, P. Q., stables, ready for the sale, may be mentioned, Nately Defender, a two-year-old Shire that won first in his class last year at Toronto, London and Ottawa. This stallion has lots to make him a prime favorite, good quality, plenty of bone, strong back, well knit all over, and weighs about 1,800 pounds. His sire was Crossmore Carbon, a get of the great conquering Harold. Nately Pioneer, well known as the winner of second prize at the 1904 Spring Stallion Show, and several other good awards, is another in the list offered. He is a splendid individual, sired by Gunthorpe Advance, one of the stallions that has made Shire horse history illustrious. Nately Result is another two-year-old that is at once conspicuous in the best of company. He is a brown, by the famous Herbling Harold, a winner in the best company in England, and a son of the renowned Harold 3708. Nately Review, another two-year-old, is also for sale. He will weigh 1,800 pounds, is a bay in color and a son of St. Vincent by Flag Signal. He stood third in his class at the large fair, two of his stable mates being placed above him. Nately Waggoner 2nd, a four-year-old, is the last of the Shires we shall mention now. He was sired by Tartar 2nd, dam Polly, by Waggoner, and is a splendid type of draft stallion, with plenty of bone and substance.

At present there are only three of the Clydesdale stallions to be sold in this country, namely, St. Matthew, Sparrowhawk and Bounding Tom. St. Matthew is a brown with white stripe and hind feet, a fine draft horse sired by William the Conqueror, a get of Prince of Wales 673. His dam was Kate, vol. 25, by Prince of Garthland. He is well known to be a sure foal-getter. Sparrowhawk is a five-year-old stallion, brown in color, with white star and white hind legs. He is sired by Lord Stewart (10084). He is a great big, drafty horse that combines quality in a high degree, and will scale 1,200 lbs. Bounding Tom, vol. 26, is a stylish and active black, a good straight mover, combined with lots of substance, weighs in his three-year-old form 1,800 lbs., and is sired by Sir Thomas (9661), dam by Prince Romeo, he by Prince of Wales, and he has five recorded dams, the fifth being Nancy (6044), by the well-known Lord Haddo (486).

Further information will be given later about the sale. At present we might just mention that the contingent of Hackneys contains many unusually choice animals, including Terrington Hotspur, Denmark Chancellor, and several others equally well bred.

SAVE MONEY.

We tell you how to make laundry and toilet soap, baking powder, rye and rice coffee, corn cure, toothache drops, headache remedy, hair tonic, hop, root and spruce beer and egg food. Send 25c. to HUNT CO., Box 368, New Bedford, Mass.

In answering the advertisement on this page, kindly mention the 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.

GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS.

Some of our subscribers are again forgetting the rule that the full name and P. O. address must invariably accompany every enquiry; otherwise attention cannot be paid to it. We do not require this for publication, but as evidence that the enquiry is genuine.

A REFRACTORY LAMP.

Mr. E. H., Burnt River, Ont., writes in regard to a lamp that will not burn properly, from no conceivable cause. Our advice would be to get a new burner, as there is probably something wrong with the construction of the old one.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

Will you kindly give some information through your paper about consolidated rural schools?
A. E. WELLER.
Frontenac Co., Ont.

Ans.—See "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for Dec. 1st and Dec. 8th, 1904.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

Where can I get Bronze turkeys, and what will they cost? This is the first year I have taken your paper, and I am more than pleased. It contains lots of valuable information for farmers.
Brome Co., P. Q. H. G. S.

Ans.—Try Haskett Robson, Telfer, Ont., or T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont.

CATTLE FOR N.W.T.

Will Aberdeen-Angus or Shorthorns be best for country north-west of Edmonton? Do they make heavy cattle?
L. F. S.

Ans.—Either breed will do well there, if given reasonable care, in the way of shelter and fodder. Probably Shorthorns would do best to start with. The two breeds cross admirably for beef production. Both make heavy cattle.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

Is there a law prohibiting labelling butter, "Creamery Butter," from a herd of eight or ten cows?
N. S.

Ans.—Yes; butter, to be labelled "Creamery Butter," must be made from the milk or cream of fifty or more cows at a central location. Butter made from less than fifty cows shall be known as "dairy butter."

RECOVERY OF WOOD.

Last winter I bought three-quarters of an acre of wood, and cut and drew part of it home. The owner authorized his tenant to sell and measure off the plot, the tenant receiving the pay and giving it to the owner. The bargain was, if I didn't get my wood last winter, I would have this winter to take off the balance. The owner of the property told me also to go on and take my wood on or about the last of October. About the last of November I cut and piled my wood all ready to haul. Through the latter part of the summer the owner got a chance to sell the property, but through some difficulty in giving possession the buyer backed out and threw up the bargain; but during the month of November they again came to terms. The original owner promises to come out and settle with me for my wood (he promises the buyer to do this). Both the buyer and the seller are aware of my having wood on the said property. Since they have come to terms the buyer has served me with a notice not to cut nor haul any wood off said property.

1. Can I go on and draw off my wood, as the original owner has not come to see me, nor has he offered me anything?
2. Is the original owner liable for all damages if I am prosecuted for trespassing in going after my wood?
Ont. W. J. M.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. You are apparently in a position to successfully defend yourself against such prosecution, and to avoid payment of any damages.

TANNING A HORSE HIDE.

Could you give me a good method of tanning a horse-hide for a robe?
A. J. H. J.

Ans.—Where at all convenient to a tannery, we would recommend having such work done there, and thus be assured of a good job. If not convenient to a tannery, it is not much trouble to send the hide by express to one, as they are fairly plentiful over Ontario.

MICA DEPOSITS.

In the "Farmer's Advocate" of Oct. 27th, 1904, page 1,452, it speaks of finding a deposit of mica, as if it had a value. There is a deposit on our farm, but I had supposed it of no value. Could you refer me to some one who could give me a definite idea of its value? Is there a department for that purpose at Ottawa? I am much interested in your articles regarding the improvement of farm buildings. The greatest question for the farmer is how to get the most good out of what he has to do with.
B. A. W.
Missisquoi Co., Que.

Ans.—Apply to Dr. Robt. Bell, Geological Survey Department, Ottawa.

GOSSIP.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., writes: "My Dorset sheep are doing well. I still have a bunch of good young ewes to dispose of, mostly due to lamb in March and April; have also a few spring ewe lambs for sale."

The auction sale of surplus farm stock belonging to Mr. John I. Balsdon, of Markham, Ont., recently advertised in our columns, was well attended, and good prices were realized; grade cows selling up to \$60, Cotswold sheep to \$25, and young Berkshire sows to \$20. Mr. Balsdon has still for sale a few choice Shorthorn heifers, a young bull aged twelve months, some Cotswold yearlings and lambs, and Berkshire sows and boars four and a half months old.

Mr. Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch, writes: "My herd of Ayrshires are in their winter quarters, and are in fine condition; cows milking extra well. The past year has been a very successful one with my stock. I have sold a great many animals; have shipped all over Ontario, also to Quebec and the Northwest Territories, with perfect satisfaction to purchasers, and some customers have placed the second order with me. In the show-ring, they have been very successful, winning everything possible at one county fair, under one of the best Ayrshire judges in Canada: won six firsts, five seconds, on eleven entries, in keen competition. The stock I am offering for sale is No. 1 quality, and from some of the best strains of Ayrshires in Canada."

BIG PRICES IN THE ARGENTINE.

From the report of the sale at Buenos Ayres of Shorthorn cattle exported by Bailie Taylor, Pitlivie, it appears that March On, the Balnakyle-bred sire, which won the MacLennan Cup at the Birkenhead Show, and stood second to the King's champion bull, Ronald, at the Highland Show, was sold for 31,000 dollars (equal to \$13,530 of Canadian money). March On was purchased by the Bailie from the Duke of Buccleuch last spring. The Dunbaloach-bred Royal Star bull, Pat, which won first at the Royal Northern Show, established a record in the Argentine by realizing 37,000 dollars (equal to \$16,145 Canadian money), others selling up to £500 and £750.

THE BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD.

One of the most successful exhibits of live stock made this year was that of Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, proprietors of the Brampton Jersey Herd, selections from which were shown at Winnipeg, Toronto, London, Ottawa, Brampton and Woodbridge. The prizes given to the Brampton herd numbered 167 in all, and included 74 first prizes, including one gold medal, one silver cup, four silver medals and seven diplomas; 52 second prizes; 34 thirds, and seven fourths, a record which any breeder and exhibitor might be proud. Messrs. Bull & Son report sales of Jerseys the best in their history, and the demand is ever increasing; they having sold some ninety head

this year. The herd at present numbers about 140 head, and their present offering includes bulls and females all ages, of St. Lambert or Island breeding.

To a cross-bred Shorthorn-Galloway stood the credit of showing the highest average daily gain of any of the cattle shown at the Birmingham Fat-stock Show this year, namely, the exceptional figure of three pounds per day for the 702 days of his life; his live weight being 2,110 pounds. The second best showing was that of a pure-bred Hereford steer, 662 days old, whose live weight was 1,798 pounds, and his average daily gain, 2.71 pounds.

SOME OF THE FEMALES IN THE THISTLE HA' SALE.

Following are some of the cows and heifers in the Thistle Ha' sale of Shorthorns in the estate of the late John Miller, Brougham, Ont., to be sold on January 17th. To those who have not applied for catalogue, we would first say, do so at once, for the sale of the herd is a mark in the history of Canadian Shorthorns.

