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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. DECEMBER 14, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 690

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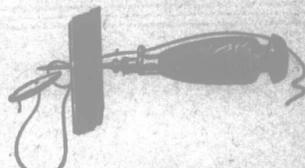
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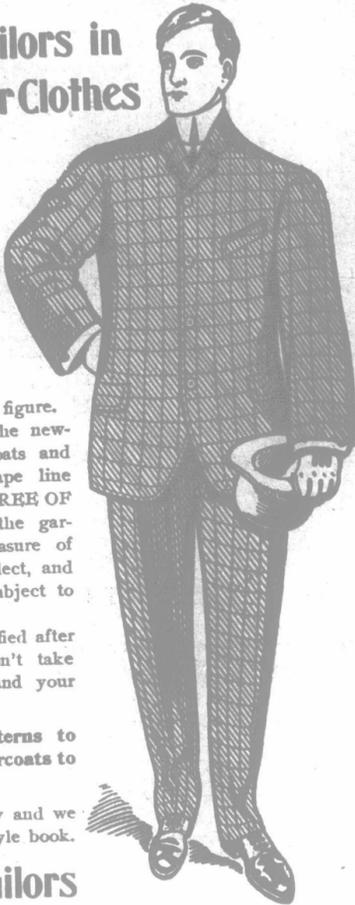
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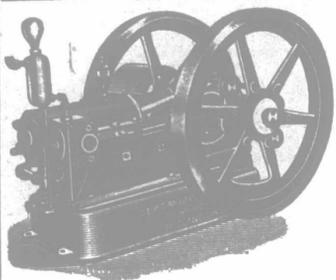
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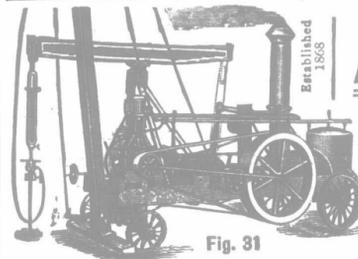
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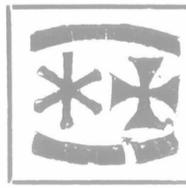
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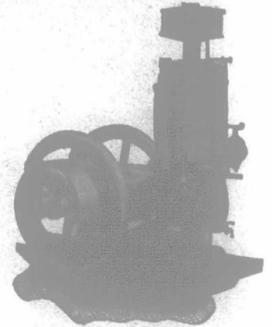
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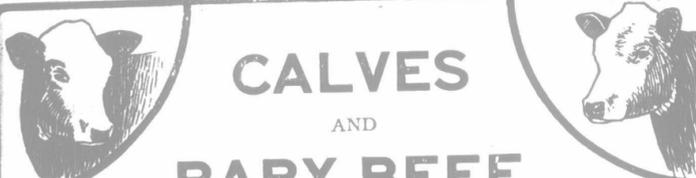
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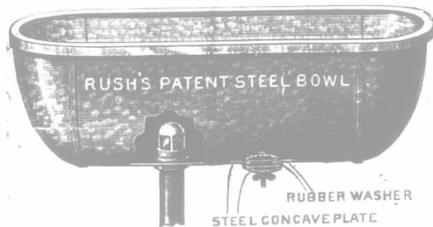
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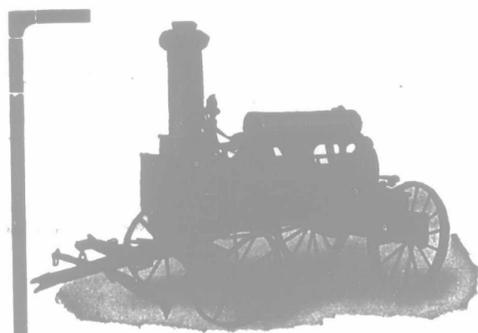
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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1865.

Vol. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 14, 1905.

No. 690

### EDITORIAL.

#### Mr. Gray and the Embargo.

We give space in this issue to a letter from Mr. Patrick L. Gray, Secretary of the Edinburgh (Scotland) Branch of the National Canadian Cattle Admission Association, in which he takes objection to an article on the subject of the British embargo on imported cattle, published not long since in the "Farmer's Advocate."

Mr. Gray's letter seems to be divided into two sections: First, special pleading for the British feeder; and, second, assertions not in accordance with facts to try to prove his case and establish the position that Canadians would be advantaged by allowing the British feeder to do the finishing of beef cattle for them. At the outset let us assure Mr. Gray that we are not "opposing" embargo removal, because we believe the fewer restrictions imposed by either Great Britain or the United States upon live stock and its products from Canada the better for the Canadian farmer.

We need not quibble over the constitutionality of the embargo legislation—it has been the law of the Old Land since 1896, and will require an Act of Parliament to replace—that will be work for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman when he succeeds to power. There is certainly no excuse for continuing the embargo on the score that Canadian cattle are diseased, but we are not so sure that the British Government will take the ground that there is no risk of animal disease from abroad with open ports. That is their lookout.

If we except the great Province of Ontario, Mr. Gray is right in saying that Canada is not a maize (corn) growing country; but our corn area is extending, and we lie right alongside the world's greatest corn-producing area, upon which for feed we freely draw, and, moreover, there is practically no limit to our capacity to grow barley, oats, peas, flax, roots, and other high-class cattle foods. Mr. Gray need not worry about our running short of cattle feed.

When Mr. Gray asserts that Canada has only a comparatively small proportion of tillage land for growing cattle-food stuffs, he is either ignorant, or is misrepresenting this great "Dominion beyond the sea," where just such land can be measured by millions of square miles. Had Mr. Gray enjoyed the privilege of reading the "Farmer's Advocate" more attentively he would have known better, and also that Western grazing country is being rapidly cut down by the inrush of farmers who are introducing a different system of farming and cattle-feeding, by which it is quite possible to finish cattle on grains; and not only that, but the cultivated land can produce many more than the prairie would. If Mr. Gray was as well posted as he ought to be, he would realize that the system of agriculture on the "boundless prairie" is rapidly changing from ranching to grain-growing and mixed farming, and in the Province of Manitoba the fact is being borne home upon farmers that they must feed cattle if the fertility of the soil is to be maintained. Mr. Gray will have to argue for a long time to convince the thinking farmer of Canada that he will improve his soil by sending his stockers to Great Britain to be finished, and sell the feeding stuffs for that purpose.

The British feeder who wants to get cheap store cattle, as Mr. Gray himself confesses, is simply another middleman between the British consumer and the Canadian producer, scooping in profits that the latter ought to have.

Mr. Gray is correct about the condition in

which many of the range cattle reach British ports, largely by reason of the 2,000-mile rail haul before going on shipboard. Our editors have personally examined the cattle on arrival at the British ports, and this has been frequently referred to in the "Farmer's Advocate" as an argument for the establishment of a chilled-meat industry in the West, but at the same time, stalled Canadians reach Britain fully equal to the best Americans. If our Canadian Cattle-admission friends were as anxious for the Canadian cattle-raiser, they would be advising him to finish more well-bred cattle at home, and would be arranging companies to start the chilled-meat industry in Canada, thus effecting a big saving in the freight on offal and providing for additional new Canadian industries. Everybody sympathizes with the gentlemen who locked up their capital in Old Country feeding pens and lairages—unremunerative under the present system. Gentlemen on this side of the Atlantic interested in the cattle-carrying trade naturally want to see more cattle moving, no matter whether fat or lean, and our statesmen sometimes indulge in political rhetoric.

If the British Government see fit to remove the embargo, that's their business; but if done for Canada alone, to be any good, it would necessarily be followed by the reimposition of a rigid quarantine against the United States along our entire 3,000 mile International Boundary Line, entailing enormous expense, and doubtless resulting in a similar U. S. wall against Canada. Our quarantine would at once check the incoming rush of American farm settlers with their stock into Canada. Are we prepared to do that? Hardly! Another thing, an embargo removal for Canada only would stop our export shipment to Britain by such ports as Portland and Boston. Restricted competition in cattle carriage might suit Montreal, but it would be hard for the Canadian cattle man. Were British ports opened to all-comers, with no preferential treatment for Canada, then there would be a rush of stockers from all quarters, which, with the ever-present risks of disease appearing, would make the outlook precarious, though we might have a temporary boom in the stocker trade.

Whether the embargo is on or off, the "Farmer's Advocate" will continue to advise farmers in Canada to finish more well-bred cattle here, Mr. Gray to the contrary, notwithstanding, and we can well afford to let our friendly competitors in the Old Land settle the question as seems best for themselves.

#### A Creamery Object Lesson.

The continued progress and stability of dairying is one of the most noteworthy and encouraging features of Canadian agriculture. As was so vividly set forth by Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, in the Christmas "Farmer's Advocate," progress, based on intelligence, has been its outstanding characteristic. That the business continues to perpetuate itself, continually advancing into new fields, is the best evidence of its inherent vitality. Old cheese factories and creamery buildings are being replaced by better ones, and new ones are making their appearance. A good example of the modern buttermaking establishment is the Petrolia creamery, illustrated and described elsewhere in this issue. Heretofore this great industry has not been as fully appreciated as it might have been in that excellent section of Canada where the natural conditions are peculiarly favorable for its development. Our article will be read with general interest, as it furnishes a good example of what can be accomplished by well-directed enterprise. The dairy season just closing has

been probably the best ever known in the long record of Canadian dairying. Past experience has shown that in those districts where dairying has been steadily pursued in the most thoroughgoing manner, there we have invariably found the most prosperous of farmers and communities. The Petrolia buttermaking enterprise deserves well of that section of Western Ontario, and we trust will fully realize the aims of those by whom it is being conducted.

#### Shall the Maritime Provinces Become One?

The "Farmer's Advocate" this issue contains two letters upon a subject which sooner or later must pass from the sphere of academic discussion to the realm of practical politics, viz., the proposal to unite the three Maritime Provinces into one.

Mr. R. W. Starr, who writes from Nova Scotia, is a veteran farmer and horticulturist of the Annapolis Valley, well informed as to history and current events. Mr. McCready, who so lucidly expounds the subject from Prince Edward Island's point of view, is a New Brunswicker, now editor of the leading newspaper in the Island Province. Like Mr. Starr, he is a broad-gauge man, though practical enough to take cognizance of facts as they exist.

There is no doubt the party to look with most favor upon such a compact would be Nova Scotia, while the most reluctant to part with Provincial identity would be Prince Edward Island. It might be thought the former, being the most populous and wealthiest of the three, would have the least to gain by Provincial consolidation, but to the other Provinces the case looks different. They no doubt anticipate that they would be virtually merged into the leading Province, in which the Capitol and Government offices would likely be situated, and which would necessarily have a dominating representation in the triune Legislature. The question will be asked, why should these communities tax themselves to maintain three Governments, when Ontario, with a population considerably more than twice as large, gets along admirably with one? The answer is that each Province has certain peculiarities of interests and conditions, and also, as mentioned by Mr. McCready, each Province has long since developed legislative machinery adapted to its needs. He further very well points out that the saving in cost through having a single legislative system would not be so much as might at first sight appear, seeing that expenses of members would be greater, sessions would be longer, and salaries would go up. On the other hand, we believe the wider field and more lucrative opportunity would result in the securing of a higher average calibre among the administrators, hence more efficient and progressive departmental administration. It is a tribute to the intellectual qualities of the Maritime people that they are governed so capably as they are. That they are split up into three political divisions is an unfortunate fact, arising out of geographic and other accidental circumstances, but since they have been thus divided, and grown up each community in its own Provincial household, union at this date involves difficulties. It had been thought long ago that something might be done to pave the way to union by uniting the agricultural interests through the joint establishment of an agricultural college, and when the present institution at Truro was projected Nova Scotia renewed her effort in this direction. The old difficulty, however, arose, the remaining Provinces feeling that the assumed location of such a college in Nova Scotia would make it primarily a Nova Scotian institution.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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There is still hope that it will have a leavening influence, and help, as it should, to make the word Maritime represent a concrete idea of community of interest to every Canadian east of Quebec; but unless other influences can be set at work the day when lawmakers shall meet from east, west and north is still remote.

Nevertheless, we cannot help thinking Maritime union, though a dream to-day, will yet be an accomplished fact. It may be a good while in the future, but prophets think in time-spaces of ages. The idea rests on the sound principles of economy, efficiency, magnanimity and progress, before which all other considerations must eventually give way.

A united Maritime Canada would prove a stronger factor in our confederation than three diverse units. The center of population in the Dominion moves steadily westward. Less and less numerous, relatively speaking, at any rate, will the representation of the older Provinces be in the councils of the nation. Union will soon be necessary for the preservation of interests.

Why not let the smaller Provinces aspire to the larger idea? It is not easy, we know. For Prince Edward Islanders, with their intense insular patriotism and their distressing experience in winter communication, it is particularly hard—harder than anyone can imagine who has not been on the ground, perceived the disabilities and got into sympathetic touch with the people. But gradually they will become imbued with the exalted ambition, and the time will come when the Straits of Northumberland will no more divide the Islanders and Mainlanders in their hopes, aspirations and efforts than the municipal boundaries divide their counties to-day. To effect this, improved and cheapened winter communication by means of a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland, if practicable, would help wonderfully, promoting interprovincial intercourse, and reconciling the Islanders to the prospect of Maritime union by conferring upon them this tangible benefit of federal union. This accomplished, weathering the rocks of Provincialism will proceed apace, and ultimately we shall see arising on the Atlantic coast a united Province, born of broad idea, inspired by new hope, and reaching out to the attainment of inherent possibilities yet undreamed.

### Type in Live Stock.

Perhaps the simplest definition of the term type as applied to farm stock is that it is an example of any class considered as possessing the qualities or characteristics of the best representatives of a species, a breed or a family. The men of the past or the present who have undertaken and successfully prosecuted the work of originating and improving the various breeds of live stock have had an ideal in their minds, symbolizing the sort of animal considered by them best fitted to economically serve the purpose of their being reared, whether for the production of meat, or milk, or wool, in the greatest quantity and of best quality; or, in the case of horses, the drawing of heavy loads, or moving more rapidly and gracefully on the road with lighter loads. The potency and power to fix and perpetuate the desired traits or qualities in a breed has been secured by intelligent selection and the mating of superior specimens of the class, and then breeding from the best of the produce or those conforming most nearly to the ideal, even though the system involved the mating of animals closely related in blood lines, a system which experience has taught cannot be safely followed or continued long after the establishment of a breed.

The object of this article, however, is not to attempt an exposition of the intricate science of breeding, but rather to call attention to the series of articles commenced in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" on the origin and history of the leading beef breeds of cattle. The interest manifested by many of our readers in the articles on and illustrations of the principal dairy breeds, by Mr. Valancey Fuller, recently appearing in our columns, and those earlier in the year describing the British breeds of sheep, has encouraged us to continue this feature, believing that it commends itself to a large percentage of our readers, being at once instructive and interesting.

It has long been the policy of this paper to keep before its readers first-class illustrations of typical animals of the various breeds, believing that these, as much as anything, serve to inform its readers as to the most desirable and approved types of live stock, and we are persuaded that in this regard the pages of this paper are unsurpassed, if, indeed, equalled by the agricultural and live-stock periodicals of any country, in the estimation of those who discern the difference between pictures made up by the use of pencil and brush and those reproduced from photographs which are true likenesses and faithful representations of the subject.

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## HORSES.

### Importance of Generous Feeding.

In seeking to improve our horse stock, breeding and selection make success possible, but will fail wholly or partially unless animals of all ages and stages of development, used as material in the operation, are at all times provided with a full supply of the most suitable food, says an exchange. Many a man has fallen short of success in breeding by depending upon blood alone to improve his stock. He has forgotten that all our improved breeds of horses are the product of adequate nutrition as well as intelligent breeding, suitable environment, sufficient shelter and kindly care. The use of a sire so produced endows the progeny with the propensity to develop character and qualities akin to his own and of the breed he represents. But these desirable qualities will not perfectly develop unless the progeny is given food, care and shelter such as have had their effect in the production of the pure bred and its high-class representative. In all pure breeds the "original scrub" blood at the foundation is ever seeking to restate itself. In short, there is a tendency in all pure-bred animals to degenerate or retrogress toward original and less perfect types, and nothing will more surely and speedily stimulate this tendency than lack of nutritious food. In the absence of sufficient nutrition, or complete nutrition, the possibilities of perfection inherited from pure-bred sires or dams but partially materialized or wholly fail to assert themselves. The well-born but incompletely nourished colt fails to develop, and at maturity is no less a "weed" than the ordinary scrub or native animal. On the other hand, if the dam is adequately nourished on complete rations during pregnancy and when nursing, and the colt, from weaning time forward, is as perfectly and as fully fed, it will, in all probability, develop to the high standard of size, power, quality and character made possible by its breeding.

In addition to proper feeding, it is likewise necessary to protect the young, developing animal against every possible cause of debility, discomfort and unhealth that would tend to retard its growth. Shelter must, therefore, be sufficient, disease must be fought against, vermin must be prevented from sapping the constitution, and fresh air, sunlight, adequate exercise and kindly care must take a full part in perfecting the development of the animal.

### Deserved Reward to a Veterinarian.

The Scottish Farmer says: "A knighthood was conferred upon Mr. John McFadyean, who is a native of Wigtownshire, his brothers being tenants of the farm of Pineview, Glenluce, where the now famous veterinarian was brought up. He began his career as teacher in the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, where his remarkable ability as an investigator was soon recognized. In order to secure his services in the profession at large, the office of Dean of the Royal Veterinary College was created, and Professor McFadyean left Edinburgh for London. When the principalship of the college became vacant, by universal consent he was promoted to that office. He has been a member of most of the Royal Commissions and Departmental Committees of Inquiry appointed by the Government during the past ten years, dealing with questions anent diseases in stock. The new Knight is, in every sense of the term, a strong man, disposed to take his own course, and in the end of the day usually attaining the object in view. The members of the important profession of which he is such an ornament will be delighted at the mark of Royal favor which has been conferred on one of their number, and through him upon the profession."

Prof. McFadyean is an author of professional works, and is also editor of the Journal of Comparative Pathology, a quarterly, and the leading journal in the English-speaking world.

### The Future of Horse-breeding.

At present, says a writer in an exchange, it is the middling horse that is the most difficult to dispose of; for the worst ones usually "go off" at some price or other, whilst there is scarcely a dealer or commission agent to be found who is not on the look out for an animal or two of exceptional merit according to the dictates of the prevailing fashion. A big, sound-colored harness horse, with action, and of good appearance, can scarcely be found. It is upon the production of the latter class of animal—the very best, no matter what the variety may be—that much, if not everything, will depend in the future, for horse shows and horse societies have taught the public much, and have convinced people that a good animal costs no more to raise than a middling one, and is very much more easily disposed of should there be an occasion to part with it. The comparative dearth of such animals is the incentive that should stimulate breeders to new efforts; and when a good horse, no matter what his breed may be, is found, there will be no difficulty in disposing of him.

### The Breeding and Management of Clydesdales at Home.

By Arch. MacNeilage, of the Scottish Farmer.

Clydesdales are bred in almost every part of Scotland, from the Mull of Galloway to Cape Wrath, and from Ardnamurchan Point, on the Atlantic, to Fife Ness, on the German Ocean. Although our country is small, the temperature within these limits varies greatly—thanks to that mysterious affair known as the Gulf Stream—consequently there is a big difference between the methods pursued in the various districts of the country. Brood mares are the foundation of the stud, and these may be divided into three classes: Those kept for breeding purposes only; those kept partly for breeding and partly for the performance of the daily routine work of the farm; and those kept for exhibition and breeding purposes, by no means an easy combination to work successfully.

Dealing with the first class, breeders generally try to keep the mares outside all the year round. This is possible in most districts, and cold is not nearly so detrimental to health as rain. The dividing line between wintering out and wintering in is not temperature, but climate. The cheapest way to keep a breeding stud of this kind is to give them the run of stretches of old pasture, well sheltered, and during winter let them have in addition an allowance of about 40 pounds of oats per week mixed with chopped oat-straw, a few swedish turnips in the forenoon, a pailful of boiled feed, say turnips, cut hay and bran, in the afternoon, and as much oat-straw as they can eat. This was the system followed in the old Keir stud, and it was successful in the maintenance of a high birth-rate. In 1887, 28 mares were served, and the result was 20 foals; in 1888, 29 mares were served, and there was 19 foals; and in 1889, 32 mares were served, and there were 18 foals. Where the fields are unsheltered it is customary to have open sheds in the corners of the fields, in which the animals are fed, and where they may take shelter from the blast. As a rule, however, unless a bar is placed across the entrance, as is done in some cases, the stock prefer to be outside in all weathers. Fife-shire boasts one of the best Clydesdale studs in Scotland—that of Sir John Gilmour, Bart., at Montrave, 550 feet above sea level. The winter is protracted, and east winds prevail during the earlier months of the year. The mares are left entirely to the freedom of their own will in the matter of taking shelter, with the result that they prefer to defy the elements. During winter they are fed twice daily with a total of about fourteen pounds per diem, the constituents being bruised oats, chopped hay, and a few raw swedes. Rock salt should always be kept in front of the mares, so that they may lick it when feeding.

The number of studs of mares kept solely for breeding purposes is not increasing in Scotland, and the second class of brood mares is by far the most numerous. Scots farms, as compared with Canadian homesteads, are of small extent, but on a very large number of them a foal, or it may be three or four foals, are bred annually from the mares which do the ordinary work of the farm. On a large farm, where this system is pursued, the mares in foal while working are allowed about 168 lbs. of bruised oats to the pair per week, with a small allowance of swedes, and good hay in abundance. It is customary in some cases—it may be in most—to give each mare about 2 ozs. of Epsom salts every Saturday evening during winter, and when foaling date comes in sight more bran and linseed is given than at an earlier date. Breeders are unanimous that mares in foal should not be put into cart yoke after they have reached half way in pregnancy, and even when put between the shafts at an earlier stage they should not be "hacked." The "backing" movement appears to have a tendency to cause them to abort. This is a good ration for a mare working up to within a week or ten days of her foaling date: One pound oats, one-half pound barley, one pound bran, one pound bruised oats, one pound cut hay and straw, with a few turnips and a little salt and treacle, three times a day. It is a moot point amongst breeders whether they should allow their mares to become fat when in pregnancy. A good deal depends on the mares employed to keep them in condition. A prominent breeder in Galloway used to keep his mares in very high condition. They were regularly wrought on the farm, and the owner had less deaths at foaling time than most of his neighbors. During pregnancy the mares are fed on bruised oats and linseed cake, with a very few swedes, and good hay or straw in abundance. In six years in this small stud, where 31 mares treated in this way were served, 29 produced foals. Only one foal died at birth, and twins were in one case dropped which lived for six weeks and then died. Given steady, cautious work and careful handling, breeding mares are all the better for being liberally fed. Near to Glasgow much heavy carting of manure from the city is done, and the allowance per week for each horse or mare in a farm stud is three bushels of bruised oats, Indian corn and cut hay, in the

proportion of two bushels (about 70 pounds) oats to one bushel Indian corn. The boiling of food is not now generally approved, and the health of the stock is, as a rule, much better without it. On an Aberdeenshire farm work horses and mares are fed six times a day—5 a. m., mash consisting of 2½ pounds oats, 3½ pounds bran; 5.45 a. m., 2 pounds oats; 11 a. m., 2½ pounds oats; noon, 2½ pounds oats; 6 p. m., 2½ pounds oats and 3½ pounds bran in a mash, as in the morning; 8 p. m., 8 pounds raw turnips. Hay is given without stint as an accompaniment.

Show mares are ticklish animals to handle, and many a hundred pounds has been lost in the vain endeavor to obtain living, healthy foals from mares kept for exhibition purposes. Suppose a man wants to show his mare as in foal at the H. & A. S. show in July, 1906, he should begin now by keeping her in good healthy, thriving condition, and have her stunted early in spring. Once he is sure she is safe in foal, he should not rush the feeding, but keep her going on steadily, and, in particular, avoid undue excitement or over-feeding about the tenth or eleventh week, when there appears to be a natural tendency to abort. After this is past she may get about 16 to 20 pounds of food per day, consisting of bruised oats and cut hay, oatmeal at night, wet, and well mixed with bran and linseed, and sometimes treacle. The philosophy of success in feeding brood mares in foal is summed up in a sentence—"Keep the bowels open." A successful exhibitor of this class of stock keeps his mare by herself in a small paddock, well sheltered and well watered. She gets five meals a day, which is quite as good as comes the way of a saloon passenger on an Atlantic liner. The diet is: 5 a. m., boiled or steamed mash, consisting of cut straw, bran, turnips, beans, treacle, and about a wine-glassful of linseed oil; 10 a. m., cut oat-sheaf mixed with bruised oats; 1 p. m., drink consisting of peas, meal, oil-cake meal, treacle and bran; 5 p. m., same as 5 a. m.; and 8 p. m., same as 10 a. m. Highly-fed mares should not be allowed to run out at night; they are more ready to catch chills. But in plain English, the game of trying to breed and exhibit Clydesdale mares in foal is not worth the candle. Sometimes show animals of either sex or age are troubled with swelling of the limbs, or "itch." The late Lawrence Drew had a useful recipe for the disorder: One gallon of pure train-oil, and one bottle of spirits of tar, mixed with a few handfuls of sulphur until the whole is brought to the consistency of cream. Before application see that the parts affected are well washed with soap and water. After a mare has foaled she should be "sheeted" for a few days, to prevent chills, and on no account should she be turned out to graze while hoarfrost appears among the grass.

Young stock will be of increasing interest in Canada now that so many breeding fillies have been imported. Foals here are generally weaned when from four to six months old. In the best breeding districts the second week in October is not an uncommon weaning date. The best way to wean a foal is to hand-feed the dam for about a fortnight before with bruised oats and cut straw and hay. The foal learns to eat out of its dam's trough, and when the weaning day ar-

rives it is not left to starve, but soon gets accustomed to a diet with which it is already partially familiar. In some cases mare and foal are grazed for a week or ten days in a field of young grass in which it is intended that the foal should be wintered. When the critical moment arrives the mare is led quietly out and the foal kept at a distance from the fence. This is a course which is only possible where fences are up to the mark. The more common way is to keep the foal inside for a week or ten days after the dam has been removed. The diet during this imprisonment may consist of a little porridge, mixed with bran and sweetened with treacle. The allowance should be limited at each meal, but these meals should recur at frequent intervals. The next development may take the form of bruised oats, mixed with bran and cut hay, and dampened with treacle and water. A small supply of good hay should be always at hand. After being turned out to graze, foals in most parts of Scotland are kept outside day and night in paddocks with sheds where they may take shelter if so minded. They should be fed four times daily during winter on a combination consisting of oats, cut hay, bran and treacle, steamed, and allowed to settle into a kind of cake, which may be cut up into desired quantities. Foals and yearlings should receive their food in a rough, open state, and free from undue richness. Foals intended for the show-ring in the following spring or early summer get liberal feeding in long troughs placed in the fields where they graze, and they are most successful in the show-ring when run out in all weathers. Galloway breeders are most successful in this department. They do not believe in the boxing system at weaning, but make it their business to see that their foal never loses flesh, but goes forward all the time. Such foals get about 12 pounds each per day of bruised oats and linseed cake, divided into two equal diets, and when one year older the same treatment is given, the quantity being increased by about two pounds per day overhead. A fixed daily diet in one stud is 2 pounds oats, ½ pound maize, ½ pound peas, and ½ pound bran, all bruised and mixed with cut hay.

Young stallions, of necessity, receive different treatment from that meted out to the fillies. Increasing numbers of colt foals are bought up, either privately or at the autumn auction sales, by those who make a specialty of bringing out such stock. After coming home to their new quarters such colts may be put out to graze in a small paddock, and receive a daily ration of bruised oats, cut hay and linseed cake, to the extent of from 12 to 16 pounds per head daily. This may be given in three diets of equal parts. Another daily ration at this stage is 10 pounds bruised oats, cut hay and bruised maize, or, as it is called, "chop," with 6 pounds carrots, fed in three equal diets. During the ensuing four months of summer no hand feeding is given, except to show colts. At the close of that summer the youngsters should be boxed, each having a box and small exercising paddock to himself. During this second winter of their existence such colts may receive 15 pounds chop and 9 pounds carrots per head daily, with an evening mash of boiled beans, peas, oats, rye and Indian corn, mixed with bran



From a painting by Paul Wickson.

"Dinner Time."

and a little oil cake. After February they are handled gently, and exercised by hand if possible every day. In well-managed studs no sticks are allowed at this juncture. Some feed colts rising two years old five times daily, viz., at 5 a. m., 9 a. m., noon, 5 p. m., and 8.30 p. m. In such cases, rough boiled or steamed food, such as barley, maize, cut hay or straw, turnips or cabbages with bran, may be alternated with raw bruised oats and cut hay, and at the noon diet a mixture of cut hay and bran steamed.