No. 1, Imp. Sally 5th, is nine years old, and has been one of the most regular breeders, and at the same time one of the best breeders in the herd. She is a well-bred Cruickshank Secret, sired by Topsman, the greatest sire of thick-fleshed bulls or heifers in the breed. She is the dam of the great bull, Imp. Derby, in the herd of Hudson Usher, and is the dam of No. 2 in the catalogue, next described. No. 2, Sally's Secret, is red, was two years old last May, was sired by the Golden Drop bull, Royal Prince (71490), and her mother is No. 1. She is one of the sweetest Shorthorns we have seen; from her beautiful head and horns to her hind feet she is smooth, fleshy and attractive. She is heavy, but clean-cut and active; has a cow calf to the first service from the great Lavender bull now at the head of the herd (No. 1 bull in sale). Her sire is No. 1, and her dam is No. 1, and she shows it. This pair will be cheap at any price to the buyer. No. 3 is Imp. Alexandrina 28th, bred at Uppermill. Her half-sister from same dam was sold at that dispersion for \$1,750. She was by Lovat Star, and this cow is by Wanderer. What better breeding could be wished for, an Alexandrina, by Wanderer, with the beauty and gracefulness that this heifer has. She has had four beautiful calves now, and is coming six years old, but she will always be a heifer, and one of the favorites in any herd. Alexandrina 35th, the daughter of the last described, is just like her. She is short-legged, thick and smooth as can be. Her sire was Imp. Primrose Day, a grand bull, bred in the purple, from the old Rosebud family of Kinellar. His dam and granddam were both champions at the Royal and Highland shows. No. 5 is Village Queen, and she is the first one of the greatest, Cruickshank families it has been the good fortune of the Thistle Ha' herd to get possession of. She is eight years old, has had a good calf every year since old enough, and her calves have averaged over \$350. She is one of the best in the herd to look at as well. Short-legged, wide and deep, a great milker and with any amount of refinement seldom seen. Village Queen 5th, a daughter of No. 5, is sired by the Golden Drop bull, Imp. Royal Prince, and is one of the heifers in the Thistle Ha' herd that proves him one of the best breeders of the age. No. 7, Village Fairy 2nd, is the dam of Village Queen, Village Fairy 10th and Village Fairy 11th. She has also bred many of the most valuable heifers sold from the herd in the past six years. She was a show cow herself, winning in many hard contests, and the greatest rival she had for years was Village Blossom, of the same family, and by the same sire. This cow is sixteen years old, and too old to put in the sale, but she is to be sold, and for the purpose of showing something of the age that this family live to and the work that they can do to the last. She is fresh as when five years old. The next three in catalogue are of the same family. The Village family was one of the Cruickshank favorites. The cow, Village Girl, in their pedigree, was the first of his breeding to be sold for \$1,000 in Canada. She was a gem, and one of the best bargains we have ever known. See the advertisement of the sale; write for catalogue, and take in the Shorthorn Breeders' meeting in Toronto in January.

Messrs. Truman, of the noted horse importing establishments, at Bushnell, Ill., and London, Ont., have received at their London branch stables, another consignment of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions of their usual high standard of quality, of which further particulars may be looked for in our next issue.

Messrs. E. Butt & Sons, Clinton, Ont., breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, whose advertisement appears in this paper, write: "The young bulls we are offering are of the type in demand, and they have the quality. We have furnished bulls for use in many good herds the last season, scarcely missing a customer when they saw the bulls. We are certain in price and quality these cannot fail to please anyone needing choice stock, with show and breeding quality combined."

SOME OF THE BULLS IN THE PINE GROVE SALE.

Following are notes on some of the young bulls in the Pine Grove herd of Shorthorns, owned by Hon. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., that are to be sold by auction on January 19th:

Merlin, No. 1 in catalogue, is a Missie of the Lord Polwarth branch, descended from a heifer which Mr. Marr showed successfully at the Highland Show. She was one of the best cows ever imported, and has been a mine of wealth to those lucky enough to get some of the blood. Merlin is red, and is a calf of great substance, fine coat, and a good handler. He is a show calf, and would have been in the middle of it this year but for his age making him neither a senior nor a junior.

Sittytton Missie is bred in the purple, and has individuality as well; a beautiful head, nice bull's neck, and his back and quarters are without fault; he is full of hair, and has a splendid underline, well let down all round.

Orange Boy is a grandly-bred Orange Blossom. He is not in high condition, but shows what he will be; he is a nice, straight calf. His sire is the great Marquis of Zenda, and his dam is by the greatest producer of natural flesh in his offspring that it has been our good fortune to see. Topsman was that bull, and his influence can be seen for many generations in the thickness of his get.

Russell Champion is by Sittytton Champion, a Sittytton Clipper, of the finest breeding, by Scottish Champion; Royal James, Gravesend and Banner Bearer are the next sires, and the family is the old reliable Rosebud tribe, that has produced so many winners in Mr. Campbell's Kinellar herd. This is a beautiful calf, and has started by winning second in the junior class at the Dominion Show in Winnipeg last July. Both his sire and dam were imported.

Rob Roy is a nice roan, sired by Imported Village Champion, and from Imp. Rosa. She is a Rosemary, as bred for so many years by Mr. George Shepherd, and was sired by the Uppermill Bessie bull, Statesman. Rob Roy was fifth this year in the junior class in Toronto, the only time he was shown.

Pine Grove Champion is a short-legged fellow, with lots of masculine character. He is by Village Champion, and his dam was Imp. Janet, by Knuckle Duster. She traces to that grand old cow, Bellona, by Champion of England. Best of Archers was of same family.

Nonpareil Champion is a clean-cut good calf, with lots of character, and is of the grand old reliable Nonpareil family, that has stood the test of many years, and still is at the head of many herds in all countries where Scotch cattle have gone.

Red Champion is one of the best calves that has been offered for sale by auction in this country. He was second in his class in Toronto, first at Winnipeg, and first at St. John, N.B. This calf has the breeding to stand by him, and may be safely recommended to any person.

Nearly all the calves in this sale are from imported sires and dams, and are of the same and in many cases better breeding than we go so far to find in Scotland sometimes without success. Why should they not be worth dollars here, when they would quickly bring guineas in Scotland. See the advertisement, write for the catalogue, and if you cannot go to Rockland on day of sale, send commissions to the auctioneers, care of Mr. Edwards, or to their home address.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

RECKONING TIME.

If a man hires to work for three months, and begins work on the morning of the 25th of July, 1904, when is his three months in?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—At the end of the 24th day of October, 1904.

RIGHT TO STRAW.

A rented a farm from B for five years on shares. B is living on the farm, and gets one-third of crop of grain and hay, while A gets two-thirds, and is wintering cattle and horses there. Can B claim one-third of straw? There is nothing mentioned in the agreement about straw. Zurich, Ont.

Ans.—Yes.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

1. After a motion is put and carried in a society meeting, can the mover or seconder rescind their motion without the consent of the society's members present?
2. Has a president of a society any right to interfere with what is brought into the room by those who are not members of the society, the meeting having been closed according to the order of the society's constitution?

Ont. SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Ans.—1. No.
2. Strictly speaking, no.

A BROKEN GATE.

The milkman hauling the milk on our route this season had to come to our building from the road for our milk, for which I had to pay him extra, and in doing so broke the gate. Can he collect his money before repairing same, as I have asked him to do so, and he says it was an accident? W. G. C.

Ont.
Ans.—Yes, but you might assert a counter claim against him for damages, if you are satisfied that the gate was broken through negligence on his part, and are in a position to prove it.

TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE.

1. Will a man take the disease, consumption, from cattle?
2. I have a two-year-old heifer that has had a cough for two weeks. She is in good condition and feeds well. What would be the best way to treat her?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No; unless the milk from a tuberculous udder is used.
2. A cough is not necessarily an indication of tuberculosis. It may arise from some irritation in the bronchial tubes, or pressure of the stomach upon the respiratory organs. Since the heifer is thrifty, she needs no treatment.

SICK TURKEY.

I have a bronze turkey that has had a dry cough for about three months. I put coal oil on her bill and a few drops down her throat, but she does not quit coughing. Would she be healthy to keep over to raise young turkeys from? A. C.

Ans.—I do not believe in breeding from any birds that have at any time during their lives had serious sickness. Only the strongest and most vigorous specimens should be used for breeding purposes. Unless this turkey is extremely valuable from a fancier's standpoint, I would not consider it worth while breeding from. If the turkey was in many respects superior to any other in the neighborhood, then one might be warranted in taking some chances in doctoring it, but an ordinary turkey should be killed rather than doctored up for breeding purposes.

Open the turkey's mouth, look down her throat, and see if there are any white specks on either side of the throat, or the opening into the windpipe. If there are, get a blunt stick, covering the end of the same with potassium permanganate; rub the permanganate on the white patches daily until they are removed. I would suggest that the turkey be given a good dose of salts, say a teaspoonful dry; this is given by opening the bird's mouth and pouring it down the throat. W. R. GRAHAM.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Any Rheumatic sufferer may have a full dollar's worth of my remedy free

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but always. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

I am willing that you should prove my claims at my expense. I will gladly give you a full dollar package of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic remedy to try. For I know that you and your neighbors and friends will by your good wishes and your good words, more than repay my initial loss.

**You pay nothing---you promise nothing
you risk nothing---you deposit nothing**

Crystallized Poison!

You know that hard water leaves a deposit of lime in the bottom of the teakettle in which it boils, and soft water does not. That is because soft water is filtered and contains no lime, while hard water is not filtered and is full of it.

You can imagine that if that deposit were to settle in the joint of your knee it would be extremely painful. And if the deposit grew, you could finally no longer endure the torture of walking.

Yet that is the very way that Rheumatism begins and ends. Except that the deposit which forms is not lime, but crystallized poison!

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

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

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

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

A Certain Cure.

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

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

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

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

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Would I do this if I were not straightforward in my every claim? Could I AFFORD to do it if I were not SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simply Write Me.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order to-day. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 53, Racine, Wis. I will send you my book on Rheumatism besides. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

"EXPERT EVIDENCE"

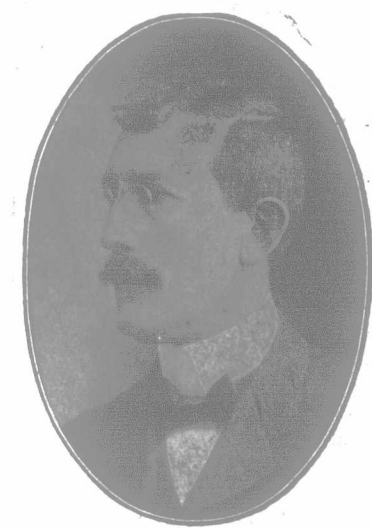
DR. SCOTT'S STOCK COMPOUND

Finds favor with the largest exporters and importers and undoubtedly the best judges in Canada.

READ THIS:

There is no Stock Food or Blood Purifier on the market to-day that gives the universal satisfaction and does all that its proprietor claims for it as Dr. Scott's Dietetic Stock Compound. Knowing the ingredients that it is composed of, I strongly advised the Dalgetty Bros., the largest importers and exporters in Canada, to give Dr. Scott's Compound a trial with their horses on board ship, and to our utmost delight the consignments have landed with their legs in natural condition, free from the swelling and staking that we were continually troubled with, their coats and skin in glossy condition, appetite good, and, in fact, the horses were in shape to show to customers and sell right off the boat, and continued to thrive and gain flesh.

Dietetic Stock Compound strengthens the digestive organs and acts mildly on the excretory organs; in fact, tones up the whole system, enabling the animal to get full benefit of all the nourishment contained in the food.



Since using this compound our stables at home and abroad have never been without it. For debilitated and unthrifty animals we consider it has no equal as a flesh and health producer, and cheerfully recommend its use. Signed,
E. A. BLACKWELL,

Veterinary Surgeon for Dalgetty Bros., London, Ont.; Dundee, Scotland.
Put up in 25-lb. Pails at \$2.50, 9-lb. Packages for \$1.00, and 4-lb. Packages at 50c.
MANUFACTURED BY DR. SCOTT & CO., LONDON, ONT.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

BLINDNESS IN SHEEP.

State cause and treatment of sheep going blind. Symptoms: Eyes first run water, then scum forms; some have become totally blind. Have treated with burnt alum powdered, but of no use.

R. M.

Ans.—We have known instances of infectious or contagious ophthalmia where many of the flock were affected as you describe, the eye becoming completely covered with a scum and the animals totally blind for a week or two, recovery following without any treatment. Yours may be a different class of affection. The only thing we can suggest is washing the eyes with a solution of sulphate of zinc, and if the scum fails to disappear after inflammation ceases, get a small lump of sal ammoniac, scrape or slice off a small portion, dry and powder it, and blow it into the eye from a quill.

CEMENT FOR WALL.

How much cement and gravel will it take to build a wall under barn 40x80 by 8 ft. high? Also, what proportion would it require of cement to sand to make a safe wall? G. S.

Ans.—128 cubic feet of gravel is required to build 100 cubic feet of concrete wall, and of course if field stone is used for filling in center, it displaces an equal volume of gravel. The gravel and broken stone material should be from 20 to 30 per cent. fine, sharp sand. If Portland cement is used it would be required to mix it, the proportions of one of cement to ten of the gravel, which proportions will build thirty-five cubic feet of wall to the barrel of cement. Using rock cement, one to five, a barrel will build about twenty cubic feet of wall. These proportions would make a wall strong enough for ordinary stable purposes.

BUILDING MATERIALS—RENTAL.

1. What is the comparative cost, durability and suitability of the three materials, brick, cement, concrete and lime concrete, for the walls of a house? Hauling material need not be counted.
2. Please describe method of building cement-concrete houses. If such has already been published in your paper, please mention number and page.
3. What percentage of the total value of a village house, with small lot and stable, should be a fair charge for annual rent? A. N. K.

Ans.—1. Lime concrete is hardly in the same class as brick and cement concrete. It is not as durable, and is now but little used. Of the other two materials, concrete is the more durable and possibly cheaper than brick, although this depends largely upon the local supply of the latter. As a building material for houses, cement concrete can be abused so that it may make a house damp, or not warm, or very unattractive in appearance. These features, however, can be guarded against, and a very comfortable and attractive house built of cement concrete. The up-to-date cement blocks form a very handsome, substantial and comfortable house. Brick has the advantage of being well tested, and having proved satisfactory for the purpose of house-building, is quite durable, and makes a reasonably good-appearing wall.

2. A concrete wall may be solid, or simply a veneer over a wooden wall. In the former case, the concrete is mixed dry in the proper proportions, then by adding water, is made into a stiff mortar and placed into the curbing used to hold the concrete until it is set. This curbing should be made of smooth planks, held in place by heavy studding and by bolts and thumbscrews holding the planks together from side to side. These are easily removed when the concrete sets. The walls are raised this way about one or two feet at a time, the concrete being well rammed down. The concrete sets in about twelve hours, when the planks are moved up again. For veneering, the same method is pursued, but greater care is required in setting up the studding, to hold the shoring in place. We would be glad to hear the experience of our readers who have built cement-concrete or cement-block houses, with details of how done, and comparison of cost with brick.

3. Usually from three to five per cent. is considered a fair rental.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

CAPPED HOCKS—CHRONIC LAMINITIS.

1. Draft stallion capped his hocks last fall by rubbing against the wall. I have fixed the stall so that he cannot do so any more.

2. Heavy stallion had laminitis in front feet a year ago. He got better, but towards spring got lame again. I put rubber pads on, and he went all right until the latter part of the season, when he went lame again. I poulticed his feet for a while, and then blistered the coronets every month all fall.

H. H.

Ans.—1. If there is considerable serum present, the tumor must be lanced and treated as an ordinary abscess by flushing out three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. It would be safer to get your veterinarian to operate, as it is a critical part to lance. If no serum or other fluid is present, repeated blistering will reduce them some, or the daily application of the following, with smart friction, viz., four drams each iodide of potash and iodide of ammonium, and four ounces each of glycerine and alcohol.

2. This is a case of chronic laminitis, or navicular disease; it is impossible to say which, without a personal examination. In either case it is not probable a complete recovery will take place, but the symptoms can be allayed by the treatment you are following. Rasp the feet down well at the heel, and rasp the walls of the quarters down almost to the sensitive parts. Then apply a blister all around the coronet once monthly. I do not think it would be wise to try to get him on the road next spring, but continue the blistering all summer, and it is probable he will be fit to travel some during the season of 1906. If you intend travelling him next spring, do not rasp the quarters down as stated, as there will not be time to grow fresh ones. The rasping should have been done in August or September. While treatment will give more or less ease, it is not probable a complete recovery will result. V.

THE HIGHEST AWARD
GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S
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Black, Mixed or Green. BY ALL GROCERS.
Japan Tea Drinkers, Try "SALADA" Green Tea

DIARRHOEA—WORMS.

1. Calves have diarrhoea. I am feeding separator milk, Carnefac, whole oats and bran.

2. Horse has long, shaggy coat, ravenous appetite. I think he has worms.

A. J. H. J.

Ans.—1. Add about one-sixth part lime water to the milk. Get the oats chopped and sift the hulls out of them. You can check any case that is serious by giving two to four drams tincture of opium, two drams of catechu and three drams prepared chalk in a little new milk every five or six hours, until the diarrhoea ceases.

2. Give one dram each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel and tartar emetic, night and morning for 12 doses. In ten hours after the last dose, give a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, either made into a ball with a little treacle, or mixed with one pint cold water and given as a drench. V.

UNTHRIFTY COLTS.

A pair of two-year-old colts, that I have worked some, have not done well all fall. Their coats are long and dry, and their legs swell. They are just recovering from distemper. I feed lots of bran, linseed and stock food. W. J. L.

Ans.—I think the colts have worms. Get three ounces each of powdered sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel and tartar emetic; mix, and make into 24 powders. Give each colt a powder every night and morning, and twelve hours after the last has been taken, purge each with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one dram each of gentian, ginger and nux vomica twice daily; feed fairly well, and give regular exercise. V.

ELEPHANTIASIS.

My mare has farcy, with some eruptions in one hind leg. R. P.

Ans.—I think you are mistaken in your diagnosis. Farcy and glanders are practically the same disease, and if your

mare is affected, the sooner she is destroyed the better. I suspect your mare has a chronically enlarged leg called elephantiasis, and it is, in most cases, impossible to cure. Purge her with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger; follow up with one dram iodide of potash twice daily for two weeks; then cease giving for a week, then give for two weeks and so on. Dress the eruptions with butter of antimony applied with a feather once daily for three applications, and then dress three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts. V.

CANKER.

Three-year-old dog had spells of hacking coughing, as though there was a bone in his throat. He got better. Now he shakes his head for minutes at a time, and often howls from pain, which appears to be in his ears. He scratches his ears, and there is an offensive smell. J. N. H.

Ans.—The dog has canker, and if it has extended and involves the middle and internal ear, it is doubtful if a recovery will take place. The first symptoms mentioned (coughing) was due to stomache trouble, which evidently has become corrected. If there is a collection of dried matter in and around the ears, wash it off with warm water. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, fifteen grains to a pint of water. Heat a little of this to about 100 degrees Fahr., and pour about half a small teaspoonful into each ear once daily. V.

Miscellaneous.

BUCKWHEAT WITH BARLEY AND OATS.

What is the feed value of buckwheat for cattle, when mixed with barley and oats; say about one to five? J. M. I.

Ans.—Of the mixture which your correspondent is using, barley has the highest feeding value as a food for fattening cattle. The oats and buckwheat may be counted practically equal for fattening purposes. I should expect that the mixture he is using should give very good results. G. E. DAY.
Ontario Agricultural College.

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A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE FARM AND A BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME.

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The above two offers are only good until Jan. 15th, 1905, and do not include premiums mentioned in this issue.

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It will pay you to examine our No. 8 before going elsewhere.



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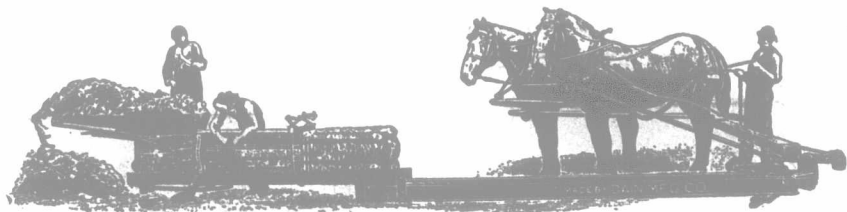
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DAIN MANFG. COMPANY, PRESTON, ONT.
Or FAIRCHILD COMPANY, Winnipeg, Western Agents.

The herd of Shorthorns owned by Wm. McDermott, Living Springs, Wellington Co., Ont., has been gradually climbing the hill of success. This herd is headed by the choice imported bull, Primrose Day =50072=, by the Duthie-bred Primrose Pride (79605), by Pride of Morning, dam Rosy Dawn, by Misty Morning (71021). The latter was first winner at the Royal, and reserve champion as a yearling. This bull was imported and used by Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, and proved himself a good stock-getter. He is a smooth, thick roan bull, with plenty of substance, without coarseness, and should nick well with the females of the herd. Capt. Bruce =32001=, out of Maiden Star =18685=, sire George Bruce =25507=, first-prize winner at Toronto as a two-year-old, has been used in the herd with marked success. Nearly all the young stock is by Capt. Bruce, many of them being of excellent quality. The blood of many noted sires is blended into the females,

making them a uniform lot. The champion cow, Mayflower 3rd =40878=, by Royal Sailor (imp.), has given this herd a reputation such as money cannot buy. This magnificent cow was bred in this herd. She has the proud distinction of winning champion honors over all ages at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, and the Canadian National at Toronto this year. Mr. McDermott has a bull from her, just two years old, named Sailor Bruce 2nd =48540=, by Capt. Bruce =32001=, a growthy fellow, capable of reproducing the qualities of his dam to a marked degree. This bull has, to the writer's mind, a name far more important than if he were simply imported, and he is for sale, as he is related to most of the females in the herd. There are a few other nice young bulls by Capt. Bruce also for sale. Living Spring is the P. O. address, Fergus or Alma Stations are only a few miles distant. Write Mr. McDermott, or call and see the stock before buying.