The system of feeding and handling stallions rising three years old, and those above that age, is hardly alike in any two studs. The trade in this class is something entirely by itself, and every owner has his own way of feeding. The diets are made up of open, loose food; in some cases such as is given to the younger animals, with the addition of two pounds linseed cake daily to each horse. The constituents in a stallion's diet may be carrots, beans, barley, bruised oats, cut hay, swedes, linseed cake, and unlimited oat straw or hay, cut and bruised, or "chopped." A very successful exhibitor of entire horses uses the following rations, upon which his horses have often come out to victory on a spring day: Five a. m., mash of 2 pounds oatmeal, well boiled, and mixed with 2 pounds bran and cut hay, sweetened with treacle; 8.30 a. m., open rough mash of boiled beans, etc.; 12.30 p. m., 5 pounds chop, with 3 pounds carrots; 5.30 p. m., mash of boiled beans, peas, cut hay, oats, etc.; 8.30 p. m., 5 pounds chop, with 3 pounds carrots. Horses should always be watered before feeding, and get as much fodder as they will eat. The "chop" referred to in this ration consists of 10 cwt. oats, 1 cwt. beans, 1 cwt. peas, 1 cwt. Indian corn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. best home nut oil cake, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. cut hay—all mixed together in the proportions named, and steamed. No stallion should have less than a walk of three miles every morning from first of January onwards until the season opens, say about the middle of April or beginning of May. When on the road a stallion should be fed often, but never with more than 3 pounds at a diet, of bruised oats mixed with beans. Unfil grass is plentiful he should receive a bran mash every night. He should be allowed to drink plenty of water, but meal drinks should be avoided.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Canadian Cattle Question.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

My attention has been directed to an article on this question, published in your journal, that is being quoted in certain Scottish journals. You will excuse me, but you are grievously in error when you declare Great Britain and Ireland are acting according to what they believe their constitutional rights in continuing the embargo. Great Britain and Ireland's present constitution, which admits free imports, will have to be changed before you are correct, especially as it has been proved that there was no disease about the animal or in-contact animals, on account of which the Acts of 1892-6 were imposed. Further, I cannot for the life of me understand how any Canadian, unless he is interested in keeping down the price of cattle in Canada, should oppose or even minimize the enormous benefit that would accrue to Canada if all restrictions were swept away, and the best market in the world (the British market) opened to Canadian cattle. Let Canadians feed as many of their own cattle as they can, but Canada not being a maize-growing country, with a small population, and, therefore, only a comparatively small proportion of tillage land for growing cattle food stuffs, is totally unable to feed a fraction of the enormous number of cattle she could breed and rear on her boundless prairies. It is true cattle can be fed fat on the prairies, and a large proportion of the Canadian cattle that at present are landed in Britain for port slaughter, are, I believe, grass-fed, and will be for many years. But I do not know if you are aware that those cattle coming from the Northwest Provinces, some 5,000 miles by land and sea, have lost bloom and condition, and are pretty well melted by the time they reach their destination, where they have to be slaughtered within ten days. The consequence is there is an enormous loss to the Canadian producer and the British consumer, and the quality of the meat discredits and gives a bad reputation to Canadian butcher meat.

The idea that the export of young lean cattle will reduce the fertility of Canadian prairies more than the export of older fat cattle is downright nonsense. If the cattle were fed with cake or maize on the prairies it would be different, but any intelligent man can see that if cattle on the prairies get no auxiliary feeding stuffs, three-year-old fat cattle will decrease the fertility in a far greater degree than two-year-old lean cattle. Large numbers of young stock, both cattle and sheep, have been bred, reared and sold off the comparatively barren mountain land of Scotland for generations, and the reduced fertility is not appreciable. And if this is so, it is surely drawing the long bow to declare that the sale of young cattle will decrease the fertility of the fertile prairies of Canada, where wheat is grown year after year, the straw burnt, and no manure applied. In addition to this, the embargo is most oppressive,

and unjust to British tillage farmers and graziers, as it compels them to purchase their store cattle in the restricted market of the United Kingdom, and sell them when fit in a market open to importations of dead meat and fat cattle for port slaughter from all parts of the world, the result being that the general level of the price of store cattle relatively to fat cattle is so excessively high that returns for feeding and grazing are inadequate. In the late spring and early summer months, when the enormous acreage of grass land now in the United Kingdom must be stocked, store cattle are, as a rule, 4s. to 6s. per live cwt. higher in price than fat cattle. What industry could prosper or flourish when the raw material is higher than the finished article? There are, it is true, a large number of farmers who breed most of the cattle they feed, but repeal of the embargo, if rightly regarded, will do them no harm, but possibly greatly benefit them; for it is the importation of dead meat and port-slaughter cattle that rules the price of their fat cattle, and they could purchase the imported Canadian stores cheaper than they can breed and rear their own. It is even now declared that the embargo is doing Ireland more harm than good, as it makes the price of stores so high to the graziers of the rich grass lands of Ireland that they get no return, and encourages the small farmers to place their dependence for a living on the rearing of a few young cattle, to the entire neglect of tillage farming. The British consumers are also, I am glad to say, now realizing that an embargo which materially reduces the amount of home-fed butcher meat is directly contrary to their interests; and, in consequence, the corporations of many of the large cities, such as Glasgow, Newcastle, Cardiff, Hull, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and every royal and parliamentary burgh in Scotland, 166 in number; practically every co-operative association in the United Kingdom, and many other industries and interests, are in favor of its repeal. The

internal organs, thereby increasing the total weight of cheap parts.

Beef type steers carry higher percentage of valuable cuts.

Beef type steers furnish heavier, thicker cuts; they are more evenly and neatly covered with outside fat, show superior marbling in flesh, are of a clearer white color in fat, and a brighter red in the lean meat; but there is little difference in fineness of grain.

The low price paid for dairy steers may be due partially to prejudice, and to the greater expense of carrying and selling the lower grade carcasses; but it is chiefly due to an actual inferiority in the carcasses.

It is neither profitable nor desirable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes. They are unsatisfactory to the consumer because they do not furnish thick and well-marbled cuts; they are unsatisfactory to the butcher, because they furnish low-grade carcasses which are difficult to dispose of, and they are decidedly unsatisfactory to the feeder, because they yield him little or no profit, and both breeder and feeder waste their time in producing such a type of steer for beef purposes.

### Problems of the Feed Bin.

I.

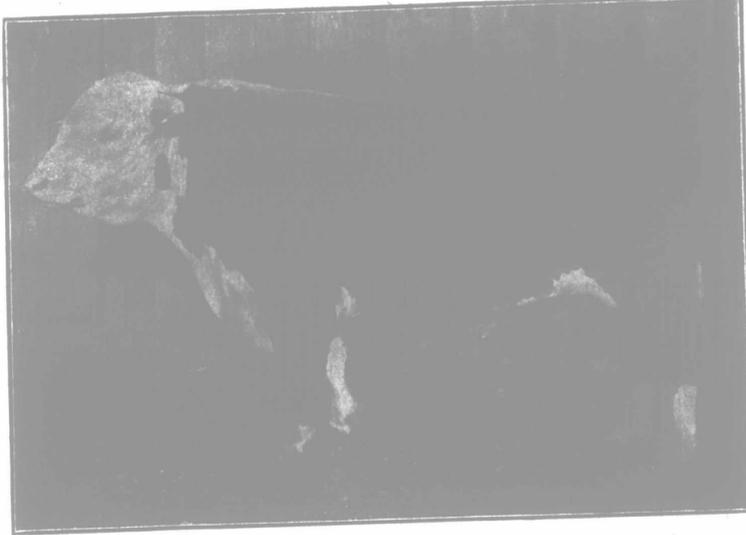
One of the most interesting and profitable lines of study in which a stockman can engage is the economy of feeds. All over the world there is a fearful waste going on for lack of an understanding of the chemistry of feeds and animal nutrition. There is much valuable literature on the subject, but to the ordinary layman, the bulk, delect, and sometimes technique of the books are forbidding. The aim of this article and a series to follow is to set forth in popular form some useful facts, and arouse, if possible, a discussion

on the subject, which is not only interesting in itself, but vitally important, because it touches the pocketbook.

Of all the sciences underlying agricultural practice, chemistry is, we believe, the most important. A knowledge of weeds, insects and bacteria is useful, and is yearly becoming more esteemed; mechanics and soil physics are also valuable to one practical enough to apply them; but more important than all these, in our opinion, is a knowledge of agricultural chemistry. It can not, as yet, be said to be a popular subject, for it is associated in the public

mind with complicated formulas, technical language and abstruse symbols. And, indeed, the general chemistry, as studied in our schools and universities, would be but slightly more useful to a farmer than so much astronomy or geology. But eminent specialists have, in modern times, been studying the science in its relation to agriculture and live-stock husbandry. Experiments have been conducted, numerous analyses made, and the results of all this experimentation have been studied and restudied by men combining practical and scientific qualifications, till to-day we have volumes of information upon soil and animal chemistry, and progressive farmers everywhere are reaching out eagerly for the information that has been obtained, that they may bring increased knowledge to bear upon the practical matters of crop raising and milk and meat production.

To the layman who has not studied the composition of feeds and animal increase there is an untouched mine of knowledge that becomes more interesting and more profitable the farther he delves into it. Before going further we may as well answer the question, will it pay to study this thing up, will it enable us to get any better results than the unlettered herdsmen who swear by their "neeps and cake," and oat straw, and clover hay? To which we answer yes and no. It may not enable you to secure bigger returns per animal, for the stuffs these old feeders have found valuable are hard to improve upon. But a knowledge of animal chemistry will enable you, in many cases, to secure cheaper gains and more uniformly profitable results. Conditions vary; feedstuffs are multiplying; every year, almost, some new by-product is heard of; some of these are really economical if one understands how to employ them, though others are sold for more



Keep On - 1564 -

Three-year-old Hereford stock bull. Second in aged class at the Western Fair, London, 1905. Owned by Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park, Ont. (See Goslin.)

only people that wish to continue the restrictions are the officials of the British Board of Agriculture who imposed the embargo, and those breeders who are or suppose they are benefiting from it. There is not the slightest doubt there is no justification for the continuance of the embargo upon the excuse of the risk of disease; risk did not prevent the Board of Agriculture repealing the embargo upon Argentine cattle for port slaughter in 1903, although foot-and-mouth disease had spread from the ports, and Great Britain was not many months clear of that disease, imported on a former occasion into this country by Argentine cattle.

Both Mr. Bickerdike and Mr. Sidney Fisher are right; it is an unfriendly Act, and the height of inconsistency for a Government that professes to be anxious to give Canada a fiscal preference and closer commercial relations to continue the embargo, seeing her delegates at the last Colonial Conference and both Houses of Parliament have unanimously demanded its repeal.

PATRICK L. GRAY,

Secretary Edinburgh Branch,

National Canadian Cattle Admission Association, Murrayfield, Midlothian.

### Cut Out Dairy Steers!

In a recent bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, prominence is given to a report from the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames, of the results of a year's feeding test to determine the relative economy for beef production of the beef and dairy types of cattle. This is a question that is receiving much attention at the present time. It was found unprofitable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes. The results are summarized as follows:

Dairy type steers show a considerably higher percentage of offal and a lower dressing percentage.

Dairy type steers carry higher percentage of fat on

than their worth, and used frequently with home-grown feeds already overly rich in the very same elements contained in the purchased articles. We have seen men buy corn meal when oil cake was less than 50 per cent. higher per ton, and bran about three-quarters the price, to feed to milch cows getting a roughage of cornstalks and timothy hay. The most elementary knowledge of the composition of feeds would have told them that corn meal was excessively rich in carbohydrates and fat, the same kind of elements contained in excessive proportion in the roughage, which, therefore, required a supplement such as bran or oil meal to "balance" it up, by furnishing more of the deficient element, protein. Then, later on, these same men would begin feeding their clover hay—carefully saved till spring—bran, and perhaps use up their oats, instead of using some corn meal with the clover and bran, and in the same hit-and-miss fashion would buy both of which are relatively rich in protein, and more or less deficient in the other elements. A working knowledge of chemistry prevents such mistakes as that, and enables a feeder, no matter how situated as to kinds of stock, feeds available and other conditions, to handle them to somewhere near the best advantage, and know pretty nearly what to buy to complete a ration with such purchased feeds as will supply most cheaply what his roughage lacks. If all feeds preserved a constant ratio in their range of values; if every dairyman, every steer-feeder, every hog-feeder, and every shepherd had always the same feedstuffs at his disposal, the same kinds of animals to handle and dependable markets to prepare for, there would be no great need to study feeds. The best rations could be settled by experiment, and every feeder guide himself accordingly. But seeing that conditions are subject to infinite variations; it is necessary that the feeder shall know the composition and utility of all the staple feeds, know the needs of the stock he is working with, and be in a position to bring mathematics to his aid in compounding his rations. Right here, though, great mistakes have been made by many professors and agricultural-college students. In figuring out rations according to formulas laid down, they have become so engrossed in their calculations that they lost sight of the many practical points, such as succulence, digestibility, palatability, individuality and breed of the animals, and availability of feedstuffs (in other words, whether or not the feeds were those grown on the farm, for it is always advisable to strain a point and use what you have, rather than to sell it and buy something else). A story is told of one student who, in figuring out a ration, was a little short of the total weight required by the scientific standard, and so to bring up the weight without disturbing his equilibrium of nutrients, he added a couple of ounces of sawdust. Such ludicrous instances and others a little less extreme have done much to make science a laughing-stock to practical men, and have accounted for the failures of more than one enthusiast who wrongly fancied himself "feeding scientifically." Science never makes mistakes; the misapplication of scientific principles may prove disastrous, but that is no reason why level-headed, practical men should not avail themselves of the help of this handmaid of successful practice.

In the ensuing articles it shall be our aim, while keeping prominently in mind the all-important practical considerations, to discuss in a helpful way the "Mathematics of Feeds."

**The Winter Fair.**

At the Winter Fair on Friday morning, December 15th, the subjects to be discussed will be of great importance to all farmers interested in live stock. Mr. John Gosling, of Kansas City, U.S.A., one of the leading authorities in America, will deliver an address on "Judging Fat Cattle" and "Judging Mutton Sheep," illustrated by live animals and dressed carcasses. Mr. Gosling is well known to many of this Province, having taken part most acceptably in the live-stock judging course at the Ontario Agricultural College. All who are fortunate enough to be able to attend these lectures will receive the benefit of Mr. Gosling's long experience in the live-stock business. The discussion will be led by Professor G. E. Day, Guelph, and Professor M. Cumming, Truro, N.S. All visitors to the Fair should arrange to stay over for Friday morning, or to make a special trip to Guelph to hear these addresses.

**Tommy's Notion.**

Dere Sandy Claws: I take mi pen in Hand  
To tel you I've bin good to Beat the Band,  
And want A lot of presunce. I don't Care  
Jest so there Good, But I would like a pare  
Of Skates, a sledd, a Pony and a Gun  
And Things like that. It won't Be Fenny fun  
If you do like you did last yere and jest  
Give me an overcoat and stockings and a best  
Cap and some Mittuns and all such stuff. Say,  
I gbt to have them things enneyway.  
And Pa can get 'em fur me. But don't you  
Bring me such stuf and things that it will do.  
Cloes is all rite, of course. But goodness knows  
For Christmuss presence A boy don't want Cloes.

**The Four Great Beef Breeds.**

While, perhaps, to most readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" the distinctive characteristics of the four principal beef breeds of cattle in America, namely, the Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Hereford and Shorthorn, are fairly well known, there are probably a considerable number who have given comparatively little attention to the matter, and will be pleased to know that we purpose publishing a series of brief articles on the origin, history and characteristics of these four great breeds, accompanied by pictorial illustrations of the most approved modern type of each, as has recently been done in these columns respecting the four principal special dairy breeds, and earlier in the year of the British breeds of sheep. To avoid any appearance of favoritism, we will, as in the case of the dairy varieties, take up the beef breeds in alphabetical order, and will say in the outset that at present, in conformation and the useful qualities for which they are principally bred—the economical production of high-class beef

originated in Norfolk County, England. A polled Durham or Shorthorn breed has been originated in the United States, and a pedigree record for them established. These have come from two different sources of ancestry, one branch having been established through the crossing of pure Shorthorn males upon selected common muley cows; the other is pure Shorthorn, but hornless, said to have been originated by mating animals of the breed accidentally born without horns, and thus fixing and perpetuating this peculiarity. A polled Jersey breed is also being originated in the States, a class having been provided for them at the Pan American and Louisiana Purchase Exhibitions.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**

This breed originated in the north-eastern counties of Scotland, with Forfar and Aberdeen as their chief centers, as there is much evidence to show that early in the seventeenth century polled cattle were numerous in these counties. The common impression, owing to their similarity, that the Aberdeen-Angus, or Polled Angus breed, as

it was formerly called, owes its origin to a greater or less infusion of Galloway blood is stoutly denied by historians of the former breed, and there appears to be no authentic record of their being derived from that source.

Hugh Watson, of Keilor, Meigle, Forfarshire, was the most noted of the early breeders of the Aberdeen Polls. Both his father and grandfather owned good herds of the same kind of cattle, the latter as early as 1785. As distinguished from horned cattle in those early days, they were often described as "dodded"—wanting horns—which accounts for the nickname, "Dod-dies," sometimes applied to them in these days. Hugh Watson established the Keilor herd in 1808, and prosecuted the work with much vigor and success until 1865, when it was dispersed. He bred from those animals only which came nearest to his ideal, and did not seem to care whether they were closely related or not. After Hugh Watson, the most noted improver was William McCombie, of Tillyfour, who was born in 1805, and died in 1880. His herd was founded in 1830 and dispersed in 1880. His success in the show-yards has few parallels in the history of farm stock. In 1878 he won highest honors at the International Exposition in Paris, France, competing against all breeds. It has been said that what the Collings did for Shorthorns, Hugh Watson did for the polled breed. It might be said with equal truth that what the Booths have been to the "red, white and roan," William McCombie was to the "glossy blacks."

**IMPORTATION TO AMERICA.**

The importation of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to Canada dates from the early sixties of last century, and it is on record that a class was provided for them at the Upper Canada Provincial Fair in London, Ontario, in 1865, and that a herd of this breed was there shown by Mr. James Nimmo, of Camden East, in Addington County. In 1876, Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, secured some good specimens for that institution. The first impor-



**Knight of Danesfield. Champion Royal Show, 1904.**



**Quines. Chempion A. A. Cow, Highland S. S., Perth, 1904.**

—there is really very little difference between the four breeds named, the distinction being mainly in color, the presence or absence of horns, and the ability to reproduce those peculiarities uniformly.

The black, polled breeds, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway, originated in Scotland, and derived their titles from the districts in which their improvement was principally effected. The question of how or when polled varieties were originated and established cannot be definitely settled. There exists indisputable evidence that the original wild cattle of Europe were horned, and it is supposed that the polled breeds originated in sports or accidental variations in the case of individual animals born polled, which being mated and their polled progeny only retained for breeding purposes, the hornless characteristic was fixed and established. There are three British breeds of polled cattle, namely, the Aberdeen-Angus, the Galloway, and the Red Polls, the latter having

tation to the United States dates from 1873. In the eighties, and also in the last decade, extensive importations were made to the States, where there are now many more herds of the breed than in Britain, and where the breed has become exceedingly popular, and has made a splendid prize-winning record at International fat-stock shows and other leading exhibitions, both as pure-bred and when crossed upon other breeds, or upon common cattle for beef purposes, and it is not an uncommon occurrence for carloads of these grades and crosses to top the market at the Chicago Stock-yards. The record of the Aberdeen-Angus breed and its crosses in prizewinning at the Smithfield and other principal fat-stock shows in Great Britain in recent years has been a remarkable one. There are now a considerable number of high-class herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Ireland and England. They are being bred in over twenty States in the American Union by over one thousand breeders. They have been introduced into Australia, in several European countries, and in practically every Province in Canada, proving a very satisfactory class.

#### ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED.

The Polled Cattle Society of Great Britain was established in 1879, largely through the efforts of Sir George McPherson Grant, but the first volume of the Polled Herdbook was published in 1862. The collection of the materials for the first volume had been commenced about twenty years before that date by Mr. Edward Ravenscroft, but in 1851 the whole of the matter which had been obtained was destroyed in the fire which in that year took place in the Museum of the Highland Society, of Edinburgh.

The first volume of the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook was published in 1886, and over 85,000 animals are at this date recorded in that book. Canadian breeders, finding their principal trade in the States, have recorded their cattle in that book. But the increasing distribution of the breed in the Dominion, and the decision to establish National Records in Canada has led to the organization of a Canadian Association, and it is understood that a Canadian record will be established in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa in the near future.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREED.

From the earliest accounts they have been noted for symmetry of form, and this quality has been, perhaps, more uniformly maintained in this breed than in any other. A compact, well-rounded frame is an essential requirement of the modern model beef animal, and this is found to perhaps a greater degree in the Aberdeen-Angus than in other breeds. Prominent hook-bones and shoulder-points are objectionable, and are seldom found in this breed. They are, perhaps, as a rule, not as thick-fleshed in like condition as the Hereford or Shorthorn, but their flesh is more evenly distributed, and is less disposed to roll on the ribs or become patchy at the rump. They are quiet in disposition, kindly feeders, and weigh heavier, as a rule, than their appearance would indicate, and no other breed produces a higher percentage of dressed meat in proportion to live weight, while in quality of meat they are ahead of the Shorthorns or Herefords, and equal, or nearly equal, with the Galloway or West Highland breeds. As a rule, their flesh is well mixed, and contains a large proportion of compact, finely-grained meat, with a small percentage of offal. Their feeding qualities are of the first order, as they stand confinement well, and make good use of the food given them. The milking qualities of the cows, as a rule, are medium, some individuals being very satisfactory in this respect, and are, as a whole, quite equal to that of the other beef breeds, except the Shorthorns, some of which are excellent milkers. In early maturity, grazing and feeding qualities, and for utility in crossing, they are about equal to the Shorthorn.

The head of the ideal Aberdeen-Angus male should not be large, but handsome and neatly put on, the poll higher and more pointed than that of the Galloway. The muzzle should be fine, the nostrils wide, the distance from the nostrils to the eyes of moderate length; the throat clean, with little flesh beneath the jaws, which should be heavy; the neck fairly long, clean, and rising from the head to the shoulder-top and surmounted by a moderate crest, giving a masculine appearance. The neck should pass neatly and evenly into the body, showing no undue prominence on the points, on the top or at the elbow; the chest should be wide and deep, the bosom stand well forward and be well covered with flesh; the crops full and level, with no falling off behind; the ribs well sprung, and neatly joined to the crops and loins; the hook-bones not prominent; the back level and broad; the quarters long, even and well rounded, swelling out downward, and passing into thick, deep thighs. The twist should be full, and the hind legs set well apart. The bottom line should be as even as the top, and the bones of the legs fine, flat and clean. All over the frame there should be a rich and even coating of flesh; the skin should be fairly

thick, but soft and pliable, and so free from the ribs as to fill the hand; the hair, as a rule, is thick, soft and mellow to the touch, and not long like that of the Galloway, which has a thicker skin and a stronger coat of hair. The same description answers for the female, except that she should have a more feminine appearance in head and neck, and may be a trifle wider at the hooks, and proportionately heavier in the hind quarters, and should show a well-formed udder, with well-placed teats, and the other indications of being a fairly good milker.

White marks are objectionable, except on underline behind the navel, and there only to a moderate extent.

During recent years pure-bred and high-grade and cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus steers and heifers have won more important prizes at the leading fat-stock shows of Great Britain and America for the number shown than have been won by any other breed.

## THE FARM.

### Maritime Union from Prince Edward Island's Standpoint.

Some forty-one years ago representatives of the Governments of the three Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland met in Charlottetown to consider the question of legislative union, when the Canadian Ministers came down and induced them to consider and finally enter upon the larger scheme for the federation of all the Provinces. Prince Edward Island did not, however, join the Dominion until nine years after the Charlottetown Conference, and Newfoundland is still outside the pale.

It is more than doubtful whether P. E. Island could have been induced to join the Maritime Union in 1864 if the larger scheme had not then been presented. It is morally certain that her experiences of the union with Canada have not been such as to induce our people to consider with favor a further surrender of their legislative independence. They would much prefer a release from the hard terms on which they entered into the union with Canada, and a restoration of the entire self-governing status which they enjoyed before 1873. Two main reasons for this latter feeling are found in the forced reduction of their representation in the House of Commons from six members, which they fondly believed they were to have as a minimum for all time, to four, as at present, with a prospect of further reduction in the future; and the great increase in the rate of federal taxation, in the benefits of which they, as a non-manufacturing people, fail to share.

The Island greatly valued its legislative independence, which it had enjoyed ever since 1773, having had a Legislature of its own for now 132 years, from a time when its population was barely two thousand souls. It greatly feels the loss from the surrender of 1873, and its since-lesser influence in the councils of the Dominion. Once we were able to command a portfolio at Ottawa, now the feeling obtains that we shall never regain our lost ground in that regard. These are factors in shaping the public attitude toward any new question of union.

Again, it is felt that the reasons that made a union of the Provinces desirable thirty or forty years ago between the Maritime Provinces are largely wanting—wholly absent, in fact—as applied to the same Provinces to-day. We have free trade with each other; our customs, postal service, defence, and all our larger interests are under control of the Federal power. The greater part of our revenues are under the same control. Only purely local and Provincial affairs remain to us. What possible benefit could come to us by transferring the control of our schools, our roads, bridges, wharves, ferries and other local concerns to a Legislature sitting on the other side of the Straits, in which, in the very nature of things, we must be outnumbered in the ratio of seven or eight to one?

Any union entered into by the three Provinces must of necessity be a legislative union. We cannot adopt the federal principle and have a federation within a federation. We must have one Government and one Legislature for the three Provinces. Let us for readier reference set down here the population, the number of Ministers and Legislators as at present existing:

	Population.	No. of members.	Pop. to one member.
Nova Scotia	459,574	38	say 12,000
New Brunswick	331,120	46	" 7,000
P. E. Island	103,259	30	" 3,500
	893,953	114	

Nova Scotia has also a Legislative Council of 18 members, while New Brunswick and P. E. Island have but one Chamber each. Nova Scotia has an Executive of 9 members, three of whom hold portfolios as heads of Departments. New

Brunswick has a ministry of 7, of whom 5 are heads of Departments. P. E. Island has a Cabinet of 9, of whom three are Departmental heads.

Let us assume that the new Parliament to be erected shall be on the basis of one representative to each 10,000 of population, or, say, 89 members, with a Cabinet of 14, 7 of whom shall have portfolios, and an equal number of members without office. In such a Parliament P. E. Island would be represented by 10 members out of 89, and would have, say, one minister with portfolio and one without in the Cabinet. He would be a bold politician who would undertake to persuade the Island people to take their chances in such proportions in a Government and Parliament so composed, especially under present conditions.

The first feeling would be that we would be entirely in the power and at the mercy of vastly superior numbers. In the next place, the permanent seat of Government and place of meeting of Parliament would be on the Mainland. Whether at Moncton, Amherst, Halifax, or St. John, would not matter so much; but what would matter greatly is the fact that, in two recent winters, during the time when Legislatures usually sit, steam communication between the Island and the Mainland has been cut off for two months at a time. Of course, when we get the tunnel which is absolutely necessary to our well-being otherwise, this last difficulty would disappear. Till then the projected union may be considered to be impossible of acceptance from the Island standpoint.

There are other obstacles. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have municipal councils; the Island has none. Here the poor are a Provincial charge; in the larger Provinces the poor are a local charge—on the parishes in New Brunswick, and on the County Councils, I believe, in Nova Scotia. The systems of school support are quite as wide apart. Here more than three-fourths of the cost of education is paid directly by the Government, and a mere bagatelle by the school districts—a bad system, no doubt. In the sister Provinces across the Straits, the school districts and county school funds go far to relieve the Provincial treasury of the cost.

The almost inevitable result of union would be to compel the Island to conform to the methods of the larger Provinces in regard to school support, which would no doubt be a good thing, but as it would compel our farmers to put their hands in their pockets and pay a large part of what a paternal Government now pays for them, it would form a powerful incentive for them to reject the proposed union. Nor would our people willingly part with their local Governor and the hospitality of Government House, or the removal from their midst of the Governmental affairs and the Provincial civil service. Again, what interest have we in New Brunswick's timber lands or Nova Scotia's mines, the principal sources of revenue over there? Or why should we transfer to them the control of our land tax, income tax, commercial travellers' license fees?

Nor is it apparent that there would be much if any saving of the aggregate governmental and legislative expenses. It may be said the salaries of two Lieutenant-Governors would be saved—but saved to the Dominion, which pays them. One Parliament would take the place of three, but it could hardly have less than 75 to 90 members, and of necessity the sessional indemnity would be made larger, as the sessions would be longer. The same rule would apply to the triune Government. The salaries would inevitably go up. The normal length of the Island session in now one month, and the indemnity a mere pittance. But the members are near home when attending their sessional duties.

I have stated quite frankly some of the objections to the union from the Islander's standpoint. Doubtless much can be said on the other side, but whether arguments can be adduced potent enough to prevail against these substantial impediments, with some insular prejudices that undoubtedly exist, I do not know. At present there is little if any feeling here in favor of the proposed union, while a strong conviction is general that unless physical union by means of the tunnel can be first assured, it would be idle to talk of legislative union.

J. E. B. MCCREADY,  
Editor Charlottetown Guardian.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM, WHY DON'T YOU LET THE FARMERS OF CANADA KNOW IT? OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. ARE READ EVERY WEEK IN OVER 30,000 FARM HOMES. THAT MEANS ABOUT 150,000 READERS. THEY'RE THE BEST FARMERS IN CANADA, TOO. SOME OF THEM ARE SURE TO BUY IF YOU TELL THEM ABOUT YOUR FARM. SEE TERMS UNDER HEADING, "WANT AND FOR SALE," IN THIS PAPER, AND SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AT ONCE TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

**Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces.**

This question is an old one. Howe used frequently to speak in favor of it, and hoped to see it accomplished. In preconfederation days almost all the statesmen of these Provinces were personally in favor of the measure, but could not then decide upon the means of bringing it about.

The first official action was taken by the Nova Scotia Legislature, which passed a resolution on April 15th, 1861, recommending a union of the Maritime Provinces, or, possibly, a federation of British North America. This was forwarded to the Colonial Office, and was received with favor and communicated to the other Provinces, and brought to the notice of the several Legislatures in 1864, which resulted in the appointment of five delegates from each Maritime Province to confer upon the practicability or means of a legislative union. This question was discussed on its merits, outside of party lines, by leading men of both sides. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick appeared strongly in favor, but Prince Edward Island seemed to be dissatisfied with the proposal. The delegates were named, and the place of meeting at Charlottetown, on Sept. 1st, agreed to. When the Canadian Government asked permission to send a delegation and take part in the proceedings. This was complied with at once, and the meeting held. Nova Scotia was represented by Hon. Charles Tupper, Hon. W. A. Henry, Hon. R. B. Dickey, Hon. John McCully, Hon. Adam G. Archibald; New Brunswick by Hon. S. L. Tilley, Hon. John M. Johnston, Hon. John H. Gray, Hon. E. B. Chandler, Hon. W. H. Steeves; Prince Edward Island by Hon. Col. Gray, Hon. Edward Palmer, Hon. W. H. Pope, Hon. Geo. Coles, Hon. A. A. McDonald; Newfoundland was not represented; Canada sent as representatives Hon. John A. Macdonald, Hon. George Brown, Hon. Alex. T. Galt, Hon. George E. Cartier, Hon. Hector L. Langevin, Hon. Wm. McDougal, and Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. These gentlemen not being especially interested in the matter for which the conference was called, were present informally and by courtesy of the convention. After due deliberation and full discussion, it appeared impracticable to unite the Lower Provinces, largely owing to the objections of P. E. Island, and the scheme was quietly dropped for the time, and the larger scheme, for which the Canadian contingent had attended, was taken up and informally discussed, being ably advocated by the leading statesmen of both parties in at least four of the Provinces.

Although that conference was not called for the especial purpose, it resulted in the birth of a new nation on this continent, controlling one half its territory, and destined to take its place among the leading countries of the world.

Some ten or twelve years later the matter was brought up in several of the "Grange" meetings in Nova Scotia and discussed. It was then referred to the "Maritime Provincial Grange," it having jurisdiction in the three Provinces, and as a preparatory move, it was first proposed to get the three to join, and establish an agricultural college, thus hoping to pave the way for a legislative union and do away with the expense of three separate governments where one would be better and have more influence.

Many of the leading men of Nova Scotia's Government seemed to favor the scheme, but the New Brunswick Government then in power gave it the cold shoulder, and Prince Edward Island refused to consider it.

Then the Maritime Board of Trade commenced to agitate the matter, and it has been brought up from time to time for several years, resolutions passed, strong arguments advanced, and much talk in favor of the scheme, but as yet it has not been taken hold of in a businesslike way, and except bringing it to the notice of the people, little has been accomplished.

We still live in hope. The greatest trouble will be in the adjustment of details. This can only be settled by the strong statesmen of the three Provinces getting together and discussing the ways and means in a broad and patriotic spirit, ignoring all local jealousies, and then using all their efforts to educate the people up to the necessity of the measure.

Every citizen, every taxpayer, every head of a family, if he thinks about the matter, must admit that we are exceedingly overgoverned. Just think of it! With a population of about 900,000 men, women and children, we have to pay for 3 Lieut.-Governors, 114 Assembly men, and 20 Legislative Councillors, with all the buildings, offices, deputies, clerks and machinery of three petty local Governments, where one should do all the work for less than half the expense. And, besides this, we have to pay our full share of the cost of the Federal Government, which seems to be increasing by leaps and bounds every year.

Is it not high time for the people to call a halt and insist on less extravagant expenditure on the part of their respective Local and Federal Governments throughout the Dominion?

Kings Co., Nova Scotia. R. W. STARR.

**"What the Agricultural College can do for the Farmer's Son."**

A brief survey, in retrospect and forecast, of some of the important services which the agricultural college can render the farmer's son would include the following:

I. The agricultural college becomes a means of imparting to students a knowledge of the methods which have been successful in agriculture, and of the principles underlying them—all in a practical manner and in the shortest time. The body of the knowledge which the student is trained to acquire is not something apart or different from the practice of successful farmers. It leads him to gain accurate knowledge from experiments and experience of his own, as well as from those of others.

II. The college is a place where the student acquires a knowledge of the sciences closely connected with his future occupation in a manner which enables him to utilize his knowledge effectively.

III. The college trains the farmer's son to observe carefully; to distinguish what for his purposes are the important, and what the insignificant, characteristics of anything under consideration; to identify things on the farm by name, particularly weeds and insects; to understand relationships; to estimate relative values, and to form a mental habit of associating occurrences with an adequate cause.

IV. A course at the college helps him to understand to some extent the laws of nature which govern changes in soils, plants and animals; and to know something of the unfolding of life as disclosed in the growth of plants and animals.

V. It should give him a grip of what is known as the conservation of energy; and some knowledge of the rotation of matter and various forms of energy through natural processes.

VI. It enables the student to understand better the



**S. H. Dalmeny Topman 2nd (imp.) 9051.**

Yorkshire boar, bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Property of Geo. M. Smith, Haysville, Ont.

problems of agriculture in relation to public welfare; for instance, in the co-operation between agriculture and other interests for the protection of public health, the improvement of transportation, and the promotion of education.

VII. It trains him into some measure of fitness to act as an intelligent leader of farmers on questions of public policy affecting their interests, and to co-operate with others in that behalf.

VIII. It tends to give attractiveness to farm life, and to implant, or, if already implanted, to develop, a favorable opinion of farming as an occupation.

IX. In furnishing speakers for Farmers' Institutes, in directing reading courses for farmers, and in conducting or supervising co-operative experiments, such as those most valuable ones conducted under the Experimental Union of the Ontario Agricultural College, other channels of usefulness are filled by the agricultural college.

X. In providing, in its own buildings, or in assisting in providing at convenient centers, short courses for farmers and their wives, and their sons and daughters, the agricultural college does much to educate them to appreciate agricultural education. The practical illustrations and demonstrations at these short courses by experts of ability and reputation have saved them from being superficial.

These are only some of the benefits to be derived by those who are able to attend the agricultural college; they do not profess to be a complete statement of them. Instances might be given in the actual records of those fortunate ones who have been able to attend the Ontario Agricultural College. Those who have taken its courses with earnestness and cheerfulness, testify unanimously to the immense benefit they derived from attending that institution; and maintain that it furnishes opportunities of the best sort for those intending to become farmers or to become instructors in agricultural subjects. Quite as much can be done for the farmer's daughter as for the farmer's

son along lines suited to her requirements and abilities. That is illustrated in practice, better than I can put it in words, at the Ontario Agricultural College and the Macdonald Institute.

However, the fact that the attendance in the regular courses at the Ontario Agricultural College has been at the rate of only one student from about every 1,000 farms in the Province makes me alter the topic slightly and offer a few thoughts on "What the agricultural college can do for the farming people."

A system or means of education which aims at helping directly the people who work on farms, must provide suitable, efficient, elementary rural schools. These are the schools where the vast majority of the future men and women of the farms will receive their formal education. The schools in the rural parts require to be adjusted from time to time to the needs of the rural population. One would like to see them have a direct bearing on the life interests and opportunities of the locality, and not become far separated in course of study, subject matter and outlook, from the home life and from the occupations whereby the parents earn their living.

XI. Agricultural High Schools and Consolidated Rural Schools of the highest grade will require men and women as teachers who are qualified by thorough training to teach the elements of agriculture and horticulture and the sciences related to them to advanced classes. The agricultural college co-operating with the Normal School appears to be the best means in sight for giving such a training to teachers.

XII. Teachers for elementary rural schools, with some training in nature-study work for children, and in one or more of the various forms of manual training and household subjects, do much to develop in the children a sympathy with rural life, and also ability in and contentment with its occupations. A school garden becomes a basis for much nature study work, and also prepares the pupils for the elements of sciences, and later on for the elements of agriculture in high schools. All that is here mentioned would not put agriculture into the elementary rural schools, but would give them what one has called "an attractive rural outlook," particularly for boys and girl whose life-work is to be connected with agriculture. The Normal Schools in co-operation with the agricultural college, by means of short courses, might give instruction to teachers of rural schools in seeds and selection of seeds, and regarding insects. Thereby, after a number of years, the children and the women would derive much satisfaction in helping in the selection of seeds, and in the fighting of insects.

XIII. A large number of people leave the country to take their children into town for their education. When the rural schools are improved, and agricultural high schools or consolidated rural schools are accessible; perhaps that migration would cease and many people would remove their families from the cities into the country for education. Of all the agencies that can quicken the country and advance its prosperity, the school is the chief.

XIV. A travelling instructor for school gardens and illustration plots, associated with the school inspector in rural districts, would advance the cause of rural education greatly and speedily. The agricultural college might furnish men with the special training for that important work.

XV. Probably a time will come when the farmers of every county where agriculture is the material mainstay will maintain an illustration and seed-grain farm, advantageously adjacent to an agricultural high school or a consolidated rural school. That may open another ever-widening field of usefulness for the agricultural college.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

The Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., December, 1905.

[Editor's Note.—The foregoing contribution was prepared for our Christmas Number, but, unfortunately, did not reach us till that issue had been mailed. Its value as a contribution and its interest to our readers is none the less, however, and having given a week's thought to the other agricultural college articles, our readers will be all the better prepared for Dr. Robertson's able presentation of the same subject.]

**Water Supply by Siphon.**

I saw an enquiry some months ago in your paper about a siphon, and as I have one that has been working for some years I was interested in the replies. In my opinion the only thing necessary is water high enough so that you can get the outlet pipe lower than the end of the pipe in the well. As to the size of pipe, 1/2-inch pipe will water 100 head of cattle, if you have tank large enough to hold the water. As to mode of starting the water, get a common cistern pump, and have the hardware merchant put reducing collars on it to reduce it to 1/2 inch; then get a piece of rubber pipe 5 inches long, to fit tight on the outside of the 1/2-inch rod on the pump. Shove the other one on the end of the siphon pipe, start to pump, pump the air out of the pipe and the water will follow. As a siphon is liable to run a well dry, as is the case with my well, it is necessary to have the pump handy to start it when the water is low. As to how deep the pipe should be buried, I did not bury it at all; it is lying on top of the ground, and so long as the water is running it will not freeze, and the water in the trough does not freeze either.

JAMES ADAMS.

Grey Co., Ont.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Petrolia Creamery.

One of the most substantial, convenient and well-equipped creameries in Western Ontario is that built in the town of Petrolia in 1902 by J. E. Armstrong, M. P., and William English, under the firm name of the Lambton Creamery Co. The Company has since been incorporated, others becoming associated with them in the business, among whom are G. M. Carey and N. McPhail, the present manager and maker.

The creamery was established as a milk-gathering one, and in addition to the central plant, two skimming stations were built, one at Osborne, about nine miles to the west and north, and one at Wanstead, about the same distance north-east. By this arrangement an area of about twenty miles by fifteen was covered.

Hand separators have since been extensively introduced, and the Company have established several cream-gathering routes in territory not within reach of the skimming stations. On these cream is gathered each alternate day during the summer, but at the date of our visit (Nov. 6), all but one driver were collecting twice a week. The collected and factory-separated cream are made up separately, and the price obtained per pound for butter from each is the same. The patrons haul their milk and cream, and the butter is manufactured for three cents a pound. Some butter and cream are disposed of locally, as well as all the buttermilk, but nearly the entire output is sold for export. During the last two seasons the butter has, at the request of the buyers, been packed in Danish kiels, which fact is the best possible evidence of its quality, for inferior goods are not wanted in that package. Everything about the premises evidences the skillful, cleanly, painstaking maker, and we understand the district creamery instructor, Mr. Fred Dean, reports that whenever visited things are found ship-shape. The result is a good product, top prices, and, we believe, satisfied patrons and expanding business.

Each patron's milk is tested with the Composite Babcock Test; the pounds of butter-fat delivered by each are calculated, and the aggregate returns for butter, cream and buttermilk divided pro rata according to the pounds of fat delivered by the respective patrons, who are paid monthly by check.

Following are the prices the patrons were paid each month for the ten months of this year: January, 22 cents per pound, butter-fat; February, 26 cents; March, 24 cents; April, 24 cents; May, 18 cents; June, 18½ cents; July, 20 cents; August, 22½ cents; September, 22½ cents; October, 22½ cents.

The builders of this creamery have spared no expense either in building or equipment. In fact, if one were disposed to offer criticism, it would be that they have built on a more extensive scale than the present patronage warrants. The owners admit that up to the present the venture has not paid more than a low rate of interest on the investment, but they are confident that dairying interests have a bright future in Lambton, as no part of Western Ontario is better adapted to this branch of agriculture.

#### BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT.

The building is a brick veneer erected upon a cement-concrete foundation, and floored throughout with cement. It is 101 feet long by 40 feet wide, with an annex 12 ft. by 28 ft., on the west side, which contains the refrigerator plant. The general layout is indicated by the accompanying half-tone, and details of the construction will appear from the subjoined description, which we print in full, partly to convey an idea of the exact construction of this factory, but more particularly to serve as a working model for those who may be wishing to draw up specifications, but are not just clear how to go about it.

In the front, or north end of the building, a small office and a testing room are located on the west side, the east part being used as a receiving room. Here the milk is delivered, weighed, and each patron's amount marked down. On a separate book is figured 85 per cent. of the weight of his whole milk; this represents the amount of skim milk he is to receive.

The milk is run from the platform into the receiving vat, then through a 6000-pound-per-hour Reid's pasteurizer at a temperature of not less than 165 degrees F., thence into the cooling vat, in which the temperature is lowered to 140 degrees. On a second floor, 42 inches lower, at the back of the same apartment, are two Alpha separators, capacity 3,000 pounds per hour each. On this floor, also, is located a 16-horse-power engine which supplies all the power used in the factory, steam being supplied by boilers located in a separate building some distance in the rear of the creamery building. A small skim-milk pump elevates the skim milk to a vat in the second story, from which it is weighed out to the patrons. This, by the way, is the only pumping done in the factory, all the whole milk and cream

being conducted through open pipes by gravitation, rendering all parts of these pipes accessible and easily cleaned.

The cream runs from separators to vats in the next room, the floor of which is 25 inches lower. Here are two double cream vats, with a combined capacity of 4,800 pounds, and a small, well-insulated tank for holding iced water. Each pair of vats is in a bath of water cooled in summer with brine pipes from the refrigerating plant. Some ice is also used at night to hold the temperature down till the plant starts next day. At this season, however, the water is cool enough without ice or brine being used. The cream in the vats is cooled to 70 degrees F. and a culture added which is made from pasteurized skim milk.

When ready to churn it is run into the churn in the next apartment, the floor of which is 62 inches lower than the preceding one. The cream is churned at 48 to 50 degrees F., in a Success combined churn and worker. Not once this summer has the churning temperature been so high as 52. Salting is done at the rate of one-half ounce per pound for export, and three-quarters ounce for domestic consumption. Enough color is used in winter to impart a June tint.

When made, the butter is packed in kiels and put into storage rooms immediately back of the churning and making rooms. This storage department has been divided into three rooms, so that different temperatures might, if necessary, be maintained in each. The insulation as at first constructed was found not to be sufficient, and one of the apartments has been fitted up with an extra lining of 1 inch hard maple, and between this and the original wall one inch of mineral wool. It is now possible to control the temperature of this room satisfactorily. Next year the adjoining room will be similarly fitted up. The cold storage plant in the annex is of the direct expansion type, manufactured in Carbondale, Pa., known as the Carbondale system of refrigeration.

The cost of this creamery was as follows:

Land .....	\$ 500 00
Buildings .....	4,500 00
Machinery .....	3,000 00
Cold storage .....	4,000 00
Two skimming stations .....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$17,000 00

While the cost of plant and equipment is pretty steep, the capacity is large and the facilities excellent, lightening the work and making possible a fine product. It must always be remembered, too, that first cost which saves in running expenses is economical in the end. The cold-storage plant cost in wages and material \$260.00 for season of less than six months. This does not include extra fuel used, which would amount to a considerable sum. It would therefore be seen that this would be impracticable except where large quantities are handled. And the same result could, perhaps, be as well accomplished in a smaller plant by an ice-chamber system such as we described in connection with the Harrietsville cheese factory, especially so where butter is held only for short periods. Besides making creamery butter, the Company handles large quantities of dairy butter and eggs, for which the cold storage is used.

#### SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE PETROLIA CREAMERY.

Below is a copy of the specifications followed. In them are references to numerous blue prints, for which we have not space, but the form may be of some service as a guide:

Excavation—Excavate one foot larger than size, and net depth shown on plan; also for footings as shown.

and after concrete is dry lay outside tile and cover 4 inches with coarse gravel (to be furnished), then fill to grade line with clay; also fill inside of rooms to height for concrete floor with wet clay, and well ram.

Concrete.—Build all walls to height as per plan of concrete, eight to one, of clean gravel and Portland cement; all floors of concrete to be four inches thick, lower three inches, eight to one, and top inch, two to one, to be laid with a gradual fall to A for drainage; steps of concrete to be two to one, as above.

Brickwork.—Veneer with white brick all outside walls and rear walls of main building, brick to be carried up to top of fire wall (see detail). Brickwork of engine house, nine-inch walls, struck both sides, blind bond; all windows and doors to have nine-inch arches (two tier rowlocks); engine-house walls to be eight feet high.

Plaster.—Plaster all walls on ground floor from floor to ceiling (of wood), two coats, hard finish, excepting cold-storage rooms (which will be of wood). Care must be taken of concrete floors, which must be kept clean after plastering is done.

Carpenter Work.—All studding to be two by four, excepting partitions marked "B," which must be two by six. Double plates and sills. Plates of outside walls to be two by ten.

Floor joist in office and testing room to be two by ten, bridged once in length. Roof joist in rear building to be two by twelve. All two-foot centers to be bridged as above.

Rafters of main building to be two by four in two length, spliced on four-by-six purlins, supported and braced on six-by-six posts above iron columns. Collar beams two by four, twice tied to rafters. Ceiling joist of rear building to be two by four as per detail. Ceiling joist in churn room, two by six.

Line all outside walls and rear wall of main part; deck and pitched roof also inside of cold-storage rooms, with matched hemlock sheathing (see detail of cold storage).

Cover all ceilings in both buildings, also wall and partitions of cold storage, with ½ narrow matched pine, to be beaded.

Lay white pine floor in office and testing room, and finish with casing, band mould and base; all other openings plain casings.

All doors and windows to be sizes marked on plan. Erect stairs where marked, of wood, of two-inch dressed plank, with rails complete. Also put rail of pine from stair at testing across to main stair.

Loft over main part to have 1½ maple or pine floor, and matched partition around stair well with door; also two windows in rear wall same as front elevation; no other finish in loft.

Cornice on main part of fourteen-inch plantia, seven-inch fascia and five-inch bed mould.

Main roof to be covered with B. C. red cedar shingles, hip and ridge poles to complete.

Cover all fire walls with galvanized iron, as per detail.

Roof of rear building to be three-ply ready roofing, flashed, coated and sanded in first-class manner.

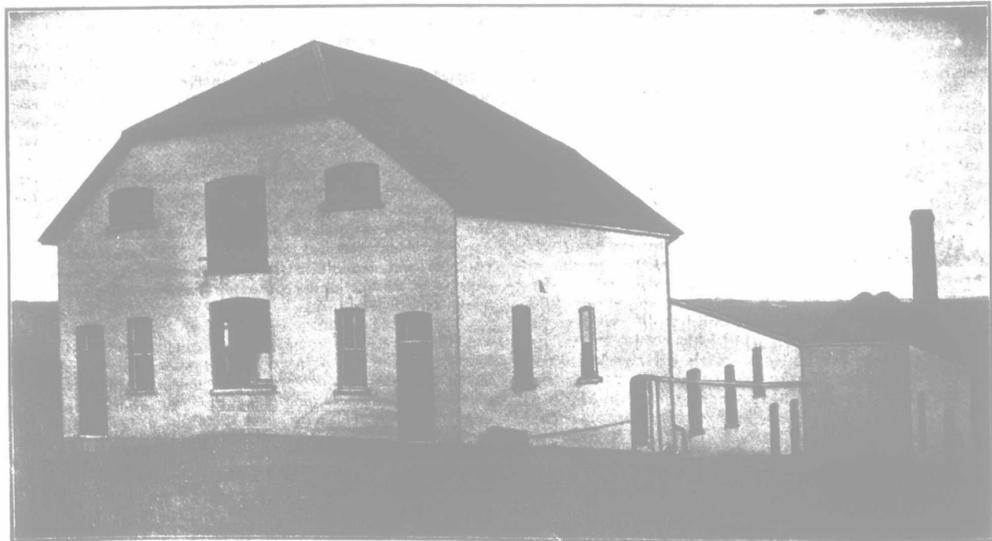
Erect hoods of wood over windows of cold storage, so that sun cannot strike glass flashed to brickwork; also on windows of churn and cream rooms.

Paint all exposed woodwork three coats of zinc paint, of colors to suit, excepting loft over main part.

Lay four-inch agricultural tile around outside of building. Highest part to be at bottom of footings. Also six-inch glazed tile where shown, connected with inlets marked A in plans, to be trapped. See plans of drains.

The intention of these specifications and plans (two sheets) are for a complete building. The proprietors reserve the right of furnishing the brick, sand, and gravel.

The work all to be completed by the .....  
Signature .....



The Petrolia Creamery.

**Dairy Conditions in Eastern Ontario.**

Although situated far to the east of our Province, and its people engaged in different lines of agriculture from those of the western counties, Dundas County is not without its quota of appreciative and inspired readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." The gospel of agriculture is being disseminated throughout the land through the agency of this grand and good paper, and that our county is receiving in proportion we may be sanguine.

While the crop reports, stock records and general conditions of the year just passing stand unprecedented in the history of our county, we never enjoyed a more promising outlook for a successful year than we now have for the year soon to be ushered in. The approach of winter finds our farmers well prepared. The fall work has been well advanced owing to very favorable weather throughout the corn and root harvesting season. Both these were very satisfactory. The corn, being well matured, will surely make silage of fine quality. We had an abundance of clover hay, the bulk of which is well cured, as our farmers seemed to be unanimous in their efforts last season to improve on their old methods of curing this valuable crop, and we believe that in a large measure they were successful. With such a store of clover hay, silage and roots, our dairy queens should enjoy summer conditions throughout the winter months as nearly as such conditions can be supplied.

The exceptionally high prices realized for our dairy products the past season appears to be acting as an incentive to our dairymen to improve their methods of caring for and to raise the standard of their dairy herds. One fact to be deplored, however, is the indifference of a great many of our dairymen about the care of their dairy herds throughout the fall months. Instead of giving their herds such care as would be conducive to a large flow of milk, or even maintaining the flow of milk and also the extra flesh gained through the excellent pasture afforded by the clover aftermath, the animals are exposed to the elements night after night; they are not supplemented with any extra feed whatever, until natural conditions make it imperative for the owner to shelter and feed his stock. As a result of such treatment, the milk flow decreases so that no matter how judiciously the animals be fed afterward they cannot be again brought up to a compensating flow; they go dry, and are so for three or four months, which means that about one-half of the year they are simply boarding with their owner, so as to be ready to work the other half. Few if any steers are fed for export in this county; dairying is our industry, consequently it is in this line of work we are endeavoring to effect improvement. At present a great many small factories exist, lacking equipment and facilities necessary for making cheese of first-class quality, and being operated in some cases by incompetent makers. Many are now realizing the mistake of such a plan, and public feeling is for consolidation of many of these small, poorly-equipped and poorly-managed factories (the curse of the dairy industry) into fewer and larger factories, fully equipped, thoroughly modern, and operated by competent operators. By this plan we would have fewer grades of cheese, and cheese of finer quality. The production of high-class bacon has not received the attention from our farmers it demands to be made profitable. For this there is a reason. The drovers do not discriminate between the hog of ideal bacon type and the short, thick, fat hog; the one price is for all, consequently all the farmer has in view is pounds, and the hog that will produce most pounds in the shortest time is the one he is going to produce. That this is not as it should be we are satisfied. Prices this season have been splendid, and farmers have received good returns for the hogs produced.

Sheep-raising is being revived with great rapidity. Although the scarcity of farm help has not been a serious problem with us as yet, a great many are increasing their flocks, and so preparing to meet the problem half way. The high prices realized for both wool and mutton the past season warrant satisfaction, financially as well, in the advancing of this industry. Poultry-raising receives more attention than formerly. Very high prices have ruled through the season for eggs and meat. Thousands of birds of very fine quality are fattened in this county annually for export. Farmers are beginning to develop the hen, the most profitable asset of the farm.

Evidences of the prosperity enjoyed by our agriculturists the past few years are not lacking. Improved buildings, roads and schools will be lasting marks. Very recently a rural telephone line was inaugurated in our county, and a number of phones have been installed in rural houses, and fortunate indeed are their owners, but they are not envied, for soon we anticipate having this line within access of every home in our county. The mail service has been greatly improved of late in several localities of the county, a movement very timely and very much appreciated.

CLARK HAMILTON,  
Dundas Co.

**Saved Him a Colt.**

Enclosed please find the sum of \$1.50 for "Farmer's Advocate," which I subscribed for last May, and I am well pleased with it. It saved the life of my little colt last spring.

WM. CAMERON,  
Simcoe Co., Ont.

**Patrons Helping to Pay Factory Instructors.**

"Get your patrons to pay part of the instruction fee for your factory," was the thought brought out in a recent meeting of the Western Dairymen's Association. The patrons are the ones who derive the principal benefit from any improvement in the quality of the output, and if they pay part of the fee for instruction, it is held that they will be likely to take an interest in seeing that they get the worth of their money. The most expert maker is the better for an occasional visit of the instructor, and a very little help from the latter may be easily made up on fifty or a hundred tons of cheese. The past year, in a good many districts, the patrons paid half or two-thirds of the fee, and the maker the balance.



J. M. Steves, Steveston, B. C.

Owner of Holstein-Friesian cow, Janet of Lulu, winner of grand championship prize as best cow or heifer, any age or breed, at the Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., 1905.

**Cheese-factory Conditions in Western Ontario.**

In order to procure some figures regarding conditions in the cheese factories of Western Ontario, Secretary G. H. Barr, of the Western Dairymen's Association, sent this season to every one of the association's instructors lists of printed questions, with a request that conditions in each factory be reported in the answer spaces. In all, 162 factories were thus reported upon, and from the returns the following statistics have been compiled:

Number of makers wearing aprons.....	82
" " who keep their clothes clean....	97
" " " " floors dry.....	110
" " " " gutters clean....	132
" " " " utensils clean....	114
" " " " curing-rooms tidy .....	108
" " " " curing-room floors clean....	99
" " " " curing-room shelves clean....	62
" " " " who wash their shelves every shipment.....	28
" " " " who keep their engine-rooms tidy .....	90
" " " " engines clean....	63
" " " " whey tanks clean .....	12
" " " " factories with bad odors around them .....	64
" " " " that have flowers in windows .....	55
" " " " (out of 162) which in the instructor's opinion would be entitled to a license.....	98

The above showing is the less creditable, seeing that nearly all the shortcomings mentioned could be remedied at practically no expense. Of the 64 which the instructors did not consider would answer to a reasonable license standard, \$60 or \$100 spent on them, together with a little more care on the part of the maker, would easily bring the majority up to license requirements, and there were hardly any which could not be put into shape to meet the requirements of such a law by an expenditure of \$150 to \$200.

Mr. Barr informs us that in the series of district meetings held by the association this year the subject of licensing was discussed more freely than last. While the members are by no means unanimous in favor, there is a growing feeling that either it or a law similar to

one in force in Wisconsin should be enacted, with a view to better regulation of the conditions in cheese factories and the farms from which their milk comes. The problem that arises is as to the means of enforcing a license law. Ordinarily it might be expected, perhaps, to devolve upon the instructors, and the question is whether or not it would be better that the offices of inspection and instruction be kept clear.

**GARDEN ORCHARD.**

**Prices for Ben Davis.**

A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, is a redoubtable champion of the Ben Davis apple for the commercial plantations. In a recent note sent out from his office he says:

"For the last two or three years the Ben Davis has been somewhat low in price. This has shaken the faith of a good many in old 'Ben' as a financial proposition. This year, however, Ben Davis comes up smiling at about \$4 a barrel in the Market of St. Louis, with, of course, no other apple in the market. Let not the friends of the Ben Davis be unduly elated. No one can deny that up to date it has been the money-maker, but in all probability the next phenomenal crop will again show a weakness in the price of the Ben Davis, as compared with other varieties. It would be a great mistake to push the principle of a few varieties to the extreme, but no one who wishes a continuous revenue from his orchard can afford to do without some Ben Davis trees.