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

GOSSIP

Messrs. John Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., well known to the Shorthorn fraternity, are still holding up their end of the business. They have about the usual number on hand and the quality is quite up to their average, which is always high. Heading the herd is Royal Star =33934=, by Rantin Robin (imp.). Royal Star stood fifth at the International as a calf in a big class, when only five months old. He is assisted by Good Morning (imp.), bred by Mr. W. Anderson, Kintore, Scot., sire Golden Prince (83609), dam Lady Baroness (imp.). Some of the females are imported from Scotland. The home-bred ones are by Royal Sailor (imp.) and Barmpton Hero. The younger ones by Royal Archer, sire Golden Prince, a son of Golden Fame, a grandson of William of Orange. Among the females are Duchess 43rd (imp.), bred by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, sire Village Archer (71789), dam Duchess 34th. Merry Lass 8th (imp.), Vol. 49, E., sire Lord Lovat (77081), dam Merry Lass 4th, a cow that has proved a great breeder. Among the best families is the English Ladys, and among those are to be seen English Lady 20th, by Coming Star, dam English Lady 10th, by Barmpton Hero; also a Roan Lady of Barmpton Hero blood, Idylwild 2nd, a Strathalban by Rantin Robin (imp.). Lady Baroness (imp.), Vol. 49 E., by Belesarius (74057), from Morning Baroness, is another good young imported cow. From the herd of the Watts some noted Shorthorns have been selected, including Young Alstonburn, the World's Fair champion, and Royal Prince, sire of Fair Queen, champion of America.

JOHN HILL'S SALE.

The auction sale of Shorthorns and Clydesdales belonging to Mr. John Hill, of Wellesley, Ont., took place, as advertised, on December 14th, and passed off quite successfully, there being a good crowd present, and very creditable prices realized. A list of the Shorthorns and Clydesdales in the sale, with their selling price and names of new owners appears below:

| Shorthorns—Females. | |
|--|-------|
| Craibstone Beauty 7th (imp.), age 6 yrs.; L. Kreuger, Alsfeldt | \$350 |
| Doris 3rd (imp.), 3 yrs.; W. D. Platt, Hamilton | 335 |
| Euphemia 3rd, 4 yrs.; D. Polte, Wardburg | 165 |
| Fairy Queen (imp.), 6 yrs.; J. Hisey, Cashtown | 260 |
| Fairy Queen 2nd (imp.), yearling; Kyle Bros., Ayr | 185 |
| Fairy Queen 3rd, July calf; J. D. Monk, Springford | 125 |
| Heather Blossom, 10 yrs.; L. Kreuger, Alsfeldt | 140 |
| Heather Blossom 3rd, 3 yrs.; R. H. Reid, Amberly | 150 |
| Jessie McLaughlan, 2 yrs.; John Lee, Galt | 60 |
| Lady Mountstephen, yearling; L. Kreuger, Alsfeldt | 170 |
| Lady Valasco, yearling; J. W. Innes, Woodstock | 55 |
| Lambert's Bridesmaid (imp.), 9 yrs.; R. Rennelson, Galt | 210 |
| May Belle, 8 yrs.; A. Hall, Millbank | 60 |
| Queen Alexandra, 4 yrs.; J. Richardson, Hawksville | 140 |
| Miss Noble, 12 yrs.; R. H. Reid, Amberly | 115 |
| Wellesley Blossom, March calf; R. H. Reid | 160 |

| Bulls—Yearlings. | |
|---|-------|
| Brawth Archer; C. Berg, Wellesley | \$ 65 |
| Prince Douglas; G. Lakner | 95 |
| Trout Creek Star; R. Jantzi, St. Agatha | 80 |
| Wellesley Chancellor; J. C. Sloltz, Blyth | 105 |
| Wellesley Durno; J. W. Innes, Woodstock | 95 |

| Clydesdales—Females. | |
|--|-------|
| The Bride, 1903; Mr. Ogram, Linwood | \$265 |
| Goodwood Jean, 1902; A. Bash, Wellesley | 225 |
| Idonia Queen, 1898; R. Dickinson, Guelph | 365 |
| Maud Macqueen, 1902; C. Drefenbacher, Hawksville | 280 |
| Tilly Granger, 1897; C. S. Weber, Heidelberg | 185 |
| Alice Macqueen, 1889; D. C. Platt, Hamilton | 250 |

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CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
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Have you heard of the New-Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine?
If you use it once you would ring this in on all your friends. It is the acme of perfection—you sit when using it—no handling of the clothes necessary to clean them perfectly—five minutes does a tubful. Costs only \$3.50.
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EMPIRE

Easy Running Separator

is the simplest in construction, the most perfect in operation. It has the fewest parts to clean, the fewest to wear out. It gives less trouble and more satisfaction than any other. All we ask is a chance to show you why. Send for name of nearest agent and free catalogue.

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27 WINTER TERM FROM JAN. 3rd.
WRITE: **W. H. SHAW, PRINCIPAL.**

The Daniels INCUBATORS



Are the latest and most modern invention for artificial hatching of turkeys, chickens and ducks. Do not forget we guarantee the Daniels incubators to be satisfactory to the purchaser. We manufacture Chas. A. Cyphers Model Incubators and Brooders. Carry a full line of poultry supplies. Our new catalogue is out, and is free for the asking.

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

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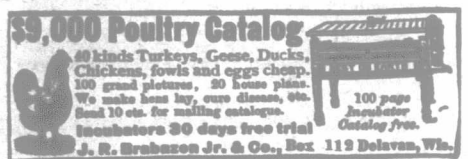
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Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement 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.

FOR SALE—Two White Rock cockerels at a fair price if sold right away. Address, Fred Smith, Teoberville, Ont.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and Fillies for sale reasonable, considering quality. For price, etc., write to
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Not a single feature of the "CHAMPION" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle, and everlasting. Write for catalogue. State number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.

THE GRIMM MANUFACTURING CO.
84 Wellington St., Montreal, Que. o

Advertise in the Advocate

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

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Thos. Allin & Sons, Oshawa, Ont., Shorthorn breeders, write: "The calves by our present stock bull, Imp. Spicy King =50096=, are coming nice, very smooth, even and well sprung in the rib, with straight lines, under and top, with long, shaggy coats, and will do credit to their sire. Spicy King belongs to the Miss Ramsden family that has produced some of the best animals owned in Great Britain or imported in recent years, including Mr. Willis' Challenge Cup, Mr. Harrison's Bright Archer, Mr. Kelley's \$6,000 Brave Archer, Mr. Thorley's and the Iowa Agriculture College bull, Scotland's Crown. His sire, Chance Shot, belongs to the favorite Cruickshank "J" tribe, and was got by Master Archer, by the great Scottish Archer, dam by Gravesend, grandam by Field Marshal. Chance Shot was out of Jasmine, by Roan Robin (57992).

The annual dinner of the Toronto Gentlemen's Driving Club was held on Wednesday, December 21st, at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. President Sam McBride occupied the chair and was supported by Vice-President C. A. Burns, Principal Smith, of the Ontario Veterinary College, Controller Hubbard, Registrar Henry Wade, and other gentlemen interested in the horse. Secretary H. Gerald Wade read letters of regret from Mayor Urquhart, J. Ross Robertson, Colonel Otter, Colonel Lessard, Colonel Grasset, and others.

Dr. Smith, Mr. E. King Dodds, Mr. Henry Wade and Mr. Mark Gardhouse, of Weston, responded to the toast of the horse interests of Canada. Mr. Wade announced that during the stallion show to be held at The Repository the first week in February, there would be a complimentary banquet to the breeders and exhibitors who had achieved such marked success with Canadian horses at the St. Louis, New York, Chicago and other big shows in the United States.

R. A. & J. A. WATT.

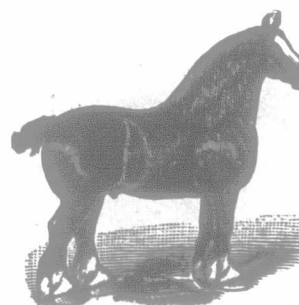
Few, if any, Shorthorn breeders in Canada have achieved greater success in breeding high-class cattle than the Watts. R. A. & J. A. Watt, the present members of the firm that has been until now known as W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, Ont., are more determined than ever to push their business to an even more successful issue than ever before. The foundation females are mostly granddaughters of Royal Sailor (imp.), a bull that has possibly sired more good quality sons and daughters than any other that we could name. Upon these females, Messrs. Watt are very careful to use none but the very best sires. Imp. Scottish Beau =36099=, a Duthie-bred bull of excellent quality, by Silver Plate (75633), dam Vain Belle 2nd, by Scottish Archer, has been used for a time with marked success, assisted by Valasco 40th =30861=, the sweepstakes winner at London & Ottawa, 1904. This sire brings back to this herd once more Batmpton Hero blood, one of the best lines of breeding possible. While nearly all the principal families have representatives in this large herd, the Matchless, Mildreds, Stamfords and English Ladys are the most prominent; most of the young stock offered for sale being Matchless and English Ladys. Among the imported females that are for sale, we might mention Claret Queen (imp.), bred by Mr. Thomson, Balbegno, Scotland, sire Count Joyful (74294), dam Claret Cup 6th, and Donside Alexandra, bred by A. Campbell, Aberdeen, sire Golden Fame (76786), dam Donside Lady, by Clan Alpine (60495), also Donside Pride, by Golden Fame, dam Donside Maid, by Kintore Hero 70723. There has recently been added to the already fine herd, the Toronto sweepstakes female of 1903, Gem of Ballechin 2nd. She is not only a model individual, but is a model breeder. Another that is a strong acquisition to this herd is Queen Ideal, the winner of first in a strong string of senior heifer calves at the Chicago International, also first at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, London and Ottawa. She is full sister to Fair Queen, the unbeaten champion of the United States, and Queen Ideal promises to be fully the equal of her famous sister. Intending purchasers ought to be able to select what they require from such a herd with such lines of breeding.

Spavin and Ring-bone
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.
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Tuttle's Elixir
is a quick and permanent cure for distemper, founder, lameness of all kinds, pneumonia, thrush, cuts, bruises, collar and saddle galls, colds, stiffness, etc. It is used and endorsed by the Adams Express Co. We offer
\$100 Reward
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Tuttle's Family Elixir
is the best household remedy that can be used for rheumatism, sprains and all other pains and aches. Saves doctor bills and stops pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Send for it.
Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass.
Sole agents for all so-called Elixirs. Get Tuttle's, the only genuine. For sale by druggists or sent direct.
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Smith & Richardson's CLYDESDALES



OUR NEW IMPORTATION of HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES, up-to-date in size and quality, will be on view at Ottawa Exhibition, Sept. 16-24, and afterwards at our own stables.

Address: Columbus, Ontario.