"It will be noted that comparatively large quantities of Ben Davis were taken by buyers from France this year, though they had the choice of other varieties at the same or lower prices."

**Should the Baldwin be Planted?**

The Baldwin apple is admittedly not so hardy as many others. It has, however, during two generations proved itself sufficiently hardy to induce its planting in all the great apple regions of Canada and the Eastern States. It has proved the greatest moneymaker of any variety up to date, though at the present time, owing, perhaps, to some losses during the last few winters, there seems to be a decline in the popularity of this grand old apple. This, I consider, would be a great mistake. The Baldwin is thoroughly well known in all markets, and very much sought after. It has that even combination of good qualities that goes to make up a widely acceptable apple. A good keeper, a good shipper, prolific, of good quality and well known; surely there is no apple yet in the field that will fill its place for Southern and Middle Ontario. Those who contemplate planting next spring should hesitate before omitting this variety as a standard.

A. McNEILL,  
Chief Fruit Division, Ottawa.

Many Canadian apple-packers, says the Fruit Division, Ottawa, brand Talman Sweets "Golden Pippins," for which there is not the slightest authority. The Golden Pippins of England and of the New England States are entirely different apples from the Talman Sweet. Of course, the object of the Canadian packers is obviously to pass the Talman Sweet off for a variety which is regarded as superior in Great Britain. This marketing constitutes a violation of the Fruit Marks Act.

**POULTRY.**

**How to Get Eggs in Winter.**

I thought I would give some experience in regard to poultry and eggs. In feeding, a person must use judgment, for if one were to give the same quantity to each kind of fowl, some would be too fat and wouldn't lay at all. For my light breeds I feed quite a bit of millet seed to make them scratch. All the garden stuff we don't require for the house the chickens get. There hasn't been a day in two years that I didn't get one egg out of 26 birds, and they average me about \$40 a year in eggs alone. From the first of January to the first of April, I got out of the 26 birds \$12.67 worth of eggs, figured at regular market prices. Then I sell half of them off in May, so that I just get enough eggs to use. If I didn't sell half off in May, I don't think I would be able to get any profit at all. My hens are all laid out in May, and it is either hatch or a rest. I have three breeds and some mongrels, and must say they hold their own so far as laying goes. I don't think there is any difference to speak of, so far as breed is concerned, among the Rocks, Wyandottes, and fowls of that class. The only difference I find is in the individual pullets. But for warm-weather laying, the Brown or White Leghorn will beat all I have ever had. I would like to know a little more about the Black Minorcas. I would like to know if ever there were pullets before that missed only one day in seven. I have never had them. Would like some controversy among the readers.

Welland Co., Ont.

[Note.—While it is not common for pullets to lay

C. SCHELTHER.

more than six eggs per week—in fact, it is more common for them to lay one and two eggs in three days—yet at the same time there are quite a number of birds that have been known to lay 18 and more eggs in as many consecutive days. W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has had a hen to lay 49 eggs in 49 consecutive days. They have had, perhaps, a half dozen birds that have laid 15 to 20 consecutively, and we are informed that Mr. Foley, of the Dominion Poultry Station, at Bowmanville, had a bird this year that laid somewhere about 80.—Ed.]

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Canadian.

Rich mineral deposits have been found in Northern Quebec, the most abundant and valuable being gold, copper, asbestos and nickel.

Professor Osler moved the resolution at Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's meeting in Oxford, Eng., and Col. Sam Hughes spoke at Wolverhampton.

Mr. James Johnson, a well-known Canadian journalist, and very popular in the metropolis of the mother country, died there recently. He was buried in Ireland.

Mr. J. F. Munro, a fourth-year student at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed assistant editor of *Country Life in America*, a New York publication. Mr. Munro has made a special study of horticulture.

### British and Foreign.

British South Africa has a population of 1,133,756 white and 3,808,355 colored people.

Nineteen dead and 137 injured is the record of the American football game for the past season.

For the first time in twenty years there has been a fall of snow in the city of Melbourne, Australia.

Lord Roberts has resigned from the Committee of Imperial Defence, to organize the work of universal military training.

Hon. A. J. Balfour, Premier of Great Britain, has resigned, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been chosen by the King to form a cabinet.

It is estimated that in the three storms which have visited the Great Lakes this autumn, 149 lives have been sacrificed, 70 ships wrecked, and \$7,000,000 the financial loss.

The business men of Nebraska have declared a boycott against the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads, because these roads have refused to pay taxes for two years.

General Cronje, who surrendered to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg, and was afterwards confined at St. Helena, has just sailed from the English port of Southampton for South Africa, accompanied by his wife and two sons.

Haakon VII., the new King of Norway, has taken the oath to support the constitution of the country. Among many congratulations was one from Oscar of Sweden, expressing his best wishes for Norway's prosperity.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions of the United States will make no claim for indemnity in connection with the murdering of five of their missionaries in China recently, but the American Government will probably take up the matter.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nebraska has declared excommunicated all members of his church who attended a wedding in Omaha where the bridegroom was a divorced man. The Bishop had previously warned the members not to attend the ceremony.

London unemployed surrounded the Church Army tents, which were presented by the King and endowed by the Queen, and there the mob jeered at and insulted the Princess Louise, the King's daughter, as she was performing the ceremony of opening the tents.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress on December 5th shows that he is heartily in sympathy with the desire for reform that is showing itself in so many parts of the Republic. He would have the strong hand of Government laid upon the power of corporations. Under this heading he discussed railroad rate legislation at considerable length, advocating Federal super-

vision as a remedy. The study of the problem of women and children in industrial life received his attention. He advised the abolition of corporation contributions to political funds, and recommended consideration of the question of safeguarding the States against corruption of the flagrant kind which has recently been exposed. He recommends that immigration across the border from Canada and Mexico be stopped, except in the case of native Canadians or Mexicans. A law against bribery and corruption at elections, the saving of Niagara Falls from the greed of commercialism, and an increase in the strength of the American navy, were also dwelt upon in the President's message.

### THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

It is officially announced that the new British Ministry is made up as follows: Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; Lord High Chancellor, Sir Robert T. Reid; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Herbert Henry Asquith; Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Herbert John Gladstone; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey; Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Elgin; Secretary of State for War, Richard Burdon Haldane; Secretary of State for India, John Morley; First Lord of the Admiralty, Baron Tweedmouth; President of the Board of Trade, David Lloyd-George; President of the Local Government Board, John Burns; Secretary of State for Scotland, John Sinclair; President of the Board of Agriculture, Earl Carrington; Postmaster-General, Sydney Buxton; Chief Secretary for Ireland, James Bryce; Lord President of the Council, the Earl of Crewe; Lord of the Privy Seal, the Marquis of Ripon; President of the Board of Education, Augustine Birrell; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry Hartley Fowler. The foregoing constitute the Cabinet. The following ministers are not in the Cabinet: Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon. Samuel Walker; First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, Lewis Vernon Harcourt; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman drove to the palace and had an audience with King Edward of about twenty minutes, and at which His Majesty signified his approval of the new Government.



Dairyman of Glenora and Borton Princess.

Prize-winning Ayrshires in the herd of N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont. (See Gossp.)

### Doings Among the Nations.

#### TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Since our last issue the powers have carried out their threat of occupying Turkish ports and collecting the customs if the Sultan refused to yield to their demands for reform in Macedonia. So far he has refused and the result has been what the powers predicted. Mitylene and Tenedos, Turkish ports, are occupied by eight warships of the combined fleet, under Admiral Ritter Von Jedina. But so far the Sultan has held out, and the powers are in a dilemma, because they cannot discover whether the Sultan is "bluffing," or whether he really means it, though the popular belief is that he will give way. Meantime the powers are waiting.

#### RUSSIA.

Revolt has broken out afresh in the navy and the rebels have control at Sebastopol. The laborers and railway men joined with the sailors, so that overland reinforcement of troops is impossible. The revolutionary spirit has seized the army also, and one report says that at Sebastopol only two regiments remain loyal to the Czar. In the endeavor to suppress the mutiny, half the town has been destroyed by the firing from the rebellious fleet; a cruiser, a training-ship and two torpedo boats have been sunk, and many lives destroyed. The latest development of the Russian situation is the accusation of disloyalty against the Czar's own body guard, a number of soldiers in it being arrested for presenting a series of petitions, including one against the use of troops for police purposes. That he is to leave Russia and a regent to be appointed in his place has been rumored. Telegraph and telephone communication has been almost entirely cut off, and little news reaches the outside world, though a despatch sent through Prussia tells of the assassination of General Sakharoff, former Minister of War, who was shot by a woman at his own door.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

Steamer export tonnage from Montreal this season was 1,940,000, compared with 1,853,000 last year.

Vancouver is to have a paper called, "Two Voices," in which the articles will be written both by Conservatives and Liberals, expressing the two views of public questions.

Niagara Fruit-growers, at a large meeting recently, decided to ask Parliament to make six and eleven quarts the two standard sizes for baskets for peaches, grapes, etc.

British Columbia's exhibit of apples at Caxton Hall was the finest seen in England for years. The exhibit covered a space 75 feet long and 6 feet wide, and the Horticultural Society awarded the Province a gold medal and eight industrial exhibitors' medals of lesser value. The Nova Scotia exhibit also was much admired, and the agent general was awarded a silver medal and four other exhibitors also received medals.

### Annapolis Valley Crops and Prices.

Crops are all in at last, and the thrifty farmers at least are well satisfied. Not a bad season, taken as a whole, though pretty dry in the latter part of the growing season. Root crops that were planted late and not cultivated thoroughly turned out small, but we consider that this is the fault of the farmer more than of the weather. In these days, when we are getting object lessons from the best farmers, results of experimental work from our Government farms, and words of admonition and sound advice from our agricultural journals all along the line of planting roots early, and giving thorough cultivation throughout the season, there is no excuse for a farmer being entirely at the mercy of the season's weather. For the up-to-date farmer the past season in Nova Scotia has been almost ideal for all crops: dry early in the spring, with a good chance to plant; a moist June for starting the young plants and the hay crop, with a dry autumn for gathering in the produce. Crops that were kept tilled in June, July and August suffered very little from dry weather.

Potatoes grew later this year than usual; indeed,

till they were cut down with the early frosts, so that spraying was not really necessary this year. Still, I would never be without this form of insurance. One benefit, however, which I think may be attributed to spraying is that of lessening the liability to rot. Among those that did not spray, I find losses of from 10% to 50% of the crop due to rot. Indeed, we hear the remark quite frequently, "Lots of rotten potatoes this year," while in my own field there were not more than

a dozen rotten potatoes out of a hundred bushels; practically all sound. Another of my neighbors who sprayed had practically all sound potatoes. In a trip to Lunenburg Co., where they raise splendid crops of potatoes, from 300 to 500 bushels per acre, the vines were just dying on October 12th. Here they say they would not attempt to raise potatoes without spraying. I heard rather an amusing account of an old farmer here, who had become imbued with the idea that he must spray with Bordeaux mixture, and to save the cost of a spray pump attempted to apply with his garden watering can. After spending half an hour in cleaning out the holes in the spout that were determined to clog, he gave it up in disgust. Partly owing to the small areas of potatoes planted in this part of the Province, and partly the want of a market, we have very little sale of potatoes. St. John and Halifax take a few; the price has been about 40c. per bushel, with a tendency to rise.

Beef and pork are both in good demand, and probably will be all winter. Stockers are hard to get. Cattle, owing to scarcity of hay last year, were pretty well cleared out, and now almost everyone wants to buy to fill up his byres again. Hogs are quoted at 8c. dressed weight in Halifax and St. John, where most of our valley pork goes. We have rumors of a pork-packing establishment at Middleton for next year. This is the third time for this place to try the business, and we hope this may be successful.

We are now in the apple marketing season again. Commission men and speculators on both sides of the Atlantic, vulture-like, picking to pieces the profits of the "poor, gullible, unenterprising clodhopper who produces the fruit"; giving the farmer from \$1 to \$2 this year per barrel, when no decent barrel of apples should give the producer less than \$3, and what do they tell him? "Oh, spotted" (when we have fruit marks inspection), "slack," struck a glutted market; a high price occasionally to keep the poor unthinking fish at the bait. Where does it really go to? Look

at the array of charges. Freight (twice as much as it should be), docking, warehousing, cartage, tolls, disbursements, portorage, receiving, collecting, sale, expenses, sampling, insurance, brokerage, commission, telegrams, postage, bills of lading, and last, but not least, the term del credere, under which they can do as much robbing as they like, and no one will be the wiser. More yet, commission of general agent on this side, commission of all sub-agents on this side, a grab here and a pull there, with the poor farmer standing by groaning, when he has the remedy in his own hands.

R. J. MESSENGER.

**O. A. C. Boys Victorious in Debate.**

Following the comment of the London journalist, who gave his opinion that the farmers presented the best case to the Tariff Commission in the Western City, and evinced the best grasp of general trade and economic conditions of all those who appeared before it, it is interesting to note that the Farmers' College at Guelph worthily upholds the reputation of the profession for clear exposition and effective argument. In an inter-collegiate debate last month with the Western University, London, Ont., the O. A. C. representatives scored a victory of 164 points to 155, and on December 7th they won the decision in a similar contest with Woodstock College. It is noteworthy that the O. A. C. boys, though good, husky young men, have not, as a rule, distinguished their alma mater particularly in debate, partly for lack of opportunity for early training, and partly, no doubt, because the muscles of most of them have been more accustomed to work than to play, hence they have not shone in athletics as have the students in some other institutions, but when it comes to a test of intellect they can more than hold their own. This is a hopeful sign. It means that in the future agriculture will be more and more ably championed in the councils of the nation, and instead of being prey of other classes its rights will be ably and successfully demanded.

**Commissioner Castle's Estimate of Western Wheat Crop.**

Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg, has issued the following estimate of the wheat situation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on November 30th: Estimated yield, 88,418,000 bushels; inspected to date, 30,525 cars, 30,525,000 bushels; in store in country elevators of C. P. R., 13,229,052 bushels; in store in country elevators, C. N. R., 2,129,038 bushels; total, 15,694,942 bushels. In transit, C. P. R., 2,129,038 bushels; C. N. R., 577,000 bushels; total, 2,159,038 bushels. Milled west of Winnipeg to date, 3,159,000 bushels; in farmers' hands, 36,633,020 bushels; total, 88,418,000 bushels; less required for country mills, 5,591,000 bushels; less required for seed, 8,500,000 bushels; total, 14,091,000 bushels. Balance to market, 22,542,020 bushels. Add amount in store and in transit, 18,100,980 bushels. Balance available to move by railway, 40,643,000 bushels.

**Western Farmers on the Tariff.**

Before the Tariff Commission sitting at Brandon, on December 6th, the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association appeared in a gathering comprising representatives of over eighty local associations. The main points asked were: That rough lumber be retained on the free list; that dressed lumber be placed on the free list; that substantial reductions be made in the present tariff on agricultural implements, threshing machinery and vehicles; that substantial reductions be made in woollens and cottons; that all gauges of fence wire, gasoline and cement be made free; that fruit be also put on the free list; that the British preference be restored to 33 1-3 per cent., and that in consideration of these abolitions and reductions the existing tariff on agricultural products be swept away.

The idea of preserving the valuable home market to the farmers was scouted as a myth, of service only to the advocates of protection, who used it as a lever in procuring substantial advantages for themselves.

**Pure Seed Campaign.**

A special campaign in the interests of seed grain and weed eradication is to be carried on in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the final arrangements are being completed. The C. P. R. and C. N. R. will furnish free transportation by special train to the lecturers carrying on the work, two large coaches being fitted up as lecture rooms. All meetings will be held in the daytime, and will last from one to one and a half hours. Mr. George H. Greig, of Winnipeg, has charge of the arranging of these special meetings, and the staff of lecturers will consist of Messrs. Angus Mackay and S. A. Bedford, Superintendents of the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head; Dr. James Fletcher, of the Central Experimental Farm, and G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner. Two representatives of each Province will be with the delegation in their respective provinces.

**An Impartial Commentator.**

Allow me to congratulate you upon the high standard maintained in your most excellent paper. In these days of selfishness and lowered ideals, it is refreshing to read your impartial comments on current affairs, especially your vigorous protest against the pernicious so-called attractions of our annual fairs. May the coming year be one of great prosperity to you.

(REV.) T. T. GEORGE.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Principal Mt. Elgin Institute.

**Notes from Ireland.**

**SAFEGUARDING IRISH PRODUCE.**

In my last letter I mentioned that a deputation had been appointed to wait upon the Department of Agriculture to urge the importance of having one or more inspectors resident in England to look after the interests of Irish farm produce. Since that the deputation has received a most cordial reception from Sir Horace Plunkett, the Vice-President of the Department, who expressed his sympathy with the suggestion, and stated that he was quite sure that his Department would now look out for a suitable official to take up the work. The deputation called attention to the fact that American laddles are often packed in Irish firkins, and sold as Irish salt firkin butter; that factory and other brands of butter are packed into pyramid boxes bearing brands as "pure creamery butter," and that in several parts of England, at certain times of the year, buyers ask for a special description of Irish kiels, representing them afterwards as Danish packets, when the Danish butter is at its worst, the packets being sold as Danish butter. Such are some of the trials of the poor Irish producer, and it is generally hoped that the steps now taken will lead to an effective remedy. Fair, honest competition nobody can object to, but fraudulent practices deserve nothing but the strongest condemnation, whoever the victim may be.

**THIS YEAR'S HARVEST.**

Within the past week I have had an opportunity of acquainting myself with reliable reports written by practical farmers in every county in Ireland regarding the results of the past season's harvest. I was much struck by the unanimity of these statements regarding the effects of the financial results of the year's working caused by the very low prices current for cattle. All over the country complaints on this score have been rife, and this circumstance alone accounts for any murmuring among farmers. The season, climatically speaking, was a trying one in the early part, and a prolonged drouth during summer did not make matters as propitious as could have been wished, but still, notwithstanding this drawback, most of the principal crops came on well, and the year, on the whole, regarded from the aspect of crop yield, consequently holds its own in comparison with other seasons. All the grain crops are reported as satisfactory, although, as might have been anticipated from the character of the weather, the yield of straw has not been quite up to the usual amount.

Potatoes, which, as everybody knows, constitute a staple crop for the Irish farmer, be he a big landholder or a humble peasant, have turned out exceptionally well and remarkably free from blight or disease. Mangels have also left but little room for complaint, though of turnips the results have been variable, but on the whole satisfactory. Though not so heavy as last year, the hay crop was saved in excellent condition, and any deficiency in bulk is likely to be counterbalanced by superior feeding quality. Prices for sheep and pigs were well maintained throughout the year, and the general consensus of opinion is that the season has proved a good average one.

**THE QUESTION OF RAILWAY RATES.**

To say that the development of any agricultural country is to a great extent dependent upon the facilities afforded by its railways for the transit of produce, is to make an assertion the accuracy of which can never be questioned. In Ireland this subject is one of peculiar importance to farmers, and in view of this, it is very regrettable that the state of affairs existing should be such as to give rise to the very widespread and bitter complaints among agriculturists to be heard at all hands. Some idea of the character of the situation at present may be obtained from the utterance of several who are competent to express opinions on the point, and many such have no hesitation in declaring that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the agricultural development of Ireland lies in the exorbitant rates charged by the railway companies. Indeed, so strong has the feeling become in some quarters regarding the matter that one prominent and accepted authority recently stated in public that as things are at present there is no use of talking about improving agriculture, because if the farmer produced anything that will yield a higher price, the increase will go into the pockets of the railway companies! The opinion prevails that it is the province of the Government to step in and devise some plan for effecting a remedy for the existing difficulty, and in this connection attention has been drawn to the fact that in Canada it was not an unusual thing for the Government to go to the railway authorities when a new district or new country was being opened up and offer to indemnify them against any loss if they would carry the produce of such a district at reduced rates. Whether such a course would lend itself to general adoption in Ireland is a matter for consideration, but, while there is no desire to injure the interests of the railway people or the shareholders, there is no doubt whatever that the

satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is absolutely essential to the material progress of the country from an agricultural and industrial point of view.

EMERALD ISLE.

**Farm Notes from Maine.**

Old settlers say that it has been the driest season in the history of Aroostook County. Children have been playing where once the beautiful Aroostook river flowed with swift current. In this section wells are being sunk, and water can be had for the pumping. Barns and cellars are full; the farmer has little to complain of, and, confident of a prosperous winter's business, is planning to increase his acreage another year. The potato grower has a fine crop on hand; some are holding for the \$2.00 mark, others will sell at a quarter less, while there is more business at the present prices than the railroad can handle. The shortage of cars has always been a cause of complaint, and this year is no exception. The heavy shippers can lease an ordinary car for the season, line the bottom and sides at a cost of some \$35, and be reasonably sure of its prompt return, but the small grower must wait his regular turn about. The latest quotations were \$1.50 in all upriver towns except Moulton, where \$1.60 was cited.

Threshing machines are busy, and the yield of grain was reported as excellent for a dry season, wheat yield being 25 to 30 bushels to the acre; oats, 40 to 50. Stock is coming to the barns looking well, and considerable will be carried through the winter.

The Grauge of this county has taken up the telephone question, and is working for lower rates. Quite a discussion obtained at the last two meetings of Pomona, and at the request of the company a committee has been appointed for a conference with the managers. The patrons are determined to run their own lines if a satisfactory agreement upon price cannot be reached. The outcome of this conference is awaited with interest.

The State assessors report the number of the sheep in 1904 as 214,838. The present year will see a shrinkage of 20,000. With dairy interest almost at high-water mark, together with the high price of wool (85 cents) in many parts of the State, a marked increase in this line of live stock is expected. M. B. A.

**To the Right or Left?**

In the Maritime Provinces, and on Vancouver Island, B. C., the Old-Country rule obtains that teams or bicycles meeting turn to the left. Many a catastrophe has been narrowly averted when a visitor to these parts, either unknowingly or by force of habit, has attempted to pass on the right. If behind a horse the animal generally puts the driver right, but the bicyclist has no intelligent beast to remind him. Why do they stick to this old custom? is a question frequently asked. The answer usually reveals a reason or two that the American or Upper Canadian never had thought of. Drivers everywhere sit in the middle or on the right side of the seat. In turning to the left the man handling the ribbons is on the side nearest the other rig—a distinct advantage in a "close shave." Apart from this point either way is as good as the other, once you get used to it, and as practically the whole continent of North America has established the custom of turning to the right, it will eventually, no doubt, become the rule in the provinces mentioned. Already it is being adopted in parts of New Brunswick along the Maine boundary, and while it will be slower of adoption in the insular parts, and in peninsular Nova Scotia, it is bound to come.

This instance has a value beyond mere information. It illustrates, by anticipation if you like, the irrevocable manner in which the greater rules the less. Sectional customs and provincial ideas may persist never so stubbornly, but the irresistible tendency is to universal customs, universal aspirations and universal ideals, and in the fusing process, while a good practice or a good idea is occasionally appropriated from the lesser element, the overwhelming tendency is the other way.

**Worth Many Dollars.**

In forwarding a question to our Veterinary Department, Fred J. Gilston, Wellington Co., writes as follows about the benefit he has derived through the Questions and Answers columns of the "Farmer's Advocate":

"I have a registered heifer, four years old, that always used to be very fat, and I could not get her in calf. For about a year I tried every means I knew, but to no use. Eight months ago I wrote to the 'Farmer's Advocate,' and you advised an operation which had the desired effect, and she is now about calving. If she has luck it is worth \$100 to me."

It is all right to advise people not to worry, and the best thing in the world is for every such adviser to be able to take his own advice—but say—when you get to that point, dearie, you will be just about ready to get measured for those shining robes we used to sing about at Sunday School.

MARKETS.

Toronto.  
LIVE STOCK.

Horses—The usual holiday lull in trade has been the chief feature of the local horse market during the past week, and dealers complain that the reaction is intensified by the large percentage of poor-grade animals which are coming on the market, and which, under present conditions, are practically unsalable. The volume of sales during the week was exceedingly light, but prices maintained a fairly steady tone, except for the lower grades, which are exceedingly weak. The local demand for workers was broad enough to absorb all the choice animals offered, but the outside demand was not up to the mark, and shipments were much below the average. There have been no sales of special importance.

Following is the range of prices as furnished by the Repository, and the Canadian Horse Exchange:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	125 to 180
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	125 to 160
Matched pairs, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 500
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	125 to 160
General-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	125 to 160
Drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.	125 to 180
Serviceable second-hand workers	40 to 80
Serviceable second-hand drivers	40 to 80

Export Cattle—Prices quoted, nominally, at \$4.25 to \$4.60; good to medium, \$3.60 to \$4.10; others, \$3.75 to \$3.85; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—Best offering, \$4 to \$4.50; medium, butchers', \$3.60 to \$3.90; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.70 to \$3.65; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.25. Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders, \$3.60 to \$4; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.80; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; good stockers, \$2.80 to \$3.50; rough to common, \$2 to \$2.70; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—\$30 to \$60. Calves—Steady, 3c. to 6c. a lb.; \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Hogs—Have been very high and are again higher, \$6.37½ for selects, and \$6.12½ for lights and fats.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—The market is quiet and steady. No. 2 white, 79c. to 79½c.; outside; red and mixed, 78c. to 79c.; goose and spring, 74c. to 76c.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran still scarce and firm at \$14.50 to \$15, at outside points; shorts, \$16 to \$17. Manitoba—Bran, \$16.50 to \$17.50; shorts, \$18.50 to \$19.50, at Toronto and equal points, in car lots.

Oats—Quiet and steady, 35c. to 66c., outside.

Barley—Dull, 50c. for No. 2, 48c. for No. 3 extra, and 45c. to 46c. for No. 3, at outside points.

Peas—Firm and scarce, wanted both for export and millers, at 77c. to 78c.

Buckwheat—Nominal, 51c. to 52c., outside.

Corn—New Canadian, 44c. asked; Chat-ham freights, 42c. bid. New American—No. 3 yellow, 51½c. to 52½c., at Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market firm. Creamery, 23c. to 25c.; solids, 23c. to 21c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 21c. to 22c.; medium, 20c. to 21c.; tubs, good to choice, 19c. to 20c.; inferior, 17c. to 18c.

Cheese—Higher and firm, in sympathy with the advances at Liverpool. Large are quoted at 13c., and twins, 13½c.

Eggs—Firm, 23c. for fresh, and 21c. for limed.

Poultry—Good, dry-plucked are quoted as follows: Fat chickens, 8c. to 10c.; thin, 7c. to 8c. Fat hens, 7c. to 8c.; thin, 6c. to 8c. Ducks, 10c. to 11c.; thin, 6c. to 8c. Turkeys, 12c. to 13c. Geese, 9c. to 10c.

Hogs—Dressed hogs, very firm. Car lots, here, are quoted at \$7.75 to \$7.90 per cwt.

Potatoes—Good demand for choice stock. Ontario, 65c. to 75c. per bag,



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

EDWARD GURNEY, President

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of twenty cents and upwards received, and interest compounded four times a year, or quarterly, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion of the deposit.

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

on track, here, and 75c. to 85c., out of store. Eastern stock, 75c. to 80c., on track, and 90c. to 95c., out of store.

Honey—Demand good, and market steady to firm at \$1.50 to \$2 for combs per dozen, and 7c. to 8c. per lb. for strained.

Beans—Firm at \$1.75 for hand-picked; \$1.65 for prime, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for undergrades.

Baled Hay—\$8 to \$8.50 for No. 1 timothy in car lots, on track, here; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, hides, calf skins and sheep skins, tallow, etc., quote: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 11½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 10½c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 10c.; country hides, flat, 9½c. to 10c.; calf skins, No. 1 selected, 13c.; sheep skins, \$1.20 to \$1.25; horse hides, \$3 to \$3.25; tallow, rendered, 4c. to 4½c.

FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Butter, 25c. to 27c.; eggs as high as 45c. to 50c.; spring chickens, dressed, 8c.; live, 6c. Turkeys, dressed, 12c.; live, 11c. Geese, live, 6c.; dressed, 8c. Potatoes, bag, 80c. to 95c.; apples, barrel, \$1.50 to \$3; carrots, bag, 60c. to 75c.; cabbages, per dozen, 40c.; beef, hind quarters, 6c. to 7c.; fore quarters, 4c. to 5c.; carcasses, 6½c. to 7c.; calves, 7½c. to 9c.; lambs, 9c. to 10c.

Montreal.

Live Stock—Shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal during the season of navigation just closed were very satisfactory, being 118,296 cattle, 21,036 sheep, and 626 horses, as compared with 112,611 cattle, 48,075 sheep and 815 horses for the season 1904. Shipments of cattle were only exceeded in 1903, those of horses not having been exceeded since 1901. The feeling throughout the export market is rather improved, owing to approach of holiday season. There has been a fairly active forward movement in export cattle from Montreal to the winter ports for the week ending December 2nd. The feature of the local market continues to be the scarcity and high price of hogs. The scarcity of hogs in Canada is even being made a matter for Government investigation. Many packing-houses are either closed or running half-time. The price, accordingly, advanced here to 6½c. for selects, a few even selling at 6¼c., it is said. Mixed were taken at 6¼c., and common at 6¼c. The outlook is for even higher prices in the near future. Other lines remain about the same, best cattle selling at 4c. to 4¼c., under a somewhat better demand; good at 3c. to 4c.; common at 3c. Sheep and lambs were scarce and rather firmer, at 3¼c. to 4¼c. for sheep, and 5¼c. to 6c. for lambs. Calves brought 2c. to 3c. for common, and 3c. to 4c. for best, offerings being light. Dressed Hogs—Market higher, in sympathy with that for live. Fresh, fine abattoir-killed, 8¼c. to 9c.; country-dressed in good demand at 8c. to 8¼c.