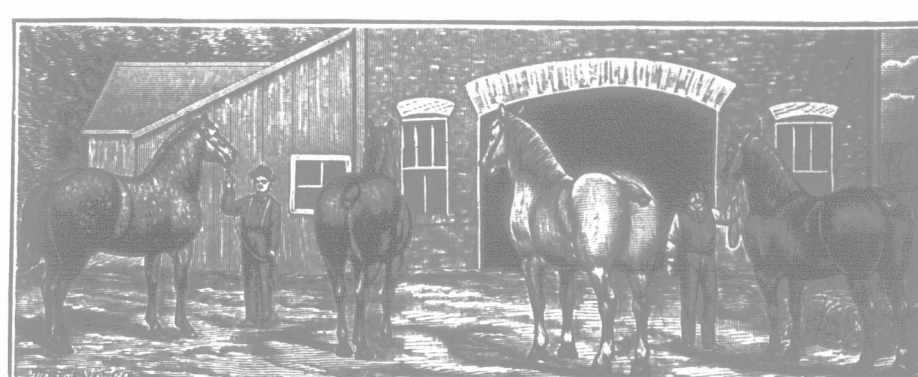
ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



have recently opened a BRANCH STABLE at SARNIA, ONT., for the convenience of Ontario and Michigan customers. High-class Clydesdales, Percherons AND Hackneys on hand. The best of each breed that money and experience can procure. A guarantee as good as gold. Address for particulars

H. H. COLISTER, AGENT, - SARNIA, ONTARIO.



22 - PERCHERONS - 22

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons and prize-winners in France, and Toronto, London and Ottawa, Ont., and from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique Romulus. Our horses are all in fine shape, considering the superior quality of our horses. Have 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. Colors, from 1,600 lbs to 2,000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice GERMAN COACHERS, HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES, that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere, inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchaser. **HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE SIMCOE, ONT.** 82 miles south-west of Toronto, on the G. T. R.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions has arrived at Mitchell and is of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them.

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

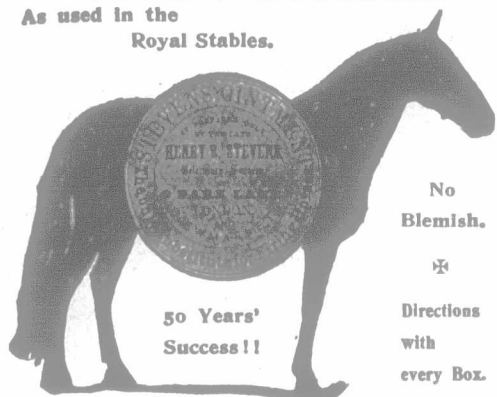
WHY NOT IN CANADA?

STEVENS' OINTMENT

Has had over half a century's success on the horses of England and other parts of the world. Where introduced has superseded all other remedies.

FIVE MINUTES' TREATMENT

As used in the Royal Stables.



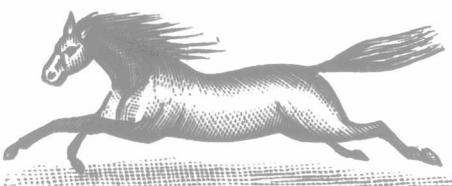
AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.

QUEBEC: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements in horses and cattle. Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Agents for Canada.

"THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Manager.



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.

BREEDING CLYDESDALES

I have recently filled my stables with just the class of imported

Clydesdale Stallions

that will do the horse-breeders of this country most good. They are a grand lot to select from, and I can give the best possible terms to intending buyers. Be logical, and secure a horse of the approved breed. It is a privilege to show my stock and attend to enquiries by letter. Call or write.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

30 FULL-BLOOD PERCHERONS

Consisting of stallions and mares, from one year old up, both home-bred and imported. The foundation stock is principally Brilliant blood, a son of the noted Besique, at the head of our stud at present. We have them with size and quality, clean legs and feet like iron. We are prepared to give better quality for less money than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If you need a horse in your locality, we will assist you to form a company. Terms easy. Stock fully guaranteed. Located three miles out of town, or two miles from Ruthven, on the Pere Marquette. We pay livery if not on hand to meet you. Address:

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Essex County, Kingsville, Ontario.

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to R. & C. PALING, Caledonia Stn., Tel., North Seneca

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed. NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Diarrhoea and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. Newton's Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ABORTION.

Three-year-old pregnant mare was hauling a load of lumber; it slid forward, struck her on the croup, and she became greatly frightened and tried to get away. In nine days she aborted, during the sixth month of gestation. Will she abort again at the same time, if I breed her again? J. A. C.

Ans.—As the accident was probably caused by the fright mentioned, it is not probable it will be repeated; but, of course, any mare is liable to abort from different causes at any period of gestation. I would advise you to breed her again, and to be careful to not give cause for abortion, and to keep her very quiet during the fifth and sixth months of gestation. There is little danger under these conditions. V.

DELICATE BULL.

Yearling bull, bought for stock purposes, is thin, eyes sunken, stands with all four feet close together, and back humped; when walking steps slow and sometimes falls; has no ambition; takes no notice of other cattle.

1. What is wrong with him?
2. Would it be advisable to breed him?
3. Would too high feeding, when a calf, cause the trouble?
4. Would journeys on cars or truck cause it?
5. What treatment would you advise?

B. J. C.

Ans.—1. It is not possible to say definitely what is wrong. It may be digestive weakness from too high feeding, and he may have tubercular disease of the digestive organs.

2. No.
3. This might cause it.
4. No.
5. Give him tonics of one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica three times daily. If no improvement is noticed in a month, get your veterinarian to examine him, and, if necessary, test him with tuberculin. If he reacts, destroy him. V.

Miscellaneous.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

Would be pleased to have you give me the addresses of some prominent agricultural journals. I don't want to pay too high.

A. R. G. SMITH.

Ans.—Scottish Farmer, Glasgow, Scotland, \$3.04; Farmer's Gazette, Dublin, Ireland, \$1.60; Agricultural Gazette, London, Eng., \$2.11; Live-stock Journal, London, Eng., \$5.35.

LAUNDRY SOAPS.

Mrs. J. Erskine writes asking for a recipe for hard soap. The following has been recommended as a good laundry soap, but it should not be permitted to dry out hard like some soaps. We shall be pleased to receive recipes from any who have had success with the latter variety. Laundry Soap: Dissolve 8 pounds sal-soda, 2 oz. borax and 1/2 oz. Glauber salts in five gals. water. Slice 10 pounds common soap thin, and melt in above solution. Keep stirring, and when the soap is melted it is done. Take off the fire, let stand one hour, then pour into tin pails. Do not cut into bars, but keep in bulk in a damp place. These quantities will make fifty pounds of soap. To Use: For a good-sized washing, put one pound soap in three quarts boiling water. When dissolved, pour into the tub, and add enough water to cover the clothes. Let the white clothes soak overnight, and wash as usual, though very little boiling is necessary. When bluing, add one teaspoon borax to each pail of bluing-water. It is said that woollens washed with this soap will not yellow.

California.

The Chicago & North Western Ry. has issued a new publication entitled "California." It contains a beautiful colored map of the State, a list of hotels at California tourist resorts, with their capacity and rates; and a most interesting series of pictures, showing California's resources and attractions. The prospective visitor and settler should be in possession of a copy of this profusely illustrated folder. Sent to any address on receipt of two cents in stamps. Low rates from all points. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers Meet on this Continent in quest of their

IDOLS and IDEALS in

CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

- Stallions—4 years old and over.....1st and 2nd Prizes
- Stallions—3 years old and under 4.....1st and 2nd Prizes
- Stallions—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
- Stallions—1 year old and under 2.....1st Prize
- Mares—3 years old and under 4.....1st Prize
- Mares—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
- Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed.....1st Prize
- Sweepstake Stallion—Any age.
- Sweepstake Mare—Any age.

On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions.

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirle's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Long Distance Telephone. Claremont, Ont., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

READ OUR RECORD AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:

- Premier Championship.
- Reserve Grand Championships.
- Three Reserve Championships.
- Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.
- Six Second Premiums.
- Three Fourth Premiums.
- Grand Championship.
- Two Championships.
- Five Diplomas.
- Nine First Premiums.
- Six Third Premiums.
- Two Fifth Premiums.

Eight importations within past year. Carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, for sale. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new Catalogue Q.

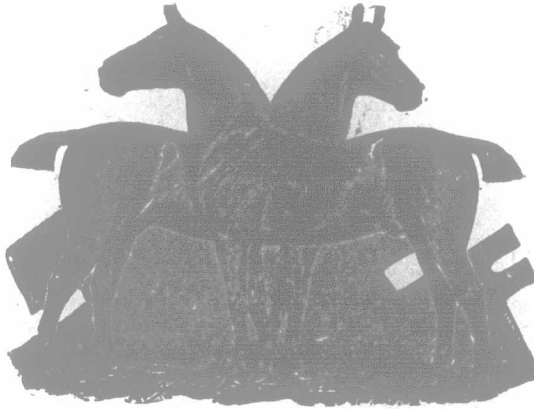
Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

Address H. W. TRUMAN, Manager, London, Ont., Branch. J. H. TRUMAN, Whittlesea, England.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

J. Crouch & Son, the Great Importers, of Lafayette, Indiana,

and the largest importers in the world of GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS.



have started a branch in London, Canada, and have just received at their new sale barns QUEEN'S HOTEL, one car of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions. All imported from France, Belgium and Germany, and are the largest prizewinners of 1904. We exhibited 100 head at the St. Louis World's Fair, and we have won more prizes in 1904 than all others combined. We guarantee every horse to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and back them up by a responsible guarantee. We sell nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers good.

MESSRS. U. V. O'DANIEL and R. P. WATERS, managers and salesmen, London, Ont.

ADDRESS: J. CROUCH & SON, LONDON, ONT.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. D. Flatt writes that there having not been enough good cattle offered to warrant holding a February sale of Shorthorns at Hamilton, the sale is declared off."

ODE TO THE DEHORNER.

"Our Muley cow went up the hill,
If she haint come down, she's up there still."
—Old Saying.

Well, the Fat-stock show is over,
I thought I'd meet you there,
But I s'pose since last year's "doin's"
You thought you'd hardly care
To see your Royal Shorthorns
Go down in sad defeat,
And by some scrub or Jersey,
Or muley steer get beat.

I'll tell you Bill you're out o' date,
For if you had been there
You'd have seen some muley cattle
That would surely made you stare.
That Clear Lake Jute's a good 'n
As you could wish to see;
And as for horns they're useless
To steers, as to you or me.

In those early days of long ago,
When cattle had to fight
To save their lives and little ones,
Of course horns were all right;
But now when people house their stock,
And furnish them with feed,
The horns are better off than on,
Because they have no need.