Poultry—Choice chickens, dead; good, fat stock, fresh-killed, dry-plucked, being from 13c. to 14c. Other stock ranges down to 11c. Fowl sold at 8½c. to 11c., the range being wide. Turkeys are 15c. to 16c. for finest; ducks having a range of 11c. to 13c., according to quality. These are still from 10c. to 12c. The live prices mentioned are for fancy, unfrozen stock, other qualities being much cheaper.

Eggs—Fresh-laid eggs, good, in selects from cold store, 20c. to 22c. No. 1 cold-storage and Montreal mixed quoted at about 20c. to 21c., occasional sales being

made at 21c. Western limed are 19c. to 20c. It is likely that the demand will soon begin for the Christmas trade, and this should have a strengthening effect.

Butter—A little Manitoba dairy was quoted here lately at 19c. to 20c., a fairly high figure when it is considered that Ontarios are offered at 20c. to 20½c. in tubs, and 21c. for fresh rolls. Creamery, after declining, is again firmer, good to fine being still 22½c. to 23c., and fine 23½c. to 24c., some asking higher.

Cheese—There has been quite a flurry in cheese, and prices are firmer. Some are asking 12½c. for finest Ontarios. Quebecs may be quoted at 12½c. and Townships at 12¼c.

Potatoes—Dealers trying to buy at 55c. per 90-lb. bag, on track, and sell at 65c. to 70c.

Turnips—\$12 per ton.

Onions—Canadian reds, \$1 per 80-lb. bag.

Grain—Save for an occasional car of American corn, at 60c. per bushel, there is practically nothing going on in the local grain market, outside of oats. No. 2 oats, 39c. to 39½c., store; No. 3 being 38c. to 38½c., and No. 4, 37c. to 37½c. Manitoba barley is still quoted at 48c. for No. 3, and 46½c. for No. 4.

Hay—Clover, \$5.50 to \$6 per ton, track; clover-mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.50; No. 3 timothy, \$7.50 to \$8, and No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9.

Beans—Deliveries continue light, but they are commencing to come forward more freely, and dealers say there are now sufficient for requirements. Prices are firm at \$1.65 to \$1.70 for primes.

Flour—\$4.40 to \$4.90 for Manitobas, per barrel, in bags. Ontario patents, \$4.55 to \$4.70, and \$4.10 to \$4.20 for straight rollers, in barrels.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Veals, \$5.50 to \$9.50. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.25; mixed Yorkers and pigs, \$5.20 to \$5.25; roughs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; stags, \$3 to \$3.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.75; wethers, \$5.50 to \$6; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.75; Canada lambs, \$6.90 to \$7.40.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3 to \$7; cows, \$2.80 to \$4.60; heifers, \$2 to \$5; bulls, \$2 to \$4.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.25; calves, \$2 to \$7.75.

Hogs—Choice to prime, heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.05; medium to good, heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.95; butchers', \$4.90 to \$5.05; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$4.95 to \$5; packing, \$4.80 to \$4.95.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$4 to \$6.85; lambs, \$7 to \$7.85.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 9c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator, 8½c. to 9½c. per pound.

Mr. R. Wilkin, Harriston, Ont., advertises for a housekeeper to take charge of his farmhouse and four children, recently bereft of their mother. Persons interested will please look up the advertisement, and write for particulars.

James Yule, manager of Sir Wm. Van Horne's farm in East Selkirk, says a Winnipeg despatch, was nearly trampled to death recently by a vicious bull. The only thing that saved his life was the fact that the animal had been dehorned recently. Yule was rescued by a man who beat the bull off with a pitchfork.

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Life, Literature  
and Education.



Thomas Carlyle.

The Dumfriesshire village of Ecclefechan lies in a sheltered hollow by the side of the Glasgow and Carlisle Road, which from time immemorial has been the main thoroughfare between North and South. A tiny stream creeps through the middle of the village, and the village common, where generations of children have sported in the twilight, is on the bank of that tiny stream. An unfortunate, wicked little village, Burns called it, when early in the year 1795 the young poet was snowbound there. Yet he had cause to repent the epithets he applied to this little town, for in that same year, 1795, was born in the despised Ecclefechan the greatest of Robert Burns' many biographers, and a prose writer second to none which Scotland has produced.

Thomas Carlyle was born on Dec. 4th, 1795, in a house built by his father, James Carlyle, a stonemason. This house still stands—a tribute to the workmanship of the man who built it, and a memorial of his illustrious son. To his parents Carlyle owes much, not only by the inheritance of their characteristics, but by the love and encouragement they gave to him all their lives. James Carlyle, the father, was the second of five brothers, all of whom were stonemasons, and who were described by the neighbors as "pithy, bitter-speakin' bodies, and awfu' fechtors." He was gnarled and cross-grained, yet sound to the heart and thoroughly reliable, his gruff speech and manner covering a soul of great strength and tenderness. The mother, too, was a remarkable woman—pious, high-minded and intelligent, with a devout, stern Calvinism which Carlyle defines as, "Infinite pity, yet also infinite rigor of law; it is so nature is made."

His surroundings in these early years had much to do with the making of the man. The stage-coach, rattling daily in the village, brought the breath of life and stir from the

outside world; the many memorials of the past with which the whole valley of Annandale was strewn—remains of a Roman camp, traces of early English beacon-fires, and other antiquarian delights—were ghosts from a world gone by; and last, but not least, the folk among whom he lived—great-limbed, hard-headed, hard-fisted men, with a rugged independence of character inherited from the old Border freebooters—touched him with their sturdy pride, their grim sarcasm, their Celtic fire and vim.

Here he remained until 1810. At the age of fourteen Thomas Carlyle left his native dale to become a student of Edinburgh. With the true Scottish parent's ambition, it was the desire of his father and mother that he fit himself for the ministry; his own desire was not so definite, university life meaning to him an opportunity to get "knowledge of all kinds," without any clear idea of the use to which it was to be put. Of his teachers and their methods he had but a low opinion—"inanimate mechanical Gerund-grinders," he calls them; but in the great library, among the living spirits of all the ages, he found a recompense for what he endured in the class-room.

During his whole course he was troubled about what choice to make of a career. He wavered between the ministry and a life devoted to literature, the one the desire of his parents for him, and, therefore, not lightly to be set aside; the other the bent of his whole nature. "Intensely he realized that every man comes into this world on a divine errand, and with a work for God to do, even to win, if possible, by victorious, God-inspired effort, a kingdom out of the realm of darkness around and without him, and in so doing, to subdue for the realm of light, the darkness within himself." Teaching he tried for a time, but the mental conflict still continued, with the happy result that he resolved that whatever his hand found to do it should be done with no sense or thought of self in the doing. "I, now in harmony with God, can sing at my work, and amid my toil find blessed rest. For, what though its immediate results shall have been small, the very attempt persevered in of working out the divine purpose in my life shall make that life a truly noble one."

With this consecration of his powers to his Creator, he turned to his writing. "Blessed," he says, "is the man who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness." And every book he wrote proclaims it on every page.

His wife, to whom he had been married in 1827, was a true helpmeet to him, who understood him thoroughly, and saw the heart of the man under the grim and, at times, bitter mask. Historians have gone to great trouble to prove that he was unkind and she was unhappy, but their letters to one another, since published, do not uphold this argument, but show the sincere, deep love they bore to one another.

His first book, "Sartor Resartus," was finished about 1832, but for six years journeyed from one publisher to another, finding no acceptance, until Fraser's Magazine undertook to publish it in instalments, and an

American firm printed it in book form before an English edition was sent out. "Sartor Resartus" (literally, The Tailor Patched) is the philosophy of clothes—man clothed for society and church, the garments of actions and manners; nature, but the garment of God—and we must look through this show of things into the things themselves. The book is a plea for the higher life, to be reached through striving, through action.

Carlyle preached the Gospel of Work. Work of whatever kind, so long as it was sincere; but there must be no sham, no semblance of work, no surface action merely for effect, but the constant striving upward for the real. Let us have real government wherein the governing is done by the truly able and wise; real religion in which the instructors are the truly pious; real education where the teachers are those who have the knowledge. These ideas he expressed first in "Sartor Resartus," but the essence of them is found again and again in all his works.

The next work was his, "Essay on Burns," one of the finest things of the kind ever written; and following it came the "History of the French Revolution," which some one has called "a grand prose epic," and in which he traces the result of a nation's desire to get rid of shams and come back to reality. "Heroes, and Hero Worship" contains sketches of the lives of those men who have been real, who have had true insight into the earnestness of human life. "Past and Present," is a contrast between the forces which governed English life in the thirteenth century and those which governed it in the nineteenth. Next came the writing of the life of his particular hero, Oliver Cromwell, who realized to the full Carlyle's idea of a true hero—one who has power to see and ability to carry out. And last of all, his great work, "The Life of Frederick the Great."

Carlyle's style of writing, like the writer himself, is unique. We have nothing else like it in English literature. The passion, the fire, the intense earnestness of the man, is seen in every line. So strong are the feelings within him, so great the desire for expression, that the words pour from him, sometimes coined out of his inner consciousness, often words, phrases, or forms of expression borrowed from foreign languages and woven into the glowing texture, and the whole lighted up by a strong imagination and a grim humor.

On the seventh day of February, 1880, this strenuous soul passed away, having set before a self-seeking generation a high example of brave, persistent toil, directed to a very noble object. A man of brave, generous sympathies with the true and noble, and a stern defiance to what he deemed the false.

FROM "SARTOR RESARTUS."

"May we not say, however, that the hour of spiritual enfranchisement is this: 'When your ideal world, wherein the whole man has been dimly struggling and inexpressibly languishing to work, becomes revealed and thrown open; and you discover with amazement enough, like the

Lothario in 'Wilhelm Meister,' that your 'America is here or nowhere'? The situation that has not its duty, its ideal, was never yet occupied by man. Yes, here, in this poor, miserable, hampered, despicable Actual, wherein thou even now standest, here or nowhere is thy ideal. Work it out therefrom; and working, believe, live, be free. Fool! the ideal is in thyself; the impediment, too, is in thyself; thy condition is but the stuff thou art to shape that same ideal out of. What matters whether such stuff be of this sort, or that, so the form thou give it be heroic! O thou that pinest in the imprisonment of the Actual, and criest bitterly to the gods for a kingdom wherein to rule and create, know this of a truth: The thing thou seekest is already with thee, 'here or nowhere,' couldst thou only see!

"But it is with man's soul as it was with nature: The beginning of creation is—light. Till the eyes have vision the whole members are in bonds. Divine moment when over the tempest-tossed soul, as once over the wild, weltering chaos, it is spoken—Let there be Light! I, too, could now say to myself: Be no longer a chaos, but a world, or even a worldkin. Produce! Produce! Were it but the pitifullest infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it, in God's name! 'Tis the utmost thou hast in thee; out with it, then! Up, up! Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy whole might. Work while it is called to-day; for the night cometh wherein no man can work."

Literary Society Topics.

You mentioned in your valuable paper something about starting "Rough and Ready Clubs." We have in our locality a Literary Society which has helped the members greatly, and I would ask you to give suitable subjects for debates, also about twenty-five or thirty subjects for impromptu speeches. By so doing you will greatly oblige many besides myself.

T. M. R.  
In arranging for such programmes as our correspondent suggests, it is well to keep in mind the objects for which literary societies exist. Some of these are: (1) To promote social goodfellowship; (2) to improve and to encourage our citizens, more particularly our younger citizens, in the art of public address; and (3) to encourage reading and reflection upon matters relative to our citizenship. The range of subjects discussed and studied will depend upon the culture and facilities of the members of the societies. A public library, well stored with books, will afford means for almost endless study and research. A good way to secure an interesting debate is to have two persons chosen as leaders for the evening, and then to throw the subject open to the audience. This means, of course, interest in the work on the part of the members of the society. It must always be remembered that more fail in public speech because they have nothing to say than because of any unfitness for public utterance. A really well-stored mind is essential to effective public speech. For subjects of debate we submit the following: Resolved—

1. That a High-school education

qualifying for a Junior Leaving certificate is of more advantage to a farmer than an education qualifying him for a diploma from a Business College.

2. That the late Russian-Japanese war was in the interest of civilization.

3. That a tariff for revenue purposes only would be in the interests of the farmers of Canada.

4. That a good citizens' organization, independent of political bias, is desirable for the improvement of our municipal and political life.

5. That country and village stores should close at 8 p. m.

6. That Saturday afternoons should be declared legal half-holidays.

7. That hay and grain farming is more profitable than dairy and stock farming.

8. That Canada offers a young man equal opportunities for getting on with those afforded by the United States.

For impromptu speeches we suggest the following subjects:

1. How should you invest a hundred dollars?

2. "I always plow for a crop."

3. What are the qualities of a good stockman?

4. How may our local agricultural fairs be improved?

5. How may the safety of the public be insured against automobiles?

6. What makes a book worth reading?

7. How should a farmer's son spend his winter evenings?

8. How should the aged and friendless poor be provided for?

9. What attracts you in a woman?

10. How may our roads be improved?

11. The advantages of military drill.

12. The value of rifle clubs.

13. What's the best method of "popping the question"?

14. Should bachelors over thirty-five be taxed for the support of unmarried ladies?

15. What provision should a bachelor make against old age?

16. What provision should a spinster make against old age?

17. What financial relation should a young man sustain towards his father after his twenty-first birthday?

18. What personal qualities do you admire in a man?

19. For what may we go in debt?

20. What is your way of treating tramps?

21. What is the most important event in (a) your Province; (b) Canada; (c) Great Britain; (d) the United States, in 1905? Why?

22. What does Canada need most?

23. What is Canada's greatest danger?

24. What's the best way to spend a holiday?

25. How may we attract and preserve useful wild birds?

26. What's the best cure for laziness?

27. What should be done with the man who sells his vote?

28. "My boat may be slow in the race, but I always know where I'm sailing for."

29. "Never swap horses when crossing a stream."

30. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket."

### Transcontinental Train Conundrum.

By way of variety we have concluded to offer our readers a chance to test their gifts at solving a conundrum or two. The following is a simple-looking one, but it has been propounded off-hand by the writer to several scores of clever people, and only one has ever yet ventured the correct answer. Here is the problem:

There is a transcontinental railroad (C. P. R.) between Halifax and Vancouver, and we will suppose there is one (and only one) through express

leaving each terminus every twenty-four hours, and that it takes each train exactly 7 days (168 hours) to make the trip across the continent. Suppose there is no difference in the railroad time of the two cities, and that trains from each leave simultaneously. A man starts on the express from Halifax to Vancouver, or, vice versa. How many express trains will he meet in crossing the continent?

There is no catch in the above; it is a simple test of one's clearness of perception. Prizes (copies of books) will be awarded to the senders of the first and second correct answers we receive in a letter or on a post card, bearing a postmark dated not earlier than Dec. 18th. All answering must be subscribers, or sons, daughters or wives of subscribers, and must mention their relationship

by everyone. Its modest recital of a life-history; seldom equalled in activity and achievement, is, at the same time, full of information upon a quarter of the globe little discussed or known in this country. The man himself did not loom large above our horizon until South Africa provided a common meeting-ground for the men of the west and east and of the south and north. His campaign in that field brought him into personal relationship with the volunteer battalions of Canada, New Zealand and Australia, and gave to them a glimpse of this soldier of the Empire that at once won their esteem and devotion. With martial readiness he responds to every call of his sovereign, and with equal promptness and grace to the courtesies of his rank are paid to every deserving member of the army. At the review of the Colo-

and he expressed to Mr. Forster the hope that he would at an early date see the portrait and the artist and the regiment in Canada. The portrait is in his khaki service uniform, as he appeared in his last campaign. The ribbons of his decorations were, however, by his own direction, made complete up to date, two orders having been received by him during the last week of the sittings.

### A Nation Upon Its Defence.

A foe which has already found entrance within the Citadel walls, however cleverly disguised and unrecognizable, is a foe much more to be dreaded than battalions which can be seen drawn up in battle array outside the gates, with flags of defiance flying and martial music summoning the beleaguered to surrender. Many a battle has been lost instead of won from an underestimating of the enemy's strength, and from adopting waiting tactics instead of the prompt measures which might have resulted in immediate victory and the saving of many precious lives.

But all wars are not wars for mere lust of conquest, or even in defence of territorial rights. There are other wars where neither scarlet coat nor the more sober-colored khaki uniform mark the soldier, but where science, medical skill and experience must be the equipment of the officers, and common sense the ammunition of those in the ranks.

Amongst the many gifts of God for which we have so lately offered our thanksgivings as a nation, was that of peace within our borders. "Give peace in our time, oh Lord," had been our prayer, and the answer had come to us while other nations fought; the Giver of All had not only given us peace, but had added to it plenty. And yet, all the while danger signals were flying from many parts of our Dominion; voices from watch-towers every here and there were calling to us that there was an insidious foe lurking around and about us, striving to make us understand that there was no question more momentous concerning our country to-day than that there must be a war to extermination of the deadly microbes of tuberculosis. Our awakening has surely come at last, and no thinking person can deny that it is a fight upon which all must enter, not only collectively but individually. It was said at a meeting of the "Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis," held in Ottawa in March last, that, as the great mass of consumptive patients will ever remain in the home, it is in the home that much of this great battle must be fought and won.

One writer upon the subject was quoted as saying that "the house is the granary of the tubercle bacillus," which may be interpreted to mean the house from which fresh air is excluded, where warm clothing and good wholesome food are not obtainable, and where ignorance prevails upon the simplest rules of health. In the campaign against this universal scourge many weapons have been already used, not the least effective among them being the broadcast sowing of literature, calculated not only to educate the public mind generally, but to give detailed instruction to individuals and families as to what to do and what to leave undone when confronted with the dread disease. A political leader in the United States is credited with saying that "to carry his point, he would, if need be, cover the State knee-deep with tracts," and in quoting this, the President of the Executive Council on Tuberculosis agreed that some such effort



Earl Roberts, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., late Field Marshal.

From a painting by J. W. L. Forster.

on the card or letter accompanying the answer. A record will be kept of the number of answers, right and wrong, and the relative numbers will be published, together with the correct answer. Here is something it will cost you nothing to try, it is a good mental exercise, there will be a good deal of fun in it, and you may get the prize.

### Earl Roberts.

Earl Roberts, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., late Field Marshal, is, personally, one of the most charming of men. His manner is marked by the usual soldierly reserve, and a directness in look and speech that fits well the vocation he has honored through a more than usual number of years. Of an Irish family, he was born in India, and gave to that section of the Empire the greatest portion of his life. His "Forty-one Years in India" is a book that should be read

nial troops in Coronation year, he rode out of the Royal Inspection Group to speak to a New Zealander about his comrade's health who had been wounded in South Africa. When approached to allow his name to be attached to the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, as their Honorary Colonel, he signified his willingness directly, and has shown his interest in this crack regiment by personal attentions. The portrait here reproduced hangs in the officers' quarters of the regiment. Mr. J. W. L. Forster, having been commissioned to paint the portrait, obtained sittings from the Field Marshal, and completed it under the eye of his distinguished subject at his London home in Portland Place. With touching courtesy Lord Roberts had conveyed to the artist through several channels, rather than by direct statement face to face, his feeling that it was the most soldierlike and satisfactory portrait of himself he had had painted,

might possibly have to be used in the crusade against consumption, but that "to make a deep and lasting impression, the truth we have to impart must be repeated until it is digested and assimilated, and becomes a fixed and permanent element in the mental constitution."

Surely the simple rules of health, the by no means difficult precautions by which infection can be avoided, the ways and means which are necessary in the early stages of the disease to arrest its progress, could easily be adopted in any home, however small. No longer need it be considered as an absolute certainty that when once consumption has entered a family all are doomed to die. Dr. Adami, in his address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, said: "That, mighty as are its ravages at the present time, it is a preventable disease, and, to use the words of His Majesty, uttered at the Intercolonial Congress of Hygiene in 1891, 'if preventable, why not prevented?'"

Now that the combined efforts of the General, Provincial and Municipal authorities, as well as the co-operation of benevolent individuals, are crystallizing into action; now that sanatoriums are being built, or isolation camps planned, in various parts of the Dominion, we may rest assured that this most righteous crusade is marching on to victory, and that the frightful record of yearly victims, mostly amongst young people under five-and-thirty years of age, will be greatly reduced in numbers, especially from the cities of the Dominion; and it is in the crowded cities, rather than in the free and open country, that the bacillus of consumption stalks abroad.

For the comfort of our many readers who are in the daily enjoyment of God's greatest blessing—pure air and sunshine—and for whom if they will only obey the simple rules submitted for their guidance, the foe need have no terrors, let me quote the words of Dr. Noble, who, after stating that more than 50 per cent. of all cases were curable, even though no drug could kill the germ, remarked: "There is only one treatment for consumptives that will cure, and that is to have them breathe out-door air twenty-four hours per day and 365 days per year, to feed them well and keep them comfortably warm. An ideal sanatorium," he added, "would be a farm situated not in a cold region, but in a moderate, even climate. The patients would be the better if they did their own farm work, raising their own eggs, milk, vegetables, fruit, etc."

It seems to the writer that a very important point is to obtain the faithful, conscientious co-operation of the patients themselves. Once let them realize that by their own carelessness or wilful neglect other lives are endangered, and that they are in a very literal sense "their brother's keeper," nay, more, that their failure to abide by the simple rules laid down for their guidance is no less criminal than deliberate murder, the battle would be more than half fought already, and the victory almost won.  
H. A. B.

HOW TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

The following general precautions are advised by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption:

Live as much as possible in the open air.

All rooms occupied by consumptive persons should be as well lighted and ventilated as possible. Fresh air, light and sunshine are the most important preventives of consumption. It is not safe for a healthy person to share a bedroom with a consumptive.

No chimney should ever be blocked up, and windows should be kept open.

Cleanliness and good sanitary surroundings are important, both for the prevention and for the cure of consumption.

Wet dusters must be used to wipe up the dust on the floor, furniture, woodwork, etc., and must afterwards be boiled. Tea leaves used on the floor should afterwards be burnt. Do not chase dust about or stir it up.

Milk, especially that used for children and invalids, should be boiled or sterilized. Meat should be well cooked.

A room which has been occupied by a consumptive should not be used again until it has been thoroughly cleansed.

When not provided with a proper spittoon, a consumptive person must not spit into a handkerchief, but into a piece of rag or paper, which must be burnt.

Handkerchiefs which may have been used of necessity should be boiled half an hour before washing.

Consumptive persons must not swallow their phlegm, as, by so doing, the disease may be conveyed to parts of the body not already affected.

A consumptive person must not kiss, or be kissed, on the mouth.

A consumptive person, when coughing, should always hold a handkerchief in front of his mouth, and avoid coughing in the direction of another person.



Women as Confidantes.

This little screed is meant for the eyes of the feminine portion of this goodly company of the Ingle Nook. I want your opinion on a subject over which I have been thinking for several weeks. It entered my mind when reading Shakespeare's Henry IV. (the first part), where Harry Hotspur says to his wife, Kate:

"But hark you, Kate;  
I must not have you henceforth question me  
Whither I go, nor reason whereabout;  
I know you wise; but yet no farther wise  
Than Harry Percy's wife: constant you are;  
But yet a woman; and for secrecy  
No lady closer; for I well believe  
Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know;  
And so far will I trust thee, gentle Kate."

A pretty speech for a man to make to his wife, wasn't it? Yet womankind as a whole rather than Kate Percy, the

individual, receives his censure, and to none of them can he give any more credit than that they will not tell what they do not know. I did not just approve of Harry Hotspur's opinion of women on this subject, but it set me thinking, and I'm asking you as I asked myself: Are women—not any one particular woman, but women in general—trustworthy confidantes? How many women have you heard say when imparting some piece of interesting information: "This was told me as a secret, but I don't mind telling you, for, of course, it will go no farther? And you murmur something indistinctly, and wonder why she still calls that piece of news a secret."  
"Tell Mrs. X—, and tell her not to tell!"  
was a favorite recipe for spreading news in a village where I lived once, and because it worked so well, it made me angry.

Men say a woman always gives a promise of secrecy with a mental reservation. She thinks her promise is not broken if she only mentions it in whispers to her closest friend, or her hus-



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band, because she loves and has confidence in them, and she feels that what interests her will be interesting to them. Or, perhaps, if the so-called secret is very interesting or important, it may be just a touch of vanity, a desire to show to someone that she is the repository of valuable information that leads to her violation of confidence.

What do you think about it? Should a wife's confidence to her husband include the telling to him of other people's secrets?

Bulwer Lytton says: "Oil and water—woman and a secret—are hostile properties;" and Shakespeare in Julius Caesar makes Portia say: "How hard it is for women to keep counsel;" while other writers say equally hard things on this same subject. Hard they are, but the question is, are they true?

Don't think Dame Durden has gone back on her sex in writing thus. Not a bit of it. But, if these things are not so, we will not mind seeing them in print, and, if they are, we ought to see them, and think about them. We might excuse ourselves by saying that many men are equally untrustworthy, and apt to violate confidence. No doubt of its truth, but we want to be better—not his equal, but his superior. Free your minds on this topic in the Ingle Nook, will you?  
DAME DURDEN.

Dear Dame Durden,—I wonder if you can admit one more member to your Ingle Nook? I will promise not to trouble you any more than I can help. I would like a little help to find a way to render beef dripping so as to be able to make pastry with it. I saw, some time ago, what to do with it, but, much to my sorrow, I forget. I have tried heating the flour and dripping before using, but still it is brittle. I will promise to send some hints later on, and you will

do me a great favor if you will help me in this request. Trusting I have not written at too great length, and with all good wishes.  
MOLLIE BAWN.

There is always room for "one more," Mollie Bawn; that is one of the chief beauties of the Ingle Nook. Trouble? The person doesn't live who could trouble the Ingle Nook by asking for help. We will be glad to have those hints you promise us, and will expect them. Have you tried shaving the beef dripping very fine before putting in the flour, and then working it up well with the hands? That may do, and is better than heating the flour, for the secret of good pastry is to keep all the ingredients as cool as possible. The most satisfactory way to use up the dripping is to melt it down with an equal amount of lard, and use the mixture, for then you get the mellowness of the one and the sweet flavor of the other.  
D. D.

### Recipes.

**Lunch Biscuit.**—4 cups "Five Roses" flour, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons currants, 1 rounding teaspoon of soda, and 2 of cream tartar. Beat butter and sugar to a cream; add the beaten eggs and milk; sift cream tartar and soda with the flour three times; add the currants, then the liquid, and mix soft. Bake in a quick oven. This makes 24 biscuits.

**Patty Cakes.**—1 cup sour cream, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon mixed spices,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups "Five Roses" flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat egg; add cream and sugar; stir into the flour and soda, which has been well sifted; add the spice, raisins, and flavoring. Bake in tart pans in a moderate oven.



### A Fellow's Mother.

"A fellow's mother," said Fred the wise, With his rosy cheeks and merry blue eyes,

"Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt By a thump or bruise, or a fall in the dirt.

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings, Bags and buttons and lots of things; No matter how busy she is, she'll stop To see how well you can spin your top.

"She does not care—not much, I mean— If a fellow's face is not quite clean; And if your trousers are torn at the knee, She can put in a patch you'd never see!

"A fellow's mother is never mad, And only sorry, if you are bad, And I'll tell you this, if you're only true, She'll always forgive you, whatever you do.

"A fellow's mean who would never try To keep the tear from her loving eye, And the fellow's worse who sees it not That his mother's the truest friend he's got!"

—Mrs. M. E. Sangster.

### "The New Boy."

For a long time we heard a great deal about the "new woman." She must be dead and gone now, for no one ever speaks about her. But who has heard about "the new boy"? He has surely come to stay, and may his tribe increase very rapidly. In the first place, the "new boy" is one that can look after himself a little. He can put his own clothes away in their proper place, and knows where to find them when he needs them. He can keep his room almost as tidy as his mother or sister could. If it is necessary, he can make his own bed, sew on buttons, cook his breakfast, and even wash the dishes. And he doesn't feel ashamed of himself for doing it, either. He is polite to his sister, even if she is younger than he is; above all

else, he is kind and thoughtful about his mother. When his father is away he helps to keep things straight, just as if he were "the man of the house." He doesn't think much about his clothes, of course, but yet he keeps himself clean and tidy. He even plays with the girls sometimes, and he has all the more fun in his game of ball or "shiny" because he isn't rough or rude like a heathen.

### A Cheap Soul.

From the "Young Churchman."

A few years ago, says a gentleman, I was sitting in a large dry goods store in Chicago, waiting for a friend. It was storming a little outside, and the clerks were not very busy. Not far from me stood a cash-boy, with his back against a pile of prints, and his elbows carelessly resting upon the same. I noticed his handsome face, set with dark hair and eyes so expressive, his cheeks bespeaking perfect health. A lady at an opposite counter, while paying a bill let fall some fractional currency, such as was then in circulation, that fluttered and fell to the floor, and was picked up by the gentlemanly clerk in attendance, except one, a twenty-five-cent piece, which noiselessly skimmed along and fell near the cash-boy I have alluded to. Without changing his position, he set one foot upon the money, and seemed unconscious of everything except the sky-light, and stood gazing up into the open space while search was made for the money.

I watched him, with a sickening thought in my mind, "What will be the end?" I went swiftly to him, and whispered in his ear: "Boy, will you sell your soul for a paltry twenty-five cents? Don't you know perfectly well that the money is under your foot? Restore it, and never, never do such a thing again." The boy turned pale, stooped and picked up the money. "Sir," he gasped, "don't tell on me, I pray—I beg—and I will never do so any more. Think of my mother!"

I presume he thought I knew him. I did not then, but afterward found out who he was; and from the fact that he

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stayed with his employer several years, and was raised to a high position, I think the offence was never repeated.

Boys, the first theft is the longest step you take toward prison; the first glass of liquor takes you nearer a drunkard's grave than all you swallow after; often the first oath clinches the habit of profanity. A stained soul is hard to purify. There are virtues you can lose, but once lost they are gone forever.

### The Adventurers.

"I am going for a voyage," quoth the Sailorman to me;  
"Shall I bring you any treasures from the lands beyond the sea?  
My gallant ship is riding now at anchor in the bay!"



### Walk on the Sunny Side.

Thy sun shall no more go down;  
neither shall thy moon withdraw itself:  
for the Lord shall be thine everlasting Light.—Isa. 60: 20.

High in the distant sapphire way  
A cloud and a sunbeam met one day;  
Met as, indeed, might you and I,  
By chance, if we rode through the azure sky.

The cloud wore a saddened, a gloomy face,  
Quoth the sunbeam, all in a quiver of grace:  
"Why frown you on your daily way?  
Why look so sad when life's so gay?"

The sombre cloud to this quest replied:  
"It's easy for you to be satisfied;  
I'm born of rain, you're born of the sun,  
I needs must weep till the world is done."

"'Tis true," said the sunbeam, "that you must cry,  
While I must smile through the boundless sky;  
But there's never a sorrow that won't undo  
Through the smile of a friend, and I'll smile for you."

And, lo, as the sunbeam spoke, the frown  
On the face of the cloud was softening down;  
'Twas years ago, but each cloud you see  
Bears a silver lining for you and me.

We can all walk in the light if we choose; there is always a sunny side to the road of life, though too often we deliberately walk on the shadowed side. The outer sunshine may fail, troubles may be on every side, but the Light of the world has promised that those who follow Him shall not walk in darkness. He is the true Pillar of fire, leading the Church through a dark wilderness. His disciples are not left to grope their way painfully; though for a time their outer sky may be darkened so that the sun shall be no more their light by day, neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto them. Already their faces catch the glow of the City which has no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it; for the glory of GOD is their everlasting Light.

Some people are like an April day, very bright when there is nothing to worry them, but clouding over the moment any little vexation comes to ruffle their uncertain good-humor. The only way to keep always in the sunshine on a cloudy day is to live above the clouds. You may say that that is impossible—unless one could live on a high mountain or in a balloon—but, though the force of gravitation may keep the body low, the spirit can rise above circumstances. Those who keep their eyes fixed on the Sun of Righteousness walk with shining faces, reflecting as polished mirrors the glory of the Lord, and so near them brighter for all who come near them. Nothing can darken their sky, if they

So I kissed my darling Sailorman and watched him sail away!

"I am riding forth to battle," quoth the Warrior to me;  
"My charger's prancing at the gate, as you may plainly see.  
I am riding forth to glory, but I'll come again some day!"  
So I kissed my gallant Warrior and watched him ride away.

My sailor's far upon the sea, my warrior's in the fight,  
Yet both will nestle in my arms and hold me close to-night.  
For the soldier and the sailorman (be kind to them, O Fate!)  
Are just my merry little lads out swinging on the gate!  
—Hannah G. Fernald.

hold everything up to the light it is instantly transfigured. They can thank God for pain of mind and body, because they care more for the spiritual good that may be won through it than for present ease.

"We may forget Him in His gifts—  
We cannot well forget the Hand that holds  
And pierces us, and will not let us go,  
However much we strive from under it—  
The heavy pressure of a constant pain...  
Is it not God's own finger-tips,  
Laid on thee in a tender steadfastness?"

A difficulty or a strong temptation, held up to the light, is seen to be a grand opportunity for a victory, and it rouses all the love of fighting which lies latent in us all. With God on our side we can meet dangerous foes as fearlessly as David the stripling met Goliath the giant. The duties which press on us continually may be transfigured and transformed into opportunities of joyful service to a loved Master, and disappointments supply us with gifts to lay at His feet—it is a privilege to have the opportunity to submit our will to His and prove our love by a real sacrifice that costs something. If only our eyes are fixed on Him we cannot only accept whatever He sends submissively, but can even welcome with a smile that which hurts us most, though it may be a rainbow smile, caused by the sun shining through tears. Strange, but not impossible, is the command of our Master to those who are persecuted and hated and cast out by their fellow men, to "rejoice, and leap for joy." How soon we find that command being obeyed, when the apostles were beaten by the council and departed, "rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for His Name." And through all the centuries that have passed since then, the record of the noble army of martyrs is a record of triumphant joy—joy triumphing over pain.

"Mocked, imprisoned, stoned, tormented,  
Sawn asunder, slain with sword,  
They have conquered death and Satan  
By the might of CHRIST the LORD.  
Marching with Thy Cross their banner,  
They have triumphed following  
Thee, the Captain of salvation,  
Thee, their Saviour and their King;  
Gladly, Lord, with Thee they suffered;  
Gladly, Lord, with Thee they died,  
And by death to life immortal  
They were born and glorified."

We have no right to darken the atmosphere around us by continual fretting and fault-finding, by grumbling about the weather, about the meals, about the set of a new dress or the disagreeable manner of an acquaintance. We have no right to look like a thunder-cloud because the children are tiresome or someone else has taken possession of the "Farmer's Advocate." A person with an uncertain temper, who takes offence or gets irritable with the slightest amount of provocation, generally succeeds in making everyone about him

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Has he a family who share his interests and pleasures?  
Then why not send him the Farmer's Advocate for 1906 for a Christmas present? It will be a gift that he and his whole family will be sure to enjoy. Think about this, and send in your friend's name as soon as possible. You will be pleased, as well as your friend, with your choice of a Christmas gift.

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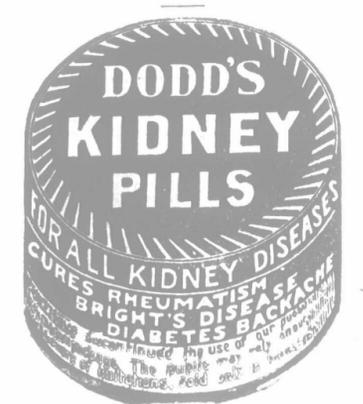
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comfortable. If you want to be voted a "bore and a nuisance," be particular to tell all your friends about your aches and pains and grievances; if you want to help the world a little, keep these little worries and troubles as far as possible to yourself.

Here is a little story out of my scrap-book:

A young girl once took a bunch of forlorn-looking asters to a suffering friend, one whose bright face and cheery voice showed that she was living in the light and was keeping her attention fixed on God rather than on her own pain.

"These are the very last of the season," the visitor declared, "I hunted and hunted!"

"Did you look on the south side of the hill?" asked the invalid. "I have always found them later than this every year."

The young girl went out to look, and returned with a big bunch which she had found on the sunny slope of the hill. "There," she said, "I'll put them in this pitcher, and you can pretend you are picking them for yourself."

"Then," said her friend brightly, "I should have to give up the memory of somebody who picked them for me."

"You wilful woman," said the girl slowly, "you will insist on living on the south side of life and getting every bit of sunshine there is."

And why shouldn't she? Why don't we all do the same? We may if we will form the habit of instinctively seeing the bright side of everything, then we can look up and honestly thank God at any hour of the day or night.

"Then work and pray, and don't give way

To every little sorrow,  
Bear bravely on, your troubles will  
Be lighter found to-morrow.  
'Tis not the grief that wounds us, but  
The way in which we take it;  
Then upward look, and bear in mind  
Our world is what we make it."

A philanthropist, who spent all his time in the midst of sin and misery, kept on his library table a ridiculous figure of a

laughing donkey. He said it reminded him that everything had its humorous side, and kept him from getting low-spirited. A photograph of a laughing child is a wonderfully cheering thing to keep on one's mantel-piece, for even pictured gladness is infectious. It is a real duty we owe to society to be as happy as possible, and happiness is not a weed that will grow luxuriantly without cultivation—we should take the trouble to plant and encourage it. We may not be able to alter the circumstances of life to suit us, but at least we can refuse to be made unhappy by them. Was it Sydney Smith who used to say to his daughter, "Pull up the blinds and glorify the room!" Let us always keep up the blinds of our souls, and let in all the sunshine there is—then the shabbiest dingiest room will be glorified and beautified.

A mother was once reproached for taking her two little boys out to see a street parade soon after the death of another child. "Did you not bury your baby lately?" asked an astonished neighbor.

"I have no right to bury my living children," the poor mother answered.

No one has a right to selfishly darken the lives of others with his personal sorrows—refusing to be comforted. To hug one's grief and deliberately shut the sunshine out of the home, because God has seen fit to take a loved one into His own special keeping, is to wrong and injure those who are left; it is to offer up the rest of the family on the altar of selfish (often called "sacred") grief. It is a victory worth winning to turn with steady determination from the contemplation of one's own troubles and become really interested in other people. The longer the battle is delayed the harder it is to win.

"The cost is but a trifle  
For a smile when all is well,  
But when the heart is heavy,  
Its cost no one can tell.  
'Tis well to practice sometimes  
A smile amidst the pain;  
Though great the cost, 'tis never lost—  
You cannot smile in vain."  
HOPE.

## Glengarry School Days.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.  
By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.  
CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

The Finch homestead was a model of finished neatness. Order was its law. Outside, the stables, barns, stacks, the very wood-piles evidenced that law. Within, the house and its belongings and affairs were perfect in their harmonious arrangement. The whole establishment, without and within, gave token of the unremitting care of one organizing mind, for, from dark to dark, while others might have their moments of rest and careless ease, "the little mother," as Billy Jack called her, was ever on guard, and all the machinery of house and farm moved smoothly and to purpose because of that un-sleeping care. She was last to bed and first to stir, and Billy Jack declared that she used to put the cats to sleep at night, and waken up the roosters in the morning. And through it all her face remained serene, and her voice flowed in quiet tones. Billy Jack adored her with all the might of his big heart and body. Thomas, slow of motion as of expression, found in her the center of his somewhat sluggish being. Jessac, the little dark-faced maiden of nine years, whose face was the very replica of her mother's, knew nothing in the world dearer, albeit in her daily little housewifely tasks she felt the gentle pressure of that steadfast mind and unyielding purpose. Her husband regarded her with a curious mingling of reverence and defiance, for Donald Finch was an obstinate man, with a man's love of authority, and a Scotchman's sense of his right to rule in his own house. But while he talked much about his authority, and made a great show of absolutism with his family, he was secretly conscious that another will than his

had really kept things moving about the farm, for he had long ago learned that his wife was always right, while he might often be wrong, and that, withal her soft words and gentle ways, hers was a will like steel. Besides the law of order, another law ruled in the Finch household—the law of work. The days were filled with work, for they each had their share to do, and bore the sole responsibility for its being well done. If the cows failed in their milk, or the fat cattle were not up to the mark, the father felt the reproach as his; to Billy Jack fell the care and handling of the horses; Thomas took charge of the pigs, and the getting of wood and water for the house; little Jessac had her daily task of "sorting the rooms," and when the days were too stormy or the snow too deep for school, she had in addition her stent of knitting or of winding the yarn for the weaver. To the mother fell all the rest. At the cooking and the cleaning, and the making and the mending, all fine arts with her, she diligently toiled from long before dawn till after all the rest were abed. But besides these and other daily household duties, there were, in their various seasons, the jam and jelly, the pumpkin and squash preserves, the butter-making and cheesemaking and more than all, the long, long work with the wool. Billy Jack used to say that the little mother followed that wool from the backs of her sheep to the backs of her family, and hated to let the weaver have his turn at it. What with the washing and the oiling of it, the carding and the spinning, the twisting and the winding,

(Continued on next page.)

# HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, he-ams with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaids' Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

**Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites.**  
write ALBERTS, 73 Farrington street, London, Eng. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Burke & Pa-ka, Hamilton, Ont.

## EASTERN DAIRY SCHOOL KINGSTON, ONT.

Long Course - Jan. 2nd to March 2nd  
Short Course - March 5th to March 23rd

A thoroughly modern, commodious and fully-equipped school building. A full course of lectures covering the different phases of dairying. A full and competent staff of instructors. For calendar write

**J. W. MITCHELL, Supt.,**  
KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Deep soil prairie wheat farms on crop payments, near elevators, at Yorkton, Rokeby and Saltcoats, Saskatchewan. Address: Iow, James Armstrong, 4 Richmond St. east, Toronto.

**KAMLOOPS, British Columbia**—Ranching and farming properties for sale in all parts of the interior. Write for lists to Martin Beattie, real estate Kamloops, B.C.

**WANTED—MEN**—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor-men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp. Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

**IMPROVED farms** for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

**HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.**  
To take charge of house and four children. Everything convenient; no milking. Permanent situation to suitable person. Richard Wilkin, Box 69, Harriston, Ont.

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

**THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS**  
W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. LACROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.  
CATALOG FREE

**Quickly-made Beef Tea.**—Pour three-quarters of a cup of cold water over half a pound of raw Hamburg steak. Allow it to stand ten minutes in a cool place, then set on the stove and let it cook slowly for ten minutes. Add a little salt, just before taking from the fire, and strain.

she never seemed to be done. And then, when it came back from the weaver in great webs of full-cloth and flannel and wins there was all the cutting, shaping and sewing, before the family could get it on their backs. True, the tailor was called to help, but though he declared he worked no place else as he worked at the Finch's, it was Billy Jack's openly expressed opinion that "he worked his jaw more than his needle, for at meal-times he gave his needle a rest."

But though Hughie, of course, knew nothing of this toiling and moiling, he was distinctly conscious of an air of tidiness and comfort and quiet, and was keenly alive to the fact that there was a splendid supper waiting him when he got in from the stables with the others, "hungry as a wild-cat," as Billy Jack expressed it. And that was a supper! Fried ribs of fresh pork, and hashed potatoes, hot and brown, followed by buckwheat pancakes, hot and brown, with maple syrup. There was tea for the father and mother with their oat cakes, but for the children no such luxury, only the choice of buttermilk or sweet milk. Hughie, it is true, was offered tea, but he promptly declined, for though he loved it well enough, it was sufficient reason for him that Thomas had none. It took, however, all the grace out of his declining, that Mr. Finch remarked in gruff pleasantry, "What would a boy want with tea?" The supper was a very solemn meal. They were all too busy to talk, at least so Hughie felt, and as for himself, he was only afraid lest the others should "push back" before he had satisfied the terrible craving within him.

After supper the books were taken, and in Gaelic, for though Donald Finch was perfectly able in English for business and ordinary affairs of life, when it came to the worship of God, he found that only in the ancient mother tongue could he "get liberty." As Hughie listened to the solemn reading, and then to the prayer that followed, though he could understand only a word now and again, he was greatly impressed with the rhythmic, solemn cadence of the voice, and as he glanced through his fingers at the old man's face, he was surprised to find how completely it had changed. It was no longer the face of the stern and stubborn autocrat, but of an earnest, humble, reverent man of God; and Hughie, looking at him, wondered if he would not be altogether nicer with his wife and boys after that prayer was done. He had yet to learn how obstinate and even hard a man can be and still have a great gift in prayer.

From the old man's face, Hughie's glance wandered to his wife's, and there was held fascinated. For the first time Hughie thought it was beautiful, and more than that, he was startled to find that it reminded him of his mother's. At once he closed his eyes, for he felt as if he had been prying where he had no right.

After the prayer was over they all drew about the polished kitchen stove with the open front, and set themselves to enjoy that hour which, more than any other, helps to weave into the memory the thoughts and feelings that in after days are associated with home. Old Donald drew forth his pipe, a pleased expectation upon his face, and after cutting enough tobacco from the black plug which he pulled from his trousers' pocket, he rolled it fine, with deliberation, and packed it carefully into his briar-root pipe, from which dangled a tin-cap; then drawing out some live coals from the fire, he with a quick motion picked one up, set it upon the top of the tobacco, and holding it there with his bare finger until Hughie was sure he would burn himself, puffed with hard, smacking puffs, but with a more comfortable expression than Hughie had yet seen him wear. Then, when it was fairly lit, he knocked off the coal, packed down the tobacco, put on the little tin cap, and sat back

in his covered arm-chair, and came as near beaming upon the world as ever he allowed himself to come.

"Here, Jessac," he said to the little dark-faced maiden slipping about the table under her mother's silent direction. Jessac glanced at her mother and hesitated. Then, apparently reading her mother's face, she said, "In a minute, da," and seizing the broom, which was much taller than herself, she began to brush up the crumbs about the table with amazing deftness. This task completed, and the crumbs being thrown into the pig's barrel which stood in the woodshed just outside the door, Jessac set her broom in the corner, hung up the dust-pan on its proper nail behind the stove, and then, running to her father, climbed up on his knee and snuggled down into his arms for an hour's luxurious laziness before the fire. Hughie gazed in amazement at her temerity, for Donald Finch was not a man to take liberties with; but as he gazed he wondered the more, for again the face of the stern old man was transformed.

"Be quiet now, lassie. Hear me now, I am telling you," he admonished the little girl in his arms, while there flowed over his face a look of half-shamed delight that seemed to fill up and smooth out all its severe lines.

Hughie was still gazing and wondering when the old man, catching his earnest, wide-open gaze, broke forth suddenly in a voice nearly jovial, "Well, lad, so you have taken up the school again. You will be having a fine time of it altogether."

The lad, startled more by the joviality of his manner than by the suddenness of his speech, hastily replied, "Indeed, we are not, then."

"What! what!" replied the old man, returning to his normal aspect of severity. "Do you not know that you have great privileges now?"

"Huh!" grunted Hughie. "If we had Archie Munro again."

"And what is wrong with the new man?"

"Oh, I don't know. He's not a bit nice. He's—"

"Too many rules," said Thomas, slowly.

"Aha!" said his father, with a note of triumph in his tone: "so that's it, is it? He will be bringing you to the mark, I warrant you. And indeed it's high time, for I doubt Archie Munro was just a little soft with you."

The old man's tone was aggravating enough, but his reference to the old master was too much for Hughie, and even Thomas was moved to words more than was his wont in his father's presence.

"He has too many rules," repeated Thomas stolidly, "and they will not be kept."

"And he is as proud as he can be," continued Hughie. "Comes along with his cane and his stand-up collar, and lifts his hat off to the big girls, and—and—och! he's just as stuck-up as anything!" Hughie's vocabulary was not equal to his contempt.

"There will not be much wrong with his cane in the Twentieth School, I dare say," went on the old man, grimly. "As for lifting his hat, it is time some of them were learning manners. When I was a boy we were made to mind our manners, I can tell you."

"So are we!" replied Hughie, hotly, "but we don't go showen off like that! And then himself and his rules!" Hughie's disgust was quite unutterable.

"Rules!" exclaimed the old man. "Ay, that is what is the trouble."

"Well," said Hughie, with a spice of mischief, "if Thomas is late for school he will have to bring a note of excuse."

"Very good indeed. And why should he be late at all?"

"And if anyone wants a pencil he can't ask for it unless he gets permission from the master."

(To be continued.)

**HAT BOOK**

"Stock Pointers" is a book that should be in the hands of every farmer, and every farmer can have it in his hands simply by sending his name and address to the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada.

This is an opportunity greater than you know of. The book is valuable, and is full of interesting and instructive reading matter. It contains a number of good pictures of Canadian prizewinning stock. Stock that captured honors at the World's Fair and at the great Canadian shows. There are letters in "Stock Pointers" from the owners and feeders of these animals which add greatly to its value. If you turn this offer down, you deprive yourself of much valuable information. Just now is the time. Send your name and address to the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada, and mention this paper, and you will receive "Stock Pointers" by return mail.—Advt.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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

**BARRED ROCK** cockerels at low prices, combined with quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

**BARRED ROCK** cockerels for sale. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars. S. S. Garland, Pinkerton, Ont.

**BEST ONLY**—Barred Rock cockerels; will cheerfully give references of any that's purchased. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. A. E. Donaghy, Colborne.

**COCKEREL-BRED** Brown Leghorn females—genuine ones—the product of exhibition males; \$1.15 and \$2. W. J. Player, Galt.

**FOR SALE**—Fine White Wyandottes, two dollars a pair (Hawkin's strain). Emerson Tufts, Welland, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Barred Rock, Buff Orpington White and Silver-laced Wyandotte cocks and pullets. One to Three Dollars each. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Large, well-grown Narragansett turkeys; prizewinners. W. Baldwin, Colchester, Ontario.

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

**QUALITY COUNTS**—We have it in Barred Rocks, cockerels, two to three dollars each before the New Year. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, Ontario.

**WHY PAY** big price for stock-food? Poultry food Formula to make your own for 2¢ cents per lb. Has leading sale in Canada to-day. Apply Toronto Formula Co., 799 King St., West.

**Spilled Grease**—When grease is spilled on the kitchen floor or table, immediately pour cold water over it. By so doing it will harden instead of sinking into the pores of the wood, and can be easily removed.

**WAS SENT HOME AS INCURABLE**

**Then Jos. Boone Found Health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

**He was Unable to Work for Seven Years Before He Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.**

Cottel's Cove, Nfld., Dec. 11th.—(Special).—The days of miracles are past, but the cure of Joseph Boone, of this place, almost ranks with the sensational cures of the earlier ages.

Mr. Boone had been ailing for eight years, seven of which he was unable to work from the effects of Backache and Kidney Complaint. He was all aches and pains.

He was treated by several doctors, and after seven months in the hospital was sent home as incurable. It was there that reading of cures in the newspapers led him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. It took twenty-one boxes to cure him, but to-day he is strong and well and hard at work lobster fishing.

People here have learned that if the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. W. H. Wallace, Mount Forest, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: "We have a fine lot of calves this year of the blocky type. Though not fat, they are all in good growing trim. Prince Charlie has proved a capital sire. We have also some of Roan Robin's calves. We are offering all at very reasonable prices."

The pair of Ayrshires illustrated on another page in this paper are the property of Mr. N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont., who writes: "The bull, Dairyman of Glenora 13475, was winner of second prize at London and first at five other fairs in 1905; and the cow, Barton Princess 9278, winner of seven first prizes, three of which were given for best dairy cow, any age, or breed—Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires and grades of different breeds competing."

**DEATH OF JOHN R. PAGE.**

The death of Mr. John R. Page, at Sennett, N. Y., November 20th, at the advanced age of 84 years and 5 months, recalls the Shorthorn boom of the seventies of last century, when Mr. Page, as auctioneer, officiated at many sensational sales in the United States and Canada. It was he who sold the Dukes and Duchesses at New York Mills for Mr. Samuel Campbell in 1873, when Richard Gibson was manager of the herd, and when a cow was sold for \$40,600, and others for \$20,000 to \$30,000 each. Mr. Page was an animal artist as well as an auctioneer, and the early volumes of the Canadian Herdbook contain many specimens of his work.

Mr. J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa, Secretary and Registrar for the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, writes: "The fourth issue of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record for 1905 will be sent out to members in January, just before the annual meeting of the association. It is important that this final Record of the year be as full as possible, and in order to make it so, all pedigrees for it should be sent in before the end of December. If this is done there is no reason why a good exchange of stock should not be expected. Each breeder of pure-bred swine should record the pedigrees of his animals in the Canadian National Records, for the following reasons: First, it strengthens the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association financially, making possible larger donations for prizes, thus encouraging the smaller breeders to exhibit, and creating a greater demand for pure-bred swine. Second, it will enable swine so recorded to be shipped at half the regular rates over all Canadian railways."

**TRADE TOPIC.**

**A GREAT TONIC.**—At this season of the year everyone should give his physical self a thorough examination so as to know exactly if one is in sound condition, or if it is necessary to guard against the serious results which always follow careless treatment of small ills. Many times all that is needed to prevent disastrous sickness is to take a tonic in time, before the ailment spreads beyond cure. You owe it to yourself and your family to keep in the best possible state of health. A tonic which will keep you in that condition, and repair and cure existing ills, is Psychine, which has been on the market for twenty-five years. This remedy has been given another name, not by Dr. J. A. Slocum, the famous discoverer of it, but by immense numbers of people all over Canada whom it has restored to health, who have written to Dr. Slocum, calling it the "greatest of all tonics." The writer of this has seen some of these letters, in which the happy beneficiaries of its wonderful remedial powers have told Dr. Slocum what remarkable changes Psychine brought about. Ask your druggist about Psychine, and read the advertisements of it in this journal to learn of the illnesses it treats most effectively. Or better still, if you or any of your family needs a good tonic, write to Dr. Slocum, Toronto, for fuller information.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
Veterinary.

TETANUS.

Horse has lost control of his fore limbs. The muscles of neck, breast and shoulders are drawn as hard as a board, and his breast appears to be caved in. His fore feet cross each other when he moves, and he trips and falls. He suffers terrible agony. T. A., W. B.

Ans.—The symptoms given indicate tetanus, and if this diagnosis be correct, he will be either dead or better before you see this. If he is still alive, give him a purgative ball of 8 drams aloes and two drams ginger, and follow up with 2 drams solid extract of belladonna twice daily, and keep him in a box stall without exercise. V.

LAME COLT.

Yearling colt became suddenly lame two months ago. The leg swelled, and is still swollen, especially the hock; the lymphatics are quite tender. We have purged and fomented, as advised by our veterinarian. T. J. M.

Ans.—This is a stubborn case of lymphangitis. As you have purged him already it will not be necessary to do so again. Feed lightly on easily-digested food, and give 20 grains iodide of potash in his food night and morning. If he loses appetite reduce the dose to 15 grains. Continue bathing the lymphatics and hock with hot water frequently, and after bathing rub well with camphorated liniment. When the soreness disappears, if the hock remains large, blister it repeatedly in the ordinary manner so often described in these columns. Keep him quiet until soreness disappears. V.

LYMPHANGITIS, ETC.

1. Mare has a bad hind leg. It seems sore on the inside, and is swollen up to her thigh.

2. Give a good blood purifier for a horse, and how to give.

3. What is a good remedy for cleaning a horse out? I mean to keep them in good condition. A. M.

Ans.—1. Your mare has lymphangitis. Give a brisk purgative of 8 drams Barbadoes aloes and 2 drams ginger; follow up with 3 drams nitrate of potash twice daily; bathe the leg long and often with hot water, and after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniment; keep comfortable, and exclude from drafts. Do not exercise, until the soreness and lameness have disappeared. Cases of this kind require prompt and energetic treatment, else there will be a tendency to a chronically-enlarged leg.

2. Take 3 ozs. sulphate of iron, 3 ozs. nitrate of potash, 2 ozs. gentian, and 4 ozs. arsenic; mix, and make into 24 powders, and give one every night in damp food.

3. A purgative, such as is recommended in question 1, is the best for a horse. Medicines are not required to keep a horse in good condition, and should be given only when there is some disease. It is a great mistake to give drugs, condition powders, etc., unless the animal is unhealthy. V.

Miscellaneous.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

1. What breed of horses did the Percheron horse originate from? Have they any connection with the Belgians?

2. Are the blacks and grays two distinct breeds, being bred separately in France to perpetuate their colors, or are they the same blooded horse, bred and registered together? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The Percheron is an ancient French breed. In Vol. 1 of the American Studbook, it is stated that "the little history that can be found touching this breed definitely points to an Eastern origin." Some French authorities date its beginning as far back as 732, when France was invaded by the Saracens. The compiler of the Percheron Studbook of France traces, definitely, a large proportion of the most noted Percheron horses of modern times to the gray Arabian Gallipoli. There is, however, every reason to believe that the breed derived its size originally from the large black horse breed of Flanders. There is nothing in their history to indicate any connection with the Belgians.

2. No; they are bred together in France. It is a question of mating dark-colored parents to produce dark

colors to suit the fashion or demand of the times, and their history indicates that they come honestly by either color.

EXECUTORS' REMUNERATION.

How much per cent. are executors each allowed in Ontario for settling up an estate, there being three executors? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There is no fixed percentage. The judge of the Surrogate Court will allow the executors—every one of them—when they come to pass their accounts, whatever he may consider reasonable.

SHEEP REGISTERS.

What are the requirements for registering Shropshire and Oxford Down sheep? Is there an association in Canada for either, or just an American? What are the secretaries' addresses for each of the above breeders' associations? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There are, as yet, no organized breed associations for sheep in Canada, and no authorized registers. It is expected that such societies will be organized under the Dominion National Record Association and that registers for

sheep will be opened. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Indiana, is Secretary of the American Shropshire Record, and W. A. Shefer, Hamilton, Ohio, of the American Oxford Down Record.

TO MARK AGE OF FOWL.

Please give any good plan (other than 1499) for marking age of fowls when both is all one color, as White Plymouth Rocks. A READER.