If you'd been there with me to see
The cattle that they had,
I think you'd changed your notions
That we got from our old dad.
This is the Hornless Age, Bill,
That is coming, year by year;
This was clearly demonstrated
By the hornless grand-prize steer.

—Live-stock Report.

Mr. Geo. Rice, proprietor of the Anandale herd of Holsteins at Tillsonburg, Ont., writes: I have just sold a fine young bull, Clothilde Posch, to Mr. Geo. Moore, Thamesford, Ont. This young bull has for sire that greatest of dairy sires, Sir Pietertje Posch, whose dam has a wonderful record of 27 lbs. butter a week at under three years old. The young bull is very handsome, and fine in form, and has for dam Madonna Clothilde 3rd, whose official test is 18 lbs. butter a week at four years old. It is very seldom we sell such a highly-bred bull to a new beginner to breed on grades, but Mr. Moore wanted something extra, and he got it. Another good young bull that should be heard from in the show-ring goes to Mr. A. B. Potter, Whitewood, Assa. I brought this young bull from the U. S. last spring with his dam, who made at two years old 283 lbs. butter in seven days, official test, and she is a very hard cow to dry up. I also sold to Leslie Alguire, Berwick, Ont., a first-class bull in Count Calamity Wayne 2nd. His dam, unfortunately, died of milk fever, when in shape to make a large record. She was a sister to Hat Barnum Mechthilde with a record of 21 lbs. butter a week. They are both descended from the celebrated Houtje family. It will be remembered by those posted in Holstein breeding that Houtje D. at Mich. Agricultural College proved her wonderful capacity by making a record of 19,025 lbs. milk and 660 lbs. butter in a year. While this is great on the dam's side, the bull is equally good on the sire's side, as the sire was Count Calamity Wayne, whose dam we now own, and she has a record of 22 lbs. butter a week, and she made a further record, 304 days after calving, of 211.7 lbs. milk, and nearly 10 lbs. butter in seven days, and his sire again was Calamity Jane's Paul A., whose grandam is Calamity Jane, with a record of 25 lbs. butter a week. All figures given here are official. We have a few young bulls from this same great sire."

Little Boy Had Eczema For Six Months. Salves and Ointments No Good.

Eczema is one of the most torturing of the many itching skin diseases, and also the most prevalent, especially in children. The cause is bad blood, aided by inactive skin, inflammation, etc. It manifests itself in small, round pimples or blisters, which later on break, and form crusts or scales. The skin has an itching, burning and stinging sensation. To get rid of Eczema, it is necessary to have the blood pure, and for this purpose nothing can equal

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Florence Benn, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"My little boy had eczema for six months. I tried ointments and salves, but they healed for only a short time, when it would break out worse than ever. I then decided to give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. I only gave him two bottles, and it is now two months since, and there is no sign of a return. I feel sure that as a blood regulator, nothing can equal it. I cannot say too much for what it has done for us."

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.

Business Success

If you wish to be successful in business it will pay you a hundred times over to secure the best education in commercial subjects. We prepare young men and women for positions as bookkeepers, stenographers, chief clerks, secretaries, business correspondents, accountants, auditors, etc. Courses BY MAIL. Resident courses. State how you wish to study and position desired. Address

Canadian Correspondence College Limited TORONTO, ONT.

Gentlemen—Please send me full particulars as to how I can qualify for the position marked "X" in list below or written on the extra line at bottom.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
|Accountant |Scientific Farmer |
|Bookkeeper |Stock Buyer |
|Stenographer |Stock Judge |
|Correspondent |Poultry Raiser |
|Chemist |Fruit Farmer |
|Electrician |Housekeeper |
|Prospector |Insurance Specialist |
|Mine Foreman |Civil Servant |
|Designer |Journalist |
|Draftsman |Reporter |
|Artist |School Teacher |
|Adv. Writer |University Student |
|Librarian |Naturalist |

Extra Line _____

Name _____

Address _____

\$3 a Day Sure

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The sons of the late Mr. W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, write: "On account of confusion and misunderstanding, we have decided to change the firm name from W. B. Watt's Sons to R. A. & J. A. Watt." See the advertisement in this paper.

The attention of readers is directed to the advertisement of D. J. Gibson, Newcastle, Ont., of Tamworth hogs, in another column. He writes: They are bred from as good stock as there is in Canada, and that any one desiring to purchase a young sow or boar can make no mistake by placing an order with him at once.

Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I have to report the following sales from the Valley Farm Shorthorn herd, to Major D. M. Robertson, Lancaster, Glengarry Co.: red bull calf, Herd Laddie 53963; roan heifer, Lady Nairn; roan and white heifer, Maggie; roan heifer, Thistle 50676; roan heifer, Border Belle. The four females are in calf to the imported Scotch bull, Magistrate. It is the intention of Major Robertson to endeavor to improve the beef cattle of his native county, and he is getting together the nucleus of a small Shorthorn herd for that purpose."

THIRTY MILLIONS FOR FLOUR. Canada Spends this Vast Sum Annually for Bread, Cake and Pastry.

Since Canada spends thirty millions a year for flour, and makes the best in the world, it would seem as if every Canadian family could and would have this flour.

The Prince of Wales selected it for the Royal Household, and hence its name.

No flour ever became popular so rapidly.

It owes everything to the way it is made.

The best mills in the Empire grind it again and again to make it fine enough.

Process after process is applied and finally electricity to make it pure enough.

Electricity is a new idea in flour making.

It makes flour whiter, sweeter, purer and more nutritious.

This process is controlled in Canada by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, and used exclusively in making Royal Household flour, which has captured Great Britain, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Finland, South Africa, Gibraltar, the West Indies, Newfoundland and even far-off Fiji and Australia, and Canada from coast to coast.

Thousands of unsolicited testimonials pour in on the Ogilvie Company.

The best grocers certify to their customers that no flour is the equal of Royal Household for either bread or pastry.

The Ogilvie Mills at Montreal and Winnipeg, and its new mill being built at Fort William, are taxed to their utmost to produce the famous flour fast enough, and yet their capacity is more than double that of any other flour concern in Canada.



INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE

WHAT'S IT WORTH? How much more would your horse be worth if you could cure his Heaves? INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE will do the work in a short time and greatly increase the value of your horse.

SEND DIRECT. If your dealer does not handle it send us 50c. and we will forward you one 50c. package, express prepaid, with the agreement that if you are not satisfied with the results your money will be refunded. Our guarantee is backed by a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000, and as to our responsibility we refer you to the editor of this paper or to any of the commercial agencies.

Veterinary Department. Our veterinary will be glad to give you its advice as to the method of treating any disease to which your stock may be subject, absolutely free. Simply write us and answer the following questions:

1. How many head of stock have you?
2. Where did you read this advertisement?

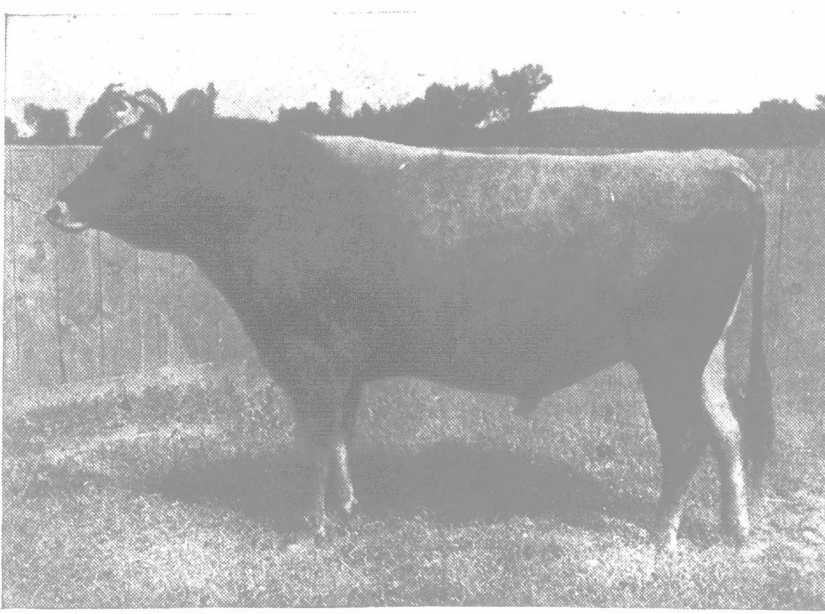
PREPARED ONLY BY INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. TORONTO, CANADA.

ZENOLEUM
Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Pigries' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.50. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
Imp. Onward heads the herd. Special offering: 4 yearling bulls, 6 choice bull calves, 4 choice cows with calf by side and bred again, 12 show heifers and prizewinners. All the above stock are of the most approved breeding, and possess individual merit. We will quote prices on them that you can buy at. Address, O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 3743. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Godolier, winner of 1st at London this year. E. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.

ANGUS BARGAINS
Six young bulls, from 10 to 20 months old; also ten young females with calves at foot or near calving. Must be sold at once, as I have not stable room. Special prices for this month. 30 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM. WM. ISCHE, Sebringville, Ont.



ARTHUR'S GOLDEN FOX 61429. First whenever shown.

Dentonia Park Farm EAST TORONTO. Coleman P. O., Ontario JERSEYS GUERNSEYS

We have a beautiful Jersey bull calf, nine months old, sired by Arthur's Golden Fox, and whose dam was first Jersey at Pan-American. His full brother was first at Toronto, 1903.

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

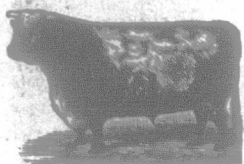
FOR SALE



Six bulls recently imported, of the best families...

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R., Main Lines.

Scotch Shorthorns



YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS

by imp. Royal Prince 71490 and imp. Blue Ribbon 17095 for sale at very reasonable prices.

DAVID BIRRELL, STOCK FARM, Greenwood P. O., Ont.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

8 Shorthorn Bulls

Our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr.

40 SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

belonging to the most popular families and of the up-to-date type...

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson, Ontario, Burlington Junction Sta.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head any herd.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

I have decided to sell cheap, if sold before the end of this year...

GLENAVON STOCK FARM, W. B. ROBERTS, Sta., St. Thomas.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff...

DAVID HILL, Staffs, Ont.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Established 1855. Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND SHROPSHIRE BREEDING. For sale...

High-class Shorthorns—Two well bred sires and heifers of different ages...

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls...

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421...

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford P. O., Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families.

WM. E. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bossies, Claretta, Ulys and others.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEDRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Head bred by Prince of Scotland (imp.).

R. & S. NICHOLSON

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable, considering quality.

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph, Sylvan, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

The very best going, 5 young bulls, 10 young heifers, a few cows in calf.

JAS. McARTHUR

Fine Grove Stock Farm, GOBLE'S, ONT.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: 10 young bulls; also some heifers of choice breeding.

W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Present offerings, young stock, either sex. Sired by King of the Claretts.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to W. J. MITTON.

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Young stock, either sex, from imp. sire and dams, for sale.

High-class Shorthorn Cattle AND OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and particulars write to JAS. TOLSON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS

for sale: Choice bulls and heifers; also a few ram lambs, at reasonable prices.

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

Choice animals as to size, quality and breeding. Bulls from 6 to 18 months old.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE BREEDING.

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam.

SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERINGS:—Roan Robin 28575, a Watt bull; Prince Charley 50412, a Russell bull.

Huron Herd Shorthorns.

Present offerings: Cows and heifers bred to Broadhooks Golden Fame, imp.; also bull calves.

Shorthorns,

6 bulls, 6 to 18 mos., by Provost 37865. For prices write to RICHARD WILKIN.

BLMHEGDO SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinas.

What Offers

for the Golden Lad—Nameless bull "Golden Name," dropped May 5th, 1901.

GOSSIP.

Three hundred and fifty-three pedigrees of Shetland ponies were registered last year with the Secretary of the American Shetland Pony Club.

Last summer T. H. Hassard, the enterprising young horse importer of Millbrook, Ont., visited the Old Country.

To Mr. Alex. Thomson, of Wellington County, the grand, big, thick six-year-old stallion, Marmaduke, half-brother to the noted champion stallion, McQueen Marmaduke.

To a company of prominent farmers in the County of Grey, the noble, big, five-year-old stallion Royal Henry, sired by the grand breeding horse, Mains of Airies.

To Mr. James Chambers, near Peterborough, the two-year-old stallion Champion Tom, by the noted sire, Prince Thomas.

The big, rangy, three-year-old colt Hazelburn, by Royal Patriot, was taken by a company of Hastings Co. breeders.

Although the Clydesdales are steadily finding new owners, there are still thirteen left, besides four Hackneys.

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring.

GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co., Caledonia P. O., Ont.

Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old.

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Holsteins and Jerseys for sale—Holstein cows or due to calf shortly; Holstein yearling bulls and heifers; Holstein calves, male or female.

MAPLE PARK FARM HOLSTEINS. Two choice bull calves for sale, sire Homestead Albino Paul De Kol.

S. MACKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn., Warkworth P. O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds. Present offering: One young bull. A few young cows. One good one fit for service.

Maple Glen Stock Farm offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM. Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs.

What Offers for the Golden Lad—Nameless bull "Golden Name," dropped May 5th, 1901.

F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que.

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

AS TRUE AS YOU LIVE.

It is of supreme importance to keep the bowels regular and open. Unless they act regularly and thoroughly, it is impossible to remove the impurities that constantly accumulate in the system. These waste matters generate poisons that create Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache and many other complaints. Most sickness is directly caused by Constipation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

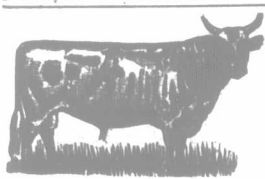
act pleasantly on the Bowels and Liver. A few doses will effectually cleanse the system of all harmful matter and gases. Taken as directed BEECHAM'S PILLS will establish a healthy and regular bowel action that will bring about an improved appetite, good digestion, sound sleep and a marked improvement in the general health.

BEECHAM'S PILLS have been before the public for over half a century. Their genuine merit has given them a high reputation as a reliable family medicine.

They have come to be universally regarded as the "Little Doctor" in the home. Always keep a box handy and avoid serious diseases.

The present popularity of BEECHAM'S PILLS proves them to be of high merit. Old friends show their appreciation by continuing, year in year out, to rely solely on their remarkable curative and tonic qualities. No other medicine is taken and none is needed; and it is to the steady recommendation of all who take them that the widespread fame of BEECHAM'S PILLS is due.

Prepared in St. Helens, England, by Thomas Beecham.
Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

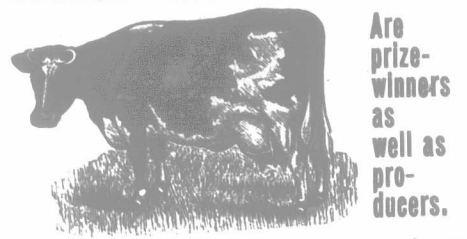


Ogilvie's Ayrshires

Have competed with the best of the breed on the continent, and have won the aged herd 8 out of a possible of 9 times, besides a very large share of other honors. Present offering: A grand lot of young bulls and heifers by Douglasdale and Black Prince. See them at Toronto Exhibition.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.
Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



Are prize-winners as well as producers.

Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.

We are offering for sale Holstein Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls, heavy milkers and bred on producing lines. S. E. BECK, South Cayuga, P.O.

TREBINNOCK AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa. The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 33 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 2 1/2 miles west of Montreal.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES ARE ALL RIGHT

1 bull calves for sale, from 2 to 3 months old. Write for prices to W. F. STEPHEN, Springbrook Farm, Trout River, Que., Carr's Crossing, G. T. R'y, 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y. C., 5 miles.

MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale. J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. SELLBOK, Morrisburg, Ont.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

We now offer 4 bull calves, Nov., Jan., March and April calves, all sired by Prince of Barcheskie (Imp.) and from milkers. They all won prizes at the fairs, so are good calves. Also Prince of Barcheskie (Imp. in dam) sweepstakes bull at London, 1903. Choice April boars and sows and a Nov. boar, prize-winners in strong classes. These are bargains to make room.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Animals from this herd won the aged herd prize, also first on aged cow and champion female at both Toronto and Ottawa this fall. A number of young bulls from prizewinning cows, also females, all ages, for sale.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

We are now offering 9 Ayrshire bulls, from 2 to 12 months old; a fine lot. Also a few choice Berkshire sow pigs and Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets. Priors right. H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg, Ont.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM

DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

Special offer: Bull calf, three months old, by imported Full Bloom and Fairy Queen (imported.) Write for particulars.

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., writes: "Please correct the mistake about the Clydesdale fillies referred to in Gossip notice recently. Please state that one of the three-year-olds was sired by Sir Richard, and was bred to Alexander Heir instead of being sired by Alexander Heir. My Clydesdales are doing well, and the fillies will make very fine brood mares for those lucky enough to get them, as they are bred from the choicest of stock."

THE PINE GROVE SHORTHORN SALE.

The advertisement in this paper announcing the first annual sale of young Shorthorn bulls and females from the Pine Grove herd of W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ontario, to take place on January 19th, will interest breeders in all sections of the Dominion. This herd, which has been in existence some twenty years, was founded on selections from the noted herds of Hon. John Dryden and the late John Miller, and in the last ten years large importations have been made of animals selected from leading herds in Scotland, including those of Messrs. Duthie, Marr, Bruce, Shepherd and others. It is now probably the largest herd of high-class Shorthorns in America, and probably contains more imported Scotch cattle than any other on this continent. High-class imported bulls have been in service steadily; the principal sires now in use being bred by Mr. Duthie and Mr. Marr. The last year's crop of bull calves, some 25 in number, nearly all old enough for immediate use, are included in the sale, together with about an equal number of young cows and heifers, most of which have been bred to the stock bulls, and many have calves at foot. The herd includes representatives of the best known and prized Scotch families. At the Dominion Exhibition, at Toronto, in 1903, the Pine Grove Shorthorns won the first prize for both young herd and herd open to all, the junior female championship, and the first for the progeny of one bull.

Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Jamesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba, the well-known importers of heavy draft horses, write the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows: "No Christmas season in the last twenty-five years has shown a more active, healthy, prosperous condition of business than the present one. Industrial and commercial business throughout the whole country is good; crops and prices are extremely satisfactory and profitable, while live stock of every kind is on the up-grade. This is especially the case in draft horses, the demand for the better class of geldings in Chicago market being probably stronger and prices higher than they have ever been. The keen competition in the harness classes at the International shows has naturally stimulated this demand, and created a market for high-class draft geldings at fancy prices all the year round.

"In preparation for an active demand for stallions, we have this month made another importation of first-class Clydesdales and Suffolks—the two breeds of which we make a specialty. We also have on hand a few choice specimens of the Percheron and Hackney breeds, our present stock aggregating fully eighty stallions, from two years old upwards. As a lot, we consider them superior to what we have ever had in the past, and their high general excellence is a feature to which we wish to direct attention. Some importers bring across perhaps one or two good horses to help sell a collection of mediocre animals, whereas our constant aim has all along been to import nothing whatever but what is good enough to be placed on exhibition or to head some pure-bred stud. This may explain the fact that at the last big fair at Brandon in a strong class of some seventeen stallions, no fewer than five out of the first six placed horses were of our importation. Our present equipment in the various breeds is unusually strong and complete, so that intending purchasers of either stallions or mares should not fail to communicate with us either at Brandon, Man., or Janesville, Wis., without delay, and remember that first come first served. We guarantee absolute satisfaction in every respect, and to this fact is doubtless due the very large business we enjoy in the Northwest, we having sold during the last three years more stallions than all our competitors combined."

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

A BOON TO FARMERS' WIVES

Why not save half the standing-lifting-washing? Make your dairy work twice as easy—twice as profitable. Our friends call the Tubular Cream Separator the "Easy Way." Try it. Catalogue J 198 describes it.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collic pups. W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female. B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

LEICESTERS

Flock founded 50 years ago. Rams and ewes by the wonderful sire "Stanley," the sire of the "World's Fair champions" and "Grand champions." Simply the BEST.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 6. For information, blanks, etc., address on A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U.S.A.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 16 imported rams and many home-bred ones from imported stocks to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that please. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 41. W. A. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We are offering for the next three months a few good yearling rams, thirty strong, vigorous ram lambs. Also 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes bred to imported sire. Prices reasonable. First prize at St. Louis. H. Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont. Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R. O.

Imported and Shropshire Rams and Ewes

home-bred from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices. Robert Miller, Stearnville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

LINDEN OXFORDS

Imported and home-bred stock always on hand R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin Co.

CHOICE SHROPSHIRE

Always on hand, of the choicest quality and breeding. Our winnings this season: 33 firsts, 26 seconds and 14 thirds at 9 shows, including Toronto and London. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Barford, Ont.

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

The Body is an Electric Storage System



Electricity is now recognized to be one of the essentials as well as one of the mysteries of life. Every one contains electricity, and its dominance determines to a great extent the vitality, the magnetic force, the health and strength of the individual; especially is this true of the nerves. Nerves are the wires on which this electric fluid runs.

THE PROOF—Ever feel yourself tingle at the close approach of an electric storm? Ever feel an unaccountable oppression preceding lightning, and note that whereas the approach of lightning frightens some, others, the strong, the high-strung, are apt to be still further exalted by it.

THE REASON—They are already charged with electricity; lightning to them has no terrors. It's the weak who are sighing for electric force, whose magnetism is all but palsied; they droop as does a parched flower before the coming of rain.

Lucky for them if the lightning playing in the air could yield to them some of its vitalizing force, though this cannot be. A more gentle way is needed.

IF YOU SUFFER—if you lack energy, vitality, power—if your system has acquired through weakness of the nerves any Nervous Disorder, Rheumatism, or Complaints peculiar to either sex; if your appetite is poor, your nerves shaky, if you have pains in the back, or head, or kidneys; if you get dizzy spells or feel faint; if you sleep badly—you should wear Dr. MacDonald's Electric Belt. It will gently and surely supply the electricity to lead you to health.

FREE TRIAL FOR NINETY DAYS.

Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name, and I will forward you, at once, one of my latest Improved High-Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for their inferior belts. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense and Your Word Will Decide. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

I WILL TRUST YOU.

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as all other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.



20 H.-P.
Total
Weight
3,300 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our Gasoline Threshing Engine. Write for prices, etc., to
The McLaughlin Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto,
or to W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS
Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, reports the following recent sales: To Messrs. Rye Bros, Ayr, Ont., the well-known stock bull, Bapton Chancellor (imp.), by Silver Plate, dam Crocus, by Captain of the Guard. Few bulls have been imported of more individual merit than the above, and taking breeding into consideration few are more valuable today. The same firm also purchased the grand breeding cow, Village Maid 36th (imp.), bred by Mr. Jas. Black, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. To Mr. Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, the imported roan bull calf, Scottish Hero, by Marconi, dam Bertha, bred by J. & A. Milne, Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire. This bull is a promising youngster of true Aberdeenshire type. To Mr. Scott, Seaford, Ont., the four-year old Imp. Merry Lass cow, by Lord Lovat, bred by Cameron of Balnakyle, and in calf to Bapton Chancellor. To R. Scarlett, the heifer calf, Beauty of Woodside, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.).

THE THISTLE HA' SHORTHORN SALE.

The sale of the Thistle Ha' Shorthorns, announced in this issue to take place at the Old Farm, near Claremont Station, C. P. R., on January 18th next, is an event in the Shorthorn world that will be considered one of the most important of the year. Few men live to the age of the late proprietor, Mr. John Miller, for he was getting along in his 88th year when the summons suddenly came. Sixty-nine of these years had been spent in building up this herd of Shorthorns that is now to be dispersed. The herd is supposed to be the oldest in the world, and it is one of the sad things we meet in our journey through life, that such a work has to be broken up, that such a herd cannot be kept intact; but as in the much similar case of the late W. S. Marr, in Aberdeen, the will gave instructions that the herd should be sold as soon as possible to make the division arranged for. It would be hard to find in all Canada, and not very easy in any of the United States, a man interested in good cattle with whom the name of Miller was not familiar. For many years the cattle from this herd were foremost at our leading shows, and in the earlier years they made several journeys into the Republic across the lakes, always with credit to the owner and to the country they represented. What may be termed the close of the show career of the herd was its winning of all the first prizes shown for, excepting one at a Toronto Show, when it was thought that its share of honors had been won and it might well be retired. Since that time the stock bulls have usually been shown once, and seldom have they been defeated. While the policy has been to keep the best females possible, it has always been considered of paramount importance to have nothing but the best sires to be found in any country, no matter what the cost. This policy must have a good effect, and this will be seen in the herd that will be offered. They are without doubt one of the cleanest, most valuable lots of Shorthorns that has been exposed to public auction in Canada.

Many of the best herds in America have been built on a Thistle Ha' foundation. We might name the herds of the late Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Senator Edwards' Pine Grove Herd, Arthur Johnston's Greenwood Herd, the Cargill herd and the Trout Creek Herd owned by Mr. Platt. The story of the offering will be told in detail in future numbers. In the meantime ask for complete catalogue, which is ready for mailing. Keep in memory that the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 17th, the day before the sale, in Toronto, and that the sale of the young bulls and a lot of choice females from the Pine Grove Herd of Hon. W. C. Edwards & Co. will be held at Rockland on the following day. Try and arrange to attend all three events.

We Invite Your Doctor

TO INVESTIGATE THE FORMULA OF
**DR. CHASE'S
KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS**

HERE IS THE CERTIFICATE OF
WELL-KNOWN ANALYTICAL
CHEMISTS.

While we do not believe there would be any advantage (except to imitators) in printing the formula of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the newspapers, we do invite your doctor to fully investigate their formula, knowing that he must certainly be convinced of the merits of the preparation.

So far as the curative effects are concerned, there have been thousands of testimonials published in the newspapers from persons cured of kidney and liver complaints, biliousness, constipation, stomach troubles, and kindred ailments.

The originals of these statements are on file in these offices, bearing the signature of the cured ones, and backed by a \$500.00 guarantee as to their genuineness.

Now, as to the ingredients of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, their purity and medicinal value, we know of no better authority to vouch for them than the well-known analytical chemists, Thomas Heys & Son, of Toronto, who have thoroughly analyzed them, and compared their analysis with our formula:

ANALYSTS' CERTIFICATE. — "We have made a careful examination of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and find them to contain ingredients in quantities large enough to make them of reliable medicinal value, also to be free from any injurious drug, such as morphia, etc."

(Signed) THOS. HEYS & SON,
Analytical Chemists.

Toronto, July 20, 1904.

The indisputable reliability of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has placed them in the front rank of family medicines. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.

Present offerings young ewes bred to imp. rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

Dorset Sheep and Lambs, also Large Yorkshire pigs from imp. boars, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars write to ELMER DYMENT, o Copetown P. O.

Grand Champion over all breeds at St. Louis World's Fair from our flock. SOUTHDOWNS and HAMPSHIREs for sale. Write for what you want to

TELFER BROS., Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont.

GLENSHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.

E. O. SARGENT, Edgystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.

Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock.

JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont. "Glenshalm Farm."

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type.

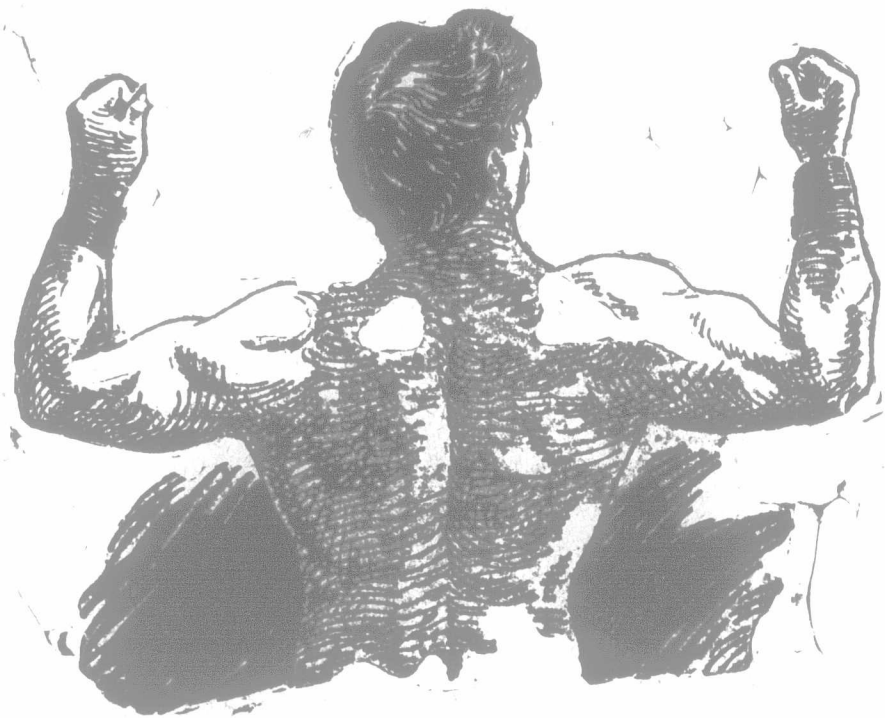
Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P.O. Grafton, G.T.R.

TAMWORTHS

A grand litter, 3 months old, sired by Colwill's Choice, the old Toronto sweepstakes winner. Price, \$1 each, registered.

D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

HERE IS STRENGTH!



In time of danger who is the man who, while others become panic-stricken, leaps forward and becomes a hero? The manly man! Who is the man who, in the midst of business famine, pushes his enterprise through strife and trouble to success? The manly man! Who is the man who gains and holds the respect and esteem of his neighbors and associates in business? The manly man! This "manly man" is a man of courage, of strong heart, good health and self-confidence—with nerves that never flinch, muscles like bars of iron, a heart full of manly courage, honored and respected by all who know him. Such is the man who wears

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

This is the message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless.

It is to men who have part or all of these symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor—I offer it to you in my wonderful belt.

I CURE Nervousness Debility, Varicocele, weakness of any kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health.

Nervousness Disappeared and Gained in Weight.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I have now used your Belt for one month, and I must say that I feel greatly improved. I have gained five pounds in weight; I sleep better, and that awful nervousness is almost gone. If I advance in the next two months as I have in this I shall be better than I ever was. I wish you every success, and thank you for your past kindness. Yours truly, JAMES LENNIE, 103 Lock St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

Made a Man of Him.

Dr. McLaughlin: My Dear Sir,—I feel well satisfied with the Belt I got from you a short time ago. I have doctored and spent hundreds of dollars without relief, and your Belt has done me far more good than anything else. It has made a new man of me every way. My step is firmer and I am stronger in every part of my body. The drains are stopped altogether. Yours truly, B. HOLLINGSHEAD, Woodbridge, Ont.

NOT A CENT UNTIL CURE

That is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it in my way for two months, and if it does not cure you need not pay me. My only condition is that you give me your name and address, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

For twenty years I have studied Electricity as applied to the upbuilding of strength, and my method of treatment, now tried and successful, is the result of my study and experience.

Electricity is life to the weak parts, to the nerves and organs of the body. They cannot live without it. Get back the power and make yourself a man among men.

CALL TO-DAY. I will be glad to give you a free test, if you will call. Consultation free. Or I will send you my **FREE BOOK**, with full information, sealed, free.

OFFICE HOURS:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m. **DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,** 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, OAN.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

Six May litters from show sows, five of them Toronto winners, pairs not akin. Also young sows in farrow. Dalmeny Cavalier (imported) and Maple Grove Vanguard at head of herd. O T. J. COLL, Box 122, Bowmanville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS.

FOR SALE: Boars and sows, all ages, from imported stock; also ram and ewe lambs, at reasonable prices. O C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES.

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