Ans.—White leg bands may be used for this purpose, and may be procured from dealers in poultry supplies.

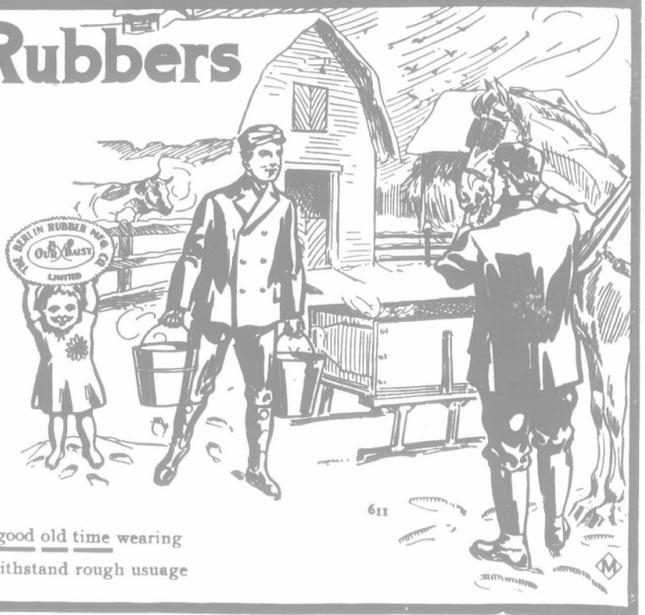
Our Daisy Rubbers

Are adapted for all descriptions of farm and heavy work

Warm and comfortable on the feet

High enough to keep legs dry

Make winter barnyard choring a delight



Made with all the good old time wearing quality, they will withstand rough usage

Send 5 Cents for the Big Christmas Number

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SMITH'S MAGAZINE contains more pages of interesting articles, stories, serials and illustrations than any other magazine published at any price.

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We are proud of our magazine—we are proud of its name and we want all the Smiths and everybody else to see it.

If Your Name is Smith We Will Send It FREE

This country is composed of the Smiths and the friends of the Smiths, and just as a Christmas offer we are going to send it to the Smiths free, and to their friends we will send it for half price—five cents.

We are making this offer in order to bring SMITH'S MAGAZINE to everyone's notice. It is a magazine for the home, with an interest for everyone.

This number tells the girls how to get their Christmas things at a moderate cost. The fashion department is unusually large and fully illustrated. Each month there will be a contribution by Charles Battell Loomis that you will watch for eagerly. In addition there are short stories, serials, poems, jokes and many articles of special interest.

If your name is Smith send us your address—if not, send 5 cents in stamps and we will mail you a copy.

SMITH PUBLISHING HOUSE, 79-89 Seventh Ave., New York.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CLYDE STALLION NUMBERS.

Will you please give me the numbers of the two imported Clydesdale stallions, Silver Pure and Mackinnon?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Silver Pure [3015] (4015); Mackinnon [312] (5196).

SUGAR-BEET PULP.

Where is the nearest sugar-beet pulp manufactured (outside of Berlin)?

D. McI.

Ans.—The only sugar-beet factories in Ontario are at Berlin and Wallaceburg. Address the latter, the Wallaceburg Sugar Co., Ltd.

DAUBENEY OATS.

Where could I get some Daubenev seed oats?

J. E.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—Write to the seedsmen who advertise every spring in the "Farmer's Advocate." Farmers having the variety for sale could do a profitable business by using our advertising columns.

DITCHING MACHINES.

Please answer through "Farmer's Advocate," giving information of any firm that are building ditching machines.

W. W.

Ans.—Manufacturers of ditching machines should take note of this inquiry, as we have no doubt there are many other farmers looking for some such implement.

TREATING TREES FOR INSECTS AND FUNGUS.

I herewith send you order for \$1.50 to pay my subscription for the year 1906. We find the "Farmer's Advocate" both instructive and entertaining. I take the liberty to ask your opinion on the merits of enclosed sheet. The agent stated that the City Council of London were having all the shade trees in the city treated by the process. Is this correct?

S. C.

Ans.—It is not correct. The Park Commissioner informs us that the city authorities are not quite fools enough to be humbugged into thinking they could destroy insects by putting stuff into holes in the trunks of trees. "Why," said he, "if it were possible to get enough poison into the circulation to kill the pests in that way, you would kill the tree itself. What's more," he said, "we were never asked to try the alleged remedy, and if we had been, the agent would have soon found out what we thought of such a scheme."

FALL PLOWING.

In the spring of 1905 I rented farm for one year to B and C (father and son). On this place, part of the plowing had been done the fall before (1904). There were no writings between us, although I mentioned to them, and told tenant to get the forms when he went to town. This he failed to do, and said afterward that it would not be necessary, as what they agreed to do they would do. Since harvest, I have mentioned the plowing at various times to C when we were together, and as the season went on they did not plow any. I went to B and said, "What about the plowing?" He says that plowing was never mentioned, and that I must have misunderstood the deal. I maintained that it was mentioned and gave time and place; after which he called his son over, and asked him if he understood that they were to do the plowing. The son then said that they had never agreed to do the plowing. As I have no witness, would I have any show in a claim for damages, as they refused to plow a furrow, but never said anything until after it got too late to plow. C could not have misunderstood me when I mentioned it after harvest, as I offered to pay for whatever they plowed over and above the amount. They received the benefit of this, and it is customary in this part to leave as much plowed as you get. Have I a case? The son is of age.

Ont.

PLOWBOY.

Ans.—Yes, but you would probably have considerable difficulty in respect of the matter of evidence; that is to say, you certainly have a case, but might not be able to establish it to the satisfaction of a court.

DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY



THE SETTING HEN—Her failures have discouraged many a poultry raiser.

You can make money raising chicks in the right way—lots of it.

No one doubts that there is money in raising chickens with a good incubator and brooder.

Users of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder have all made money. If you still cling to the old idea that you can successfully run a poultry business using the hen as a hatcher, we would like to reason with you.

In the first place, we can prove to you that your actual cash loss in eggs, which the 20 hens should lay during the time you keep them hatching and brooding, will be enough to pay for a Chatham Incubator and Brooder in five or six hatches, to say nothing whatever of the larger and better results obtained by the use of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

If you allow a hen to set, you lose at least eight weeks of laying (three weeks hatching and five weeks taking care of the chickens), or say in the eight weeks she would lay at least three dozen eggs. Let the Chatham Incubator on the hatching, while the hen goes on laying eggs.

Our No. 3 Incubator will hatch as many eggs as twenty setting hens, and do it better. Now, here is a question in arithmetic:—

If you keep 20 hens from laying for 8 weeks, how much cash do you lose if each hen would have laid 3 dozen eggs, and eggs are worth 15 cents per dozen? Ans.—\$9.00.

Therefore, when the Chatham Incubator is hatching the number of eggs that twenty hens would hatch, it is really earning in cash for you \$9.00, besides producing for your profit chicks by the wholesale, and being ready to do the same thing over again the moment each hatch is off.

Don't you think, therefore, that it pays to keep the hens laying and let the Chatham Incubator do the hatching?

There are many other reasons why the Chatham Incubator and Brooder outclasses the setting hen.

The hen sets when she is ready. The Chatham Incubator is always ready. By planning to take off a hatch at the right time, you may have plenty of broilers to sell when broilers are scarce and prices at the top notch. If you depend on the hen, your chicks will grow to broilers just when every other hen's chicks are being marketed, and when the price is not so stiff.

The hen is a careless mother, often leading her chicks amongst wet grass, bushes, and in places where rats can confiscate her young.

The Chatham Brooder behaves itself, is a perfect mother and very rarely loses a chick, and is not infested with lice.

Altogether, there is absolutely no reasonable reason for continuing the use of a hen as a hatcher and every reason why you should have a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We are making a very special offer, which it will pay you to investigate.

Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising.

Of course, if you have lots of room, so much the better, but many a man and woman are carrying on a successful and profitable poultry business in a small city or town lot. Anyone with a fair sized stable or shed and a small yard can raise poultry profitably.

But to make money quickly, you must get away from the old idea of trying to do business with setting hens as hatchers. You must get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

To enable everybody to get a fair start in the right way in the poultry business, we make a very special offer which it is worth your while to investigate.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Halifax, Chatham. Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Dept. No. 1, CHATHAM, CANADA

Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

TURKEYS! 147 BRONZE TURKEYS

Were shown at Winter Fair, Guelph, the past three years (Dec., '02, '03, '04), for which 18 first prizes were offered. Result: Bell wins 12 firsts; three other exhibitors, 2 firsts each. I bred all my winners. Stock for sale.

W. J. BELL - - - Angus, Ontario.

If You Want to Buy or Sell a Farm Try an "Ad." in Our "Want and For Sale Column." Always Sure to Bring Results. Address: Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has created a New Era in Poultry Raising.

The setting Hen as a Hatcher has been proven a Commercial Failure.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has always proved a Money Maker.

A Light, Pleasant and Profitable Business for Women

Many women are to-day making an independent living and putting by money every month raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator.

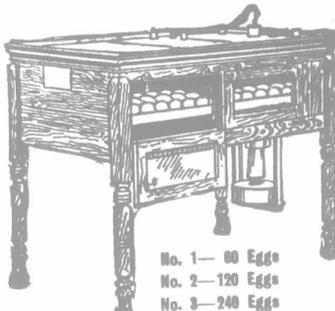
Any woman with a little leisure time at her disposal can, without any previous experience or without a cent of cash, begin the poultry business and make money right from the start.

Perhaps you have a friend who is doing so. If not, we can give you the names of many who started with much misgiving only to be surprised by the ease and rapidity with which the profits came to them.

Of course, success depends on getting a right start. You must begin right. You can never make any considerable money as a poultry raiser with hens as hatchers. You must have a good incubator and brooder, but this means in the ordinary way an investment which, perhaps you are not prepared to make just now, and this is just where our special offer comes in.

If you are in earnest, we will set you up in the poultry business without a cent of cash down. If we were not sure that the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is the best and that with it and a reasonable amount of effort on your part you are sure to make money, we would not make the special offer below.

WE WILL SHIP NOW TO YOUR STATION FREIGHT PREPAID A CHATHAM INCUBATOR and BROODER You Pay us no Cash Till After 1906 Harvest



No. 1—60 Eggs No. 2—120 Eggs No. 3—240 Eggs

THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR—Its success has encouraged many to make more money than they ever thought possible out of chicks.

Every Farmer Should Raise Poultry

Almost every farmer "keeps hens," but, while he knows that there is a certain amount of profit in the business, even when letting it take care of itself, few farmers are aware of how much they are losing every year by not getting into the poultry business in such a way as to make real money out of it.

The setting hen as a hatcher will never be a commercial success. Her business is to lay eggs and she should be kept at it. The only way to raise chicks for profit is to begin right, by installing a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. With such a machine you can begin hatching on a large scale at any time.

You can only get one crop off your fields in a year, but with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and ordinary attention, you can raise chickens from early Spring until Winter and have a crop every month. Think of it!

Quite a few farmers have discovered that there is money in the poultry business and have found this branch of farming so profitable that they have installed several Chatham Incubators and Brooders after trying the first.

Perhaps you think that it requires a great deal of time or a great deal of technical knowledge to raise chickens with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. If so, you are greatly mistaken. Your wife or daughter can attend to the machine and look after the chickens without interfering with their regular household duties.

The market is always good and prices are never low. The demand is always in excess of the supply and at certain times of the year you can practically get any price you care to ask for good broilers. With a Chatham Incubator and Brooder you can start hatching at the right time to bring the chickens to marketable broilers when the supply is very low and the prices accordingly high. This you could never do with hens as hatchers.

We know that there is money in the poultry business for every farmer who will go about it right. All you have to do is to get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and start it. But perhaps you are not prepared just now to spend the money. This is why we make the special offer.

IS THIS FAIR?

We know there is money in raising chickens. We know the Chatham Incubator and Brooder has no equal.

We know that with any reasonable effort on your part, you cannot but make money out of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We know that we made a similar offer last year and that in every case the payments were met cheerfully and promptly, and that in many cases money was accompanied by letters expressing satisfaction.

Therefore, we have no hesitation in making this proposition to every honest, earnest man or woman who may wish to add to their yearly profits with a small expenditure of time and money.

This really means that we will set you up in the poultry business so that you can make money right from the start, without asking for a single cent from you until after 1906 harvest.

If we knew of a fairer offer, we would make it. Write us a post card with your name and address, and we will send you full particulars, as well as our beautifully illustrated book, "How to make money out of chicks." Write to-day to Chatham.

Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal.

Alex Douglass, St. Mary's, Ont.

75 Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Bred from imported prizewinning stock. Beautiful feathers and heavy weight. T. HARDY SHORE, Glanworth, Ont

Advertise in the Advocate

Canadian Poultry Grit

Poultrymen who have tried this grit recommend it highly. It is the best in the market; possesses great shell-producing qualities, and keeps the hens healthy and robust. Supplied by

Alex Douglass, St. Mary's, Ont.

75 Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Bred from imported prizewinning stock. Beautiful feathers and heavy weight. T. HARDY SHORE, Glanworth, Ont

Advertise in the Advocate

# C. P. R. LANDS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 12,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Western Canada. Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia lands generally from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. South-western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta lands, \$3.50 to \$8 per acre. Ranching lands generally \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan lands generally \$6 to \$8 per acre.



Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assiniboia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

**\$6 LANDS:** 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$143.80, a payment of \$48.98 interest at end of the first year, and nine equal installments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent., annually thereafter. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

**DISCOUNT FOR CASH:** If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

FOR MAPS AND FULL  
PARTICULARS APPLY TO

**F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner,  
WINNIPEG.**

## GOSSIP.

Huron County, Ontario, is noted for its fine farms and farm buildings, and among these Fairview Stock Farm, owned by Mr. Jas. Cowan, located about one-half mile from the thriving town of Seaforth, is admirably situated for stock breeding. In making a start in Short-horn breeding, Mr. Cowan acted wisely, in buying stock that combined both quality and good breeding.

Among the choicest cows in the herd is Celia 10th (imp.), a thick, low-set, even-fleshed cow, by the Duthie-bred bull, Proud Star, tracing to Star of Morning. To prove that this cow is a good breeder, we would say she is the dam of Hot Scotch, the champion Shorthorn bull at the Western Fair, London, 1905. She is now nursing a promising b. c., by Trumpeter (imp.), a Watson-bred bull, that is likely to make a good one.

Lady Jane (imp.), bred by A. Campbell, Deystone, Scotland, is by the noted sire, Count Amaranth, and she has for a grandsire Clan Alpine. She is the right stamp to produce good ones; a look over her last two offsprings will satisfy anyone that she is doing this. Her 16-months-old bull is by Trumpeter (imp.), and is both large and well put up; good enough to head any herd. Maggie, a two-year-old heifer, from above dam, and by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), is going to finish up right. Among the heifers, several of which were bred by H. Cargill & Son, is a Roan Lady, by Merchantman (imp.), a Duthie-bred bull, and Scottish Beauty 3rd, by Lord Mistletoe (imp.), bred by Mr. Duthie, dam Scotch Beauty 2nd (imp.). This heifer won third place at Seaforth in a strong class. Anyone at all acquainted with Scotch sires will see that this bunch of females combine some of the best breeding it is possible to get. Mr. Cowan has lately invested in a young bull of rare breeding to cross upon them, in Golden Emir, a worthy son of the great Golden Drop Victor (imp.), by Nonpareil Victor; dam Emma 35th, of the Marr family of that name. We look for this young bull to produce something choice. He is in quite ordinary flesh, but shows a thick loin, a long quarter and deep flank, along with

**We have taken over the business of MESSRS. W. BEATH & SON, of Columbus, and will manufacture and sell the BEATH FEED and LITTER CARRIER in connection with our other labor-saving devices for farmers. If you desire to keep the boys on the farm, we can help you by making their hard work easy. Ask for our booklet, "Labor-Savers for Farmers."**

**METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., P eston, Ont.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Stable Conveniences, Metal Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, etc.**

the other qualifications that go to make up a good representative. Herds that produce champion winners are scarce, but here's one.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### BONE SPAVIN.

Horse has a jack spavin coming on. What is the best treatment? He is not much lame yet, only on the start, and only about two steps then. J. D. H.

Ans.—Before treating it would be just as well to make sure of your diagnosis, by applying the spavin test. Flex the hock lightly by lifting the limb up and

holding it close to the body for a few minutes. Then let the foot down and trot the animal off smartly. If the lameness is due to spavin it will be much more pronounced after giving this test. The best treatment for bone or "jack" spavin is to fire and blister. Have it done by a competent veterinarian.

#### ITCHING SKIN.

What is the cause of fattening legs scratching themselves? They are fed on pulped beets and barley and oats chopped. Can see no lice. Fattening cattle same. G. S.

Ans.—There may be chicken lice or mites working, which are hardly visible, or it may be due to impurity of blood.

We would advise giving sulphur in their food (in moderation) for cleansing the blood, but be careful to avoid leaving them out in rain or stormy weather. Would also wash with a solution of Zenoleum or other coal-tar preparation.

#### SPEEDY CUT.

Horse's knee and cannon are swollen. They were the same last spring, but the swelling almost disappeared. Would heavy drawing or driving on icy roads cause it? S. D.

Ans.—The horse has struck his knee with the opposite foot. This is called speedy cut. Driving on icy roads would tend to cause the accident in a horse predisposed. It is probable there is an abscess at the seat of injury, and if so, it must be lanced, and the cavity injected twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or other antiseptic until healed. It would be wise to get a veterinarian to operate. If no abscess is present, bathe well with hot water three times daily, and after bathing rub well with camphorated liniment. If a swelling remains after inflammatory action ceases, apply a blister. V.

#### LEGS STOCK.

1. My horse's legs stock when standing in the stable. I feed timothy hay, and two quarts of oat chop, and when working, three quarts.

2. What can I do to make horse's mane stouter? C. C. K.

Ans.—1. Feed bran only for 12 hours, then give each a purgative ball of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed on bran until purgation commences. When the bowels regain their normal condition, give regular exercise, and give 1 dram iodide of potash night and morning to each for ten days; then cease giving for a week, and repeat, if necessary. Hand rub and bandage the legs, leaving the bandages on two or three hours each time.

2. The growth of hair can be stimulated to a limited extent by rubbing well about once weekly with an ointment composed of 1 dram cantharides mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. V.

# J.P. CLINTON & Co.

Edmonton, - - Alberta

## REAL-ESTATE & FINANCIAL AGENTS

Estates Managed for Non-Residents.

We have lengthy lists of choice improved and wild lands in the Edmonton and Vermilion Valley districts that are rapidly rising in value with the advent of railways into Central Alberta. Many of these lands are situated near new C. N. R. town-sites. Money invested now will double in a few years.

Whole section, partly improved, all fenced; twelve miles east of Edmonton; close to church and school; also two miles from station on line of the G. T. P. Railway. Spring creek runs across farm. An ideal section for mixed farming. No better in Alberta. **\$23.00 per acre.** Easy terms of payment.

Reference: Imperial or Montreal Bank.

"Careful Attention to Business," our motto.

Correspondence solicited. We will mail lists to any address.

## It's no longer an Experiment BUT A POSITIVE FACT

Which has been proven by the best Stock Raisers. See what they say about

### WORTHINGTON'S STOCK TONIC.

GENTLEMEN.—We have used your Stock Food with much success. We find it especially good for animals out of condition or for horses that are not working.

Yours truly, R. A. & J. A. WATT.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO FEED

### Worthington's Stock Tonic

COSTS LESS THAN HALF ANY OTHER STOCK TONIC. If your dealer cannot supply you, let us send a mail direct. Freight prepaid on 50 pounds of Tonic. PRICE: 25 LB. PAILS, \$1.50; 50 LB. PAILS, \$2.75, AND 50c. BOXES.

MANUFACTURED BY

### BOGARDUS & CO., Chemists, GUELPH.



## INNIS & PROUSE

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

INNIS & PROUSE, Woodstock and Ingersoll.

### New Route to Southern California.

The opening of traffic of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, known as the Salt Lake Route, between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, makes available a most desirable short line to Southern California. This will doubtless be of great interest to the ever-increasing number of people who journey each winter to this sunny clime.

In anticipation of a large volume of this class of traffic, a handsome equipment of modern vestibuled trains has been placed in service in connection with the Overland Limited train of Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line, the most luxurious train in the world. This forms a new and interesting route by which first-class tourist travel can reach the sunshine and flowers of Southern California, travelling on fast schedules and in luxurious comfort. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto.

### CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

### British Columbia Farms.

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

### The Settlers' Association,

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### Tuttle's Elixir

cures nearly all common horse ailments. When we say cure, and it fails, \$100 reward. Never claimed yet. Get free "Veterinary Experience," 100 pages. Makes you master of horse ailments and diseases. Write for copy.

Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Lyman Knox Sons, Montreal and Toronto. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.



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. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it, or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

# GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE," CLAREMONT

## HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### ABORTION.

Sow was bred on Sept. 25th. On Nov. 29th I noticed a substance resembling a part of a pig hanging from her. On removal it was found to be partly decomposed, and about ten inches long.

L. L. P.

Ans.—There is little doubt the substance mentioned was an aborted fetus. It would have been good practice to have given her about ½ oz. laudanum and kept her as quiet as possible, to prevent abortion of the remainder of the litter. Nothing can be done now; she may and may not have aborted all. It is impossible to say what caused the accident.

#### TUMOR IN THROAT.

Bull has loose lump, about the size of a man's fist, in his throat. W. J.

Ans.—This is probably an enlarged thyroid gland, and can be reduced by injecting into its substance, two or three times at intervals of three weeks, about 2 drams tincture of iodine. To do this, it is necessary to have a hypodermic syringe, and it would be well to employ a veterinarian to operate. The daily application of compound iodine ointment will probably reduce it in time. It may be an actinomycotic or other tumor, and, if so, it should be carefully dissected out. As you value the animal highly, I would advise you to call your veterinarian in.

#### CHRONIC COUGH AND NASAL DISCHARGE

Mare caught cold last spring, and she coughs occasionally ever since, and when she puts her head down, she discharges from the nostrils quite freely. When she is not working, her legs swell, and her hair is dry and staring. G. G.

Ans.—I am afraid her lungs are affected, and she will probably develop heaves, notwithstanding treatment. Give her every morning a ball composed of 2 drams each of powdered opium and solid extract of belladonna, 30 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor, mixed with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. For the swelling of her legs give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 2 drams nitrate of potash night and morning; feed lightly, and give regular exercise.

#### ERYTHEMA.

1. Four-year-old Clydesdale gelding has stocked in his legs since plowing ceased. His legs have got quite scrufty and greasy, and the skin on his flank is breaking out.

2. Give a good blister for a spavin, and how to apply it.

3. What is the best way to feed a horse with poor teeth? H. H.

Ans.—1. Heavy horses, with beefy legs, with coarse hair, are predisposed to erythema, and it is almost impossible to keep them right. Purge with 10 drams Barbadoes aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 2 ozs. Fowler's solution night and morning every alternate week for three times. Dress his legs with a lotion composed of 1 oz. each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and ¼ oz. carbolic acid to a quart of water. Dress three times daily. Feed very little grain, and exercise daily.

2. Two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off; tie his head so that he cannot bite the parts; rub well with the blister daily for two applications, and wash off the third day, and apply sweet oil; let his head down now, and oil every day until the scale comes off.

3. Get his teeth dressed by your veterinarian, and if they are in such a state that they cannot be improved much, feed on crushed oats and bran mixed with cut hay.

### HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, most reliable remedy ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

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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.

### THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Whoose, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

### ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister. No hair gone and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book \$1.00 delivered. Cures Gout, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Etc. Book free. Made only by W. F. Young, P.O. F., 73 Northmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

### Shire, Percheron, Clyde, Belgian,

Standard-bred and Coach Horses,

also SPANISH-BRED JACKS, for Sale.



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 38, Kincardine, Ont.

### NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES

and HACKNEY STALLIONS,

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

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.

### IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Also Hackney Stallions for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

My motto: "The Best is None too Good." Imported and home-bred Clydesdale and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

A choice lot of reg. fillies and Shorthorn calves to choose from. Our stock exhibited have won the highest honors at the largest shows in America.

WESTON P.O., C.P.R. and G.T.R., 10 miles west Toronto. Telephone at house and farm.

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### WATCH FOR MR. THOS. MERCER'S

new importation of Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, on his return in January from Scotland. Address:

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

### Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by Imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to

W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.

**Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm**

Bushnell, Illinois,

Include in their exhibit at the International Show, Dec. 16th, the largest and best selection of **Shire Stallions** ever exhibited by one firm in the United States. Also a select lot of high-stepping **Hackney** and weighty **Percheron Stallions**, strictly high-class and for sale. Each one a show horse and fit to head the best stud of pure-bred mares in the United States. Don't fail to see them and make yourself acquainted with the Trumans, who have been in the business 28 years, and won 75% of the prizes on imported Shire Stallions and Mares at the past four Internationals.

Importations July 11, Sept. 12 and Nov. 10 this year.

BRANCHES: LONDON, ONTARIO, and MOSCOW, IDAHO.

**TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM**

Bushnell, Illinois.



**25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions**

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1906, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

**Hackneys and Clydesdales**



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices write:

T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.



**NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions**

Just arrived from Scotland. Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.



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

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

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

**GOSSIP.**

Glenavon Stock Farm, the property of W. B. Roberts, Sparta, Ont., is located a few miles from Lake Erie. Mr. Roberts having a natural liking for pure-bred stock, got his liking intensified while attending the O. A. C., Guelph, since which time both Shorthorns and Berkshires of the most approved type have been kept. The Shorthorns are headed by Stately Hero =55321=, sire Lord Chesterfield =40610=, dam Aurelia 3rd, by Royal McGregor =29026=. The cows in the herd are now in call to this bull, and some good youngsters are anxiously looked for. The Berkshires are headed by Hero of All 12280, bred by Mr. McEwen, of Kertch. Mr. Roberts has still another string to his bow, viz., the breeding of seed corn, which is a very interesting study, and seems to be well understood by himself, who has done considerable business in the seed-corn line the past few seasons. A new house, nearing completion, causes the writer to surmise that still another string is likely to be added, and we should not be surprised if, ere this goes to press, the genial proprietor has taken unto himself a wife; if so, best wishes, W. B.

**HORSE TRADE GOOD.**

Mechanical improvements have not yet put the horse out of business, and there are not any immediate prospects that such a calamity will happen. The fact that trolley cars have supplanted equine power in the cities, and thousands of business men have taken to the auto, seems to have lessened the demand for horses not a particle. If you believe it has, just walk into the "bull-ring" at the Chicago Stock-yards some day and see what you would have to pay for a good horse. It makes no particular difference whether he is a drafter, a driver or an expresser. All good horses are selling high, and this is not because they have been especially scarce, either, for receipts have been comparatively heavy all year, and this year's supply will greatly exceed any previous year in the history of the business at the Yards, arrivals for eleven months being 121,339, which is more than received in any other full year.—[Live-stock World.

**\$2,000 FOR A BERKSHIRE.**

Mr. N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Missouri, reports the recent sale to Mr. G. G. Council, of Illinois, a former Poland-China breeder, of the Berkshire boar, Premier Longfellow 68600, grand champion boar of the St. Louis World's Fair, for \$2,000. Mr. Gentry advises us that this is a straight money deal, without any trade or exchange of any kind. This is the highest price ever paid for a boar of the breed, and is a marked tribute to the skill and judgment of the man who has proved himself the master-molder of Berkshire form and quality in the wide world. Mr. Gentry's Wood Dale herd of Berkshires was founded upon a trio of imported stock purchased in 1875 from John Snell's Sons, of Snelgrove, Ontario, when he paid \$700 for the boar, Lord Liverpool; \$500 for the sow, Sovereign Lady, and \$400 for Royal Duchess, then record-breaking prices, and Premier Longfellow is a direct descendant of the sow, Royal Duchess, above mentioned. Premier Longfellow has proved a signal success as a breeder, as well as a show hog, his son, Baron Duke 60th, bred by Mr. Gentry, having won the championship for boars at the Lewis and Clark Exhibition at Portland, Oregon, this year, while a daughter was the champion female there, and every member of the first-prize herd there was sired by Premier Longfellow. The career of the master of Wood Dale in the improvement and modelling of the Berkshires in his herd has been a remarkable one in that he has succeeded admirably in combining size with quality and symmetry of conformation while preserving breed type and character in the highest degree, a record entitling him to the gratitude and esteem of all friends of the breed, and, indeed, of all breeds of swine, since the model Berkshire combines all the necessary qualifications for the best interest of the breeder, the buyer, the butcher and the consumer.

**Be Ready For Croup**

AND INSIST ON HAVING THE TIME-TESTED MEDICINE.

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

It is not a question of whether you will need a treatment for coughs, colds and croup in your home, but the question is, will you select the most effective medicine, or simply be satisfied to take whatever your druggist happens to hand out to you?

Time and experience have proven that you can depend on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine at such times.

It is only necessary to remember this when the critical time comes, and to insist on getting what you ask for.

Should you have children who are subject to croup, you had better keep a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house, for when the choking spasm comes on there is little time to send for doctor or medicine.

It seems scarcely necessary to dwell on the merits of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, etc. Most of us have known it from childhood up. It is almost as familiar as Dr. Chase's Recipe Book.

Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children. Because it brings quick relief to the sufferer from asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough and all the most serious diseases of the throat and lungs, it is invaluable as a household medicine; 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers.

**EYE SIGHT BY MAIL. Glasses correctly fitted to relieve headaches and eye-strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. We are Specialists. Write for Booklet.**

MARTER OPTICAL CO., Post Office N., New York City.

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**

Imp. Onward in service. Six choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 2-year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Iderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

**ONTARIO'S LARGEST AND FINEST HERD OF HEREFORDS.**

We sell our beauties to breeders all over Canada, because we sell our stock at much below their value. Come with the rest and get some of the bargains in 25 bulls a year old and over, 25 heifers and 30 cows, or write to have us save you some. (Farm inside the corporation of the town.) A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

**Broxwood Herefords**

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

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

**HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE.**

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

W. BENNETT, Chatham, Ont.

**FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS**

Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

HEREFORDS—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you. J. A. LOVERING Goldwater P.O. and Sta.

**FOR SALE!**

To avoid inbreeding I will sell my three-year-old Hereford stock bull, Keep On 154. Splendid stock-getter and repeated prizewinner at the Western Fair. THOS. SKIPPON, Hyde Park, Ontario.

# STEVENS FIRE ARMS

"To ride, to shoot, and to speak the truth" was all our forefathers thought necessary to teach a boy—if he could do these three things, the rest would take care of itself.

Nowadays boys ride something besides horses, shoot something besides arrows, and, let us hope, learn something of geography, arithmetic and spelling, as well as "speak the truth."

But it is just as true to-day as ever it was, that the boy who rides, shoots, and speaks the truth, is apt to be a pretty manly sort of fellow, who knows how to look after himself and will make his way in the world.

Give your boy a "Stevens" and you give him a good start towards confidence and self-reliance, which is at the bottom of all accomplishments.

### Our 140-Page Catalogue FREE

It tells all about the famous Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols, how to select them, how to test them, how to care for them. Send four cents in stamps to cover postage.

If your dealer can't supply you with Stevens Firearms, order from us direct. Sent prepaid on receipt of list price.

**J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.**  
610 High St.  
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

### BOYS' RIFLES

- Stevens-Maynard Jr. \$3
- Crack Shot . . . \$4
- Little Krag . . . \$5
- Favorite, No. 17 . . \$6



**Hollywood Production '70785'** is offered at the small fee of \$5 to a limited number of approved bitches for a short time. Send for stud card, free, on **R. E. CLARK, West Lorne, Ont.**

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

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE**  
One year-old bull, two bull calves and females of all ages, by imported bull. Drumbo Station. **WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

## MAPLE SHADE

**Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep**  
16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-heads. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.**

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance telephone.  
Myrtle, C.P.R.

## 3 Shorthorn Bulls 3

For sale immediately. Sire, Prince Gloucester - 40998 -

**WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont.**

Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R.  
**T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.**

## SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 19 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

## Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854.  
An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bar-bains in ewes.

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

## SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Five choice young bulls, 8 to 12 months; also four heifers. **W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mt. Forest, Ont.**

## BOWHILL SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

The roan yearling bulls that I imported in August now for sale. Smooth, even, good size, and good individuals; also a few good home-bred bulls and females. Come and see them.

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

## \$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, we are free, you work it. We furnish the work and teach you free, and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. **IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.**



## ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 3 high-class imp. bulls.
- 2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
- 17 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bull and from imp. dams.

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings.
- 29 heifers, calves.
- 4 bulls, yearlings.
- 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

**John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.**

## Spring Grove Stock Farm

### Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstakes Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Hard headed by the imported and Dutch-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Prince Sunbeam 1st, Toronto, 1905.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply to **T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.**

## STYLISH SHORTHORN BULL

15 months old, above average size, dark roan and good fleshy fellow; sire and dam both imported. This bull will do credit to any herd. Will sell him right.

**JAS. COWAN, Seaforth, Ont.**

## WELL DRILLING MACHINES

The most successful money making machines ever made. Also machines for boring wells with augers by horse power. Write us if you mean business.

**Loomis Machine Co., Timn, Ohio.**

### GOSSIP.

Secretary C. R. Thomas, of the American Hereford Association, writes that the cattle of that breed to be sold by auction at Chicago, on Wednesday afternoon, December 20th, during the International Exposition, are from some of the very best herds in the country, and that each animal has been inspected by a competent judge of Herefords and declared worthy of a place in a sale of such importance.

Messrs. R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont., write: "We have recently made the following sales from our herd of Shorthorns: To Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., the Cruickshank Victoria cow, Princess Victoria (imp.), and her ten-months-old show calf. This cow is an 'extra good milker, and a very superior breeder, as her calf will show. Also the Orange Blossom cow, Flowery (imp.), with a red bull calf at foot. This cow is a good and regular breeder, having produced four calves, and is only four years old; and last, but not least, the Augusta cow, Augusta's Girl (imp.), with heifer calf at foot. These calves are by Greengill Victor (imp.); and if good breeding and individuality count for anything, these ought to prove a good addition to the Pleasant Valley herd. Mr. Geo. Hillman, of Stony Creek, Ont., recently paid us a visit and purchased two extra good heifer calves, by Greengill Victor (imp.). We have the best lot of cattle now we ever had, and anyone wanting a good bull or heifer from imported or Canadian-bred stock, at a moderate price, should pay us a visit."

Mr. Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont., writes: "Our sales of Holsteins have been extremely good this fall, and we have an enormous inquiry for stock. Among recent sales, a very nice young bull went to Mr. Wm. Wherry, Newry, Ont., and another good one to Jesse Shavele, Springfield, Ont. Both these young bulls were sired by Brookbank Butter Baron, first-prize bull at Toronto and Ottawa this year. His dam and sire's dam average over 22 lbs. butter a week; average test of 4.3 per cent. fat. Mr. W. H. Johnson, Avon, Ont., paid us a visit and selected two nice cows in Josie Aaggie Bewunde and Prairie Flower Netherland Mechthilde, the latter of which has a record of 55 lbs. milk a day at three years old, and is with calf to Brookbank Butter Baron. Mr. Thos. Thirlwall, Ailsa Craig, Ont., came and selected a good cow in Madonna Clothilde 3rd. She has a record of 18 lbs. butter a week at 4 years old, and is a great all-the-year-round milker. He also got a young bull, Canary Butter Baron, whose sire is Brookbank Butter Baron, and dam Canary Starlight Lassie B., record 18 lbs. butter a week at three years old, average 4 per cent. fat. She is now, at four years old, increasing her record to 20 lbs. Mr. Wm. Shearer, Listowel, Ont., came and selected the good young cow, Cleora De Kol. She has an official test of 283 lbs. milk in seven days, and 11 lbs. butter, at two years old. She is extra well bred, and should make a grand cow. She is with calf to the great bull, Prince Posch Calamity, whose dam is the great cow, Calamity Jane, and sire's dam, Alta Posch, that has the world's record for two and three-year-olds, making 87 lbs. 10 ozs. milk in one day, 586 lbs. in seven days; average, 3.7 per cent. fat. Another lucky purchaser was Mr. Jno. Dearing, Palermo, Ont., who got a fine young bull, sired by Brookbank Butter Baron, and from the great cow, Calamity Jane 2nd, that had an official test of 20 lbs. butter a week, and her dam is the great cow, Calamity Jane, 25 lbs. butter a week. He also got a heifer calf from Belle Dewdrop. She made, at three years old, 55 lbs. milk a day, 16.0 lbs. butter a week, and now, at four years old, is increasing her record. This young calf was sired by Prince Posch Calamity, so that it lacks nothing in the way of backing with official tests. Another grand young bull, Gay Lad, was sold to Logan Bros., Amherst, Nova Scotia, to head their noted herd of Holsteins. This is an extraordinarily choice animal, and will, no doubt, be heard from again in show-ground contest. His dam is Bewunde Aaggie Pearl 2nd. She made a large official test, averaging 4.2 per cent. butter-fat for the week. His sire is Sir De Kol Nonsuch, that contains some of the best blood of the breed."

## THREE Trying Times in A WOMAN'S LIFE WHEN MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are almost an absolute necessity towards her future health.

The first when she is just budding from girlhood into the full bloom of womanhood.

The second period that constitutes a special drain on the system is during pregnancy.

The third and the one most liable to leave heart and nerve troubles is during "change of life."

In all three periods Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will prove of wonderful value to tide over the time. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking your Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, as I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Pine Grove Stock Farm

Brooders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 4th.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: **C. W. WILSON, Supr., Rockland, Ont.** W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Proprs. on

## GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We are now offering for sale 19 bull calves, 2 yearling bulls and high-class females, all ages, at moderate prices. The herd is headed by the great breeding bull (imp.) Lord Rossberry.

**R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.**

## Scotch Shorthorns SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

4 yearling bulls.

12 young bulls, 8 to 13 months, all from imp. sires and dams.

30 heifers under 3 years old.

40 breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs.

3 imp. Yorkshire brood sows. Prices easy for quick sales.

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

Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in house.

## HILLVIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows.

Apply to **JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, Greenwood, Ont.**

Stations: Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.

## 1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull:

Scottish Archer (59986), Missie 134th, by William of Orange.

Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterfly 46th (Sittytan Butterfly).

**JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.**

**R. A. & J. A. WATT, SALEM P.O., Elora station**

13 miles north of Guelph, on the G.T.R. & C.P.R. Two trains daily each way.

This season's offering comprises ten young bulls and an equal number of heifers, richly bred in the best of Scotch blood.

Prices reasonable.

## THE CEDARS STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Scottish Ring at head of herd. Some choice young bulls for sale. For prices apply to **O. L. WESTOVER, Luton, Ont.**

**Shorthorns For Sale**—Two choice red yearling bulls, from imported sire and dams; also females of all ages. Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd.

**ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P.O. and Station, G.T.R. SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS.**

3 bulls, seven to nine months old; also a few ewe lambs and ewes in lamb for sale. Prices reasonable.

**R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont.**

# Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. It is a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone.

No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.

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

### CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM

## SHORTHORNS

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. 6 young bulls, three roans and three roans, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the herd will be met at Ripley station and returned.

**R. H. REID,**  
Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont.

## BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263) = 32075; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 50071; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (61778) = 49929. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported.

Address correspondence to  
**PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont.**

## PLEASANT VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see.  
Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., 1 1/2 mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles.

**GEO. AWOS & SON, Moffat, Ont.**

## KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor = 45187 = 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

**HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.**

## SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks.

**JOHN LEE & SONS,**  
Highgate, Ont.  
40 miles west St. Thomas, on  
M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

## Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent **Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses.**

We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams.

**Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta.**

**GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle And Large English Yorkshire Swine.**

Herd headed by the Dutch-bred bull (imp.) Joy of Morning, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

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

**Sinkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Tel.**

**Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking Shorthorns.**

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty = 37864 =. Prices reasonable.

**Londesboro Sta. and P.O.**

**Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1855**

## Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

Imp. Rosierucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.

**JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

**Shorthorns and Yorkshires**—A few good Yorkshires, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices.

**W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O. Maple Park Farm.**

## SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Seven good young Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 6 to 15 months old; sired by Brave Ythan (imp.), some from imp. dams. Prices right.

**JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O. and Tel.**

## MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS STOCK FARM

of best families. Herd headed by the grandly bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star = 48585 =. A few choice young bulls.

**WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.**

### GOSSIP.

The prize list for the 22nd annual London Hackney Show, to be held this year in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, England, March 6-9, is a very liberal one in classification and premiums offered, there being no fewer than 43 classes for Hackneys and ponies, with three to five cash prizes in each, besides a large number of valuable cups and medals as championship and special prizes, the whole totalling £1,460, or \$6,300. Entries close Jan. 15th. The secretary's address is Frank F. Euren, 12 Hanover Square, London, W., England.

### GOLDING'S SHORTHORNS.

One-half mile from Thamesford Station, on the C. P. R., between Woodstock and London, lies the beautiful and well-equipped farm of H. Golding & Son, breeders of Scotch and dual-purpose Shorthorns. The herd at present numbers about 40 head. The stock bull is Scottish Baron (imp. in dam), sired by Count Joyful, dam Imp. Columbine, by Marshfield, grandam Claret Cup 2nd, by Mediator. He is a Claret-bred bull, five years old, weighs 2,400 lbs., is built on modern lines, is a splendid stock-getter, and has made a decided improvement on this herd. Owing to his heifers being now of breeding age, the Messrs. Golding are reluctantly obliged to part with him, so he is for sale or exchange. His dam, Columbine, is still in the herd, which contains, among others, a four-year-old daughter, by Imp. Nonpareil, a very thick-fleshed cow, also a two-year-old heifer, by Corbit, that shows up extremely well. The rest of the herd all belong to the grand old milking strain, tracing to Imp. Lily. They are a very large lot of cows, and extra good doers. A dozen or more heifers, one, two and three years of age, by the stock bull, are a kind that make money for their fortunate owners. They are for sale, as also are two young bulls, about eleven months old each, sired by the stock bull, and out of heavy-milking dams, that will make big, heavy-fleshed animals. Mr. Golding reports the demand for dual-purpose Shorthorns on the increase, his sales during the past year having been numerous, and prices satisfactory. There are still a number of heifers and the above mentioned bulls for sale.

### SHADELAND SHORTHORNS.

Shadeland Stock Farm lies about 4 miles north-east of Woodstock, Ont. The owner, Mr. J. A. Lattimer, is one of Canada's most ambitious young Shorthorn breeders, who believes that what is worth doing is worth doing well, and it was on that principle that he laid his herd foundation, as the following richly-bred animals, comprising the foundation females, will show: Scottish Girl 2nd, Vol. 18, by Robbie Burns = 27619 =, dam by Village Hero = 14342 =, belongs to the Rachael family, which has exactly the same foundation as the Marr Roan Lady. She has a splendid two-year-old daughter, by Barmpton Heir = 39074 =. Isabella 16th, Vol. 18, a Kinellar Mina, by Trout Creek Barmpton = 28549 =, dam Isabella 12th, by Baron Brookdale, has a grand good daughter, by Imp. Derby. Village Rose = 48939 =, by Redman 21765, dam by Chief Officer 17089, belongs to the Cruickshank Village Girl family. Buckingham Lass 2nd, Vol. 20, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), dam by Red Chief 26746, is a roan two-year-old, of the Cruickshank Buckingham family, now suckling a splendid bull calf by the stock bull, Golden Drop 9th, Vol. 21, by Village Captain = 39914 =, dam Fancy Drop 3rd, who belongs to the Golden Drop family. The present stock bull is the thick, evenly-put-up and richly-bred Bucephalus of Dalmeny (imp.), bred by Lord Roseberry, sired by Villager, dam Butterfly 32nd, by Fortune. All this summer's calves are got by him, and all the females of breeding age are again in calf to him. There are several heifers in the herd from one to three years old, the got of Imp. Captain Maxdy and Imp. Bapton Chancellor, those old enough being in calf to the stock bull. Also one roan seven-months-old bull calf, got by Imp. Bapton Chancellor, the making of a good one. Anything in the herd is for sale. Mr. Lattimer reports this as being the best sales year he ever had. The demand has been greater than he could supply, especially in bulls. Look up his advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate," and write him to Woodstock P. O.

## WE ARE GIVING AWAY \$1000 IN CASH TO BOYS, GIRLS, WOMEN AND MEN.

As a special inducement to our friends and customers to give their stock a little extra care we are giving away \$1000 in Cash Premiums. You stand as good a chance as any one of earning several hundred dollars in cash. The conditions are very simple. If it interests you, write for full particulars.

### INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a Spot Cash Guarantee that the use of one ton will make you \$360 net profit over its cost, or 100 lbs. will make you \$18 net profit. International Stock Food is a highly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration in order to aid digestion and insure perfect assimilation. It is guaranteed harmless even if taken into the human system. We know it will save you money but we must convince you of this fact. We can only say "buy a package or a pall and if the results are not satisfactory to you our dealer will refund your money."

### THE FINEST CALF IN THE COUNTRY.

Lunenburg, N.S., June 22nd, 1905  
International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Canada.  
Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., and note contents carefully. I received a copy of your International Veterinary Digest with letter of March 2nd. Thanks for same. I am not a farmer as you might suppose, but always keep a Jersey cow or two. At present, I have two and have fed them two feeds of International Stock Food every day for six months with good results. I have a three-year-old with second calf two months old, making 14 lbs. of butter per week, the calf has had a teaspoonful of Stock Food every day, night and morning since it was dropped, and I challenge the county to produce a better one. People come far and near to see it, and all without any exception, pronounce it par excellence. I would not be without your Stock Food for anything and have recommended it to every one I can. J. J. Kinley, Druggist, keeps it for sale and booms it for all it is worth.  
Yours very truly,  
GEO. H. LOVE, Town Clerk and Treas.

### A \$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE.

Contains 183 Large Engravings.  
The cover of the book is a beautiful Live Stock picture lithographed in six brilliant colors and without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 inches wide by 8 1/2 inches long and cost our engraving department over \$3000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations, and descriptions of the various breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, pigs, sheep, goats, etc. It also contains an up-to-date Veterinary Department which treats of the ordinary diseases of live stock and tells you how to cure them. We will send you this book absolutely free, postage prepaid, if you will write us and answer the following questions:—  
1. How much stock of all kinds have you?  
2. Name the paper in which you saw this offer.

Address at once,  
**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.**  
Largest Stock Food Factories in the world  
**TORONTO, CANADA.**  
Capital Paid-in \$2,000,000.00

In this issue appears an advertisement and also an illustration of the three-year-old Hereford bull, Keep On -1564-, by Imp. Young Actor, that has been in use as a stock bull in the herd of Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park, Ont., and is offered for sale to avoid inbreeding. He was first as a calf at Toronto, and has since been a regular prizewinner at London. He is of good beef form and Hereford type, with an even coat of firm flesh, has a splendid head and back, and crowds the ton mark in weight. He is remarkably docile, is a tested sire, and having never been overworked, should prove good value to anyone wanting a herd header.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold to Messrs. Geo. E. Taylor & Son, of Mass., U. S., a very promising pair of young Shorthorns, which, I think, will do them good, and be a profitable investment. One was a young roan bull, by Knuckle Duster, about fourteen months old, a very smooth, thick calf, with a show cow for dam, who is also an excellent milker and winner at dairy show in connection with Winter Fair, and who e dam won first prize at same place, giving about 53 lbs. milk per day. Grandam and great-grandam each gave over 15 lbs. butter per week, actual churning. The heifer Messrs. Taylor bought is a red Lavinia also, and by Knuckle Duster. Her dam was twice winner at Winter Fair dairy test, giving a very high percentage of butter. Messrs. Taylor have a very long-established herd of Shorthorns, started from one of the old Lady Sale Princesses, purchased in 1848, a very deep-milker, and the milking qualities have been kept constantly in view during the nearly 60 years since first purchased, with the result that they now claim to have a very reliable-breeding herd of dairy Shorthorns that are able to compete and win at their State fairs, in both the beef classes and dairy contests, and the present choice from the very best milking cows at Maple Lodge cannot but help strengthen them. I have several young bulls and heifers I can recommend along the same lines."

## Scotch Shorthorns

### HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.  
For particulars, write to  
**W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.**

### CLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Spicy Broadhooks at the head of herd. Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females of all ages.  
Prices reasonable. Call or write to  
**JAMES BROWN, Thorold, Ont.**

### A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.  
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary, Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 13th, 1905.

### Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Choice yearling heifers,  
**Straight Scotch.**  
Two bull calves at easy prices.

### HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.**  
Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40359 = (78286) heads the herd. We have for sale a choice lot of young bulls of the very best breeding and prices right. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Address:  
**KYLE BROS., Avr. C.P.R.1 Paris, G.T.R.**

**BONNIE BURN SCOTCH FARM**  
Offers Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams, sires, not akin. A bargain for quick sale.

**D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.**  
**ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**  
Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing; 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale.  
**James Bowes, Strathairn P.O., Neaford, Ont.**

**Lump Jaw**

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure.

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and ailments of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Eight newly-imported bulls, right for quality, color and breeding.  
Six home-bred bulls, mostly from imported cows, sired by Imp. Bapton Chancellor, by Silver Plate.  
Imported Cows and Heifers in calf or with calves at foot, of the best breeding, at easy prices.  
Also Yorkshires, all ages, for sale.

**H. J. DAVIS,**  
Importer and Breeder  
of Yorkshires and Shorthorns,  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.  
C. P. R. & G. T. R.

**FOR SALE**  
**6 Scotch-bred Bulls**

from 8 to 20 months; 10 cows and heifers to calve soon; also heifers of breeding age. Prizewinning stock at lowest prices.

**DAVID MILNE,** Ethel, Ont.

**Scotch Shorthorns**

**TWO CHOICE YOUNG BULLS**  
1 yr old, one of them sired by Famous Pride, imp., for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to  
**W. J. Shean & Co.**  
Rosevale Stock Farm, Owen Sound, Ont.

**ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS**

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

**W. G. SANDERS & SON,**  
Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

**HURON HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS**

The great stock bull, Imp. Broadhocks Golden Fame, at head of herd. Young bulls and females at low prices.

**A. H. JACOBS,** Blyth, Ont.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**

Scottish Baron = 40421 = (imp. in dam). Also several young bulls and heifers.

**H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont.**  
Stations: Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

**SHORTHORNS**

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to  
**John Elder, Mansell Sta. & P.O., Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to  
**CHAS. E. PORTER,**  
Tottenham Sta., G.T.R., Lloydtown, Ont.

**Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires—1** yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address  
**E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R.**

**LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.**

Spley King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to  
**THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.**

**EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns STOCK FARM**

Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to  
**DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O., Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.**

**PROSPECT STOCK FARM.** For sale: 4 Shorthorn Bulls, including Gold Mine (imp. in dam), also some choice young females. Stations: Cooksville and Streetville, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R. Post Co. **F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont.**

**GOSSIP.**

Messrs. John Gordon & Sons, of Sutherland, Ont., write the "Farmer's Advocate" claiming Tuesday, January 9th, as the date for an auction sale of their Shorthorn cattle. Sutherland is a station on the Toronto, Port Hope and Midland branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, 50 miles north of Toronto, and Mr. Gordon's farm is 2 1/2 miles from the station. Further particulars will be advertised later.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold to Messrs. Alex. Tupling & Sons, Honeywood, Ont., the yearling Shorthorn bull, Scottish Senator (imp.), sired by Bapton Senator, he by Silver Plate, and having for his dam, Helen 19th, by Superb (64902). He is a red-roan, with fine Shorthorn character, standing on short legs. This bull will be a fine acquisition to the herd of the Messrs. Tupling and the community where they live. To Mr. E. Parking, Oxford Center, the strong, sappy bull calf, Guardian Chief, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), dam Beauty 15th (imp.), bred by the Earl of Roseberry, K. G., Dalmeny Park, Scotland."

**CANADIAN CLYDE AND SHIRE SHOW.**

The Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show of stallions and mares is to be held in the Repository in Toronto, on Feb. 7th, 8th and 9th, 1906. The officers are: President, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Vice-Presidents, Thos. Graham, Claremont, and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Secretary, Henry Wade, Toronto. A liberal prize list has been provided. For Clydesdale stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1902, there are seven cash prizes, ranging from \$60, for first, down to \$10, for seventh. For horses foaled in 1902, there are six prizes, ranging from \$50 to \$10. For horses foaled in 1903, there are six prizes, the first being \$40, and the sixth, \$10. For colts foaled in 1904, the bill provides \$30 for first prize, and \$10 for fifth. For Clydesdale mares, imported and those tracing to imported mares, foaled before Jan. 1st, 1903, there are six cash prizes, running from \$30 down to \$5, and for mares of the same class, foaled on or after Jan. 1st, 1903, four prizes, ranging from \$20 down to \$5.

Class 2 is open to Canadian-bred Clydes and Shires only. A Canadian-bred horse is defined by the Association for exhibition purposes as a horse bred and foaled in Canada. Pedigree required in either Canadian Clydesdale or Shire Studbook. In the class for stallions foaled before Jan. 1st, 1904, there are five cash prizes offered, ranging from \$35, for first, down to \$10. For horses born since Jan. 1st, 1904, there are five prizes, running from \$25 to \$5. For mares foaled on or after Jan. 1st, 1903, there are three cash prizes of \$20, \$15, and \$10.

Class 3 is for Shire stallions and mares; pedigrees required in Canadian Studbook. Premiums in this class are given for imported horses and those tracing to imported mares.

Section 1 calls for stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1903, and there are four prizes of \$35, \$25, \$15 and \$10.

In section 2, stallion born in 1903, three prizes of \$30, \$25 and \$10 are given.

In section 3, stallions foaled in 1904, three prizes are offered, viz., \$20, \$10 and \$5.

Section 5 calls for mares foaled on or after January 1st, 1905, and the three prizes offered are: \$20, \$15 and \$10.

Class 4 is open to stallion colts, either Clydesdales, Canadian Clydesdales, or Shires, foaled subsequent to and on Jan. 1st, 1904, for which four prizes, ranging from \$15 to \$5, are offered.

Class 5 provides champion silver cups, or equivalent value, \$30, for best Clydesdale stallion and for best Clydesdale mare, any age, and \$25 each for best Shire stallion and for best mare, any age. The Dominion Government provides three cash prizes of \$40, \$35 and \$30 for geldings or mare, sired by either a registered Clydesdale or Shire, and a registered Clydesdale or Shire, and four prizes of \$40 down to \$10 for heavy draft teams in harness, geldings or mares, sired by registered Clydes or Shires. Animals competing in other sections not eligible.

Mr. W. R. Graham, Kincardine, Ont., whose advertisement of light and heavy horses and Spanish jacks runs in the "Farmer's Advocate," writes: "I have sold a Standard-bred stallion, Victor Brino 37950, sire Wild Brino, dam Cassiopia, to Mr. Wm. McMullen, Mount Forest, Ont."

At Lord Tredegar's annual show, at Newport, Monmouthshire, Nov. 20th, Mr. J. Deane Willis' Shorthorn bull calf, Bapton Viceroy, won the male championship of the cattle division (limited to Herefords and Shorthorns), the reserve being Mr. R. Stratton's Great Mogul, first-prize aged bull. M. Willis' grand cow, White Heather, was the champion female, looking as well as ever, and the victory was admitted even by the Hereford men. The reserve was Mr. Lloyd Morgan's first-prize heifer calf, Lady Moonlight.

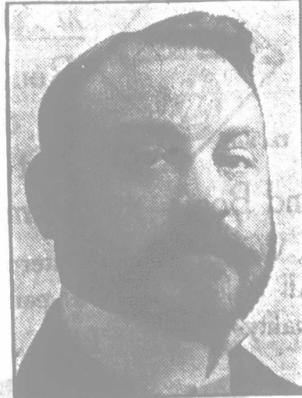
Messrs. M. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont., write: "Among the Holsteins recently sold from our herd were the following: To B. Webster, Greenbush, Ont., the fine heifer, Axie De Kol Johanna Rue, dam Axie De Kol, official record at four years old, 467 lbs. 15 ozs. milk, 17.77 lbs. butter in seven days; also to same buyer, Toitilla De Kol Johanna, dam Toitilla Echo De Kol 4th, official record at two years old, 337 lbs. 11 ozs. milk, 12.85 lbs. butter in seven days; best day's milk, 52 1/2 lbs. Both females are sired by our stock bull, Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, whose five nearest dams have official records that average 87.7 lbs. milk per day, and 22.87 lbs. butter in one week. He is a son of Sarcastic Lad, St. Louis World's Fair champion Holstein bull. Both these females are in calf to our young stock bull, Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose three nearest dams have official weekly records that average over 25 lbs. each. To A. E. Westbrook, Scotland, Ont., Prince Wayne Johanna, sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, tracing to De Kol 2nd, official record 26.57 lbs. butter in one week; to T. R. Beale, Athens, Ont., who personally visited our herd for the second time, Wayne Johanna Lad, a model of the breed as an individual, and officially backed on both sides by heavy producers, his dam, Hulda Wayne's Aaggie, under unfavorable circumstances, and 117 days after calving, making an official record of 14.69 lbs. butter in seven days. Mr. Beale also secured the promising young female, Mary Ann Johanna, whose dam made the largest yearly record for three years, in the late E. D. Tilson's herd. She is also sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, and should give good account of herself. Mr. W. L. Lambkin, Fordwich, Ont., purchased a pair of promising heifers, both sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, and both from C. A. R. of Merit cows: Aaggie's Johanna Rue, dam Aaggie's Emily, official record at three years old, 338 lbs. 11 ozs. milk, 12.04 lbs. butter in one week. She is a sister to the best Holstein cow that was in the Pan-American Model Dairy test. Also Johanna Rue De Kol Lass, dam Inka Mercedes De Kol 3rd, official record at two years old, 117 days after dropping calf, 273 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, 11 lbs. 2 ozs. butter. William Walker, Carluke, Ont., selected a pair of females for a foundation herd: Pietertje Rue De Kol, dam Toitilla De Kol Pietertje, official record at three years old, 245 lbs. 7 ozs. milk, 12.42 lbs. butter in seven days; best day's milk, 52 lbs. 4 ozs. She is sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje, C. A. R. of Merit No. 3, whose nearest dam on sire's side is De Kol 2nd, 26.57 lbs. butter in one week. The sire of this promising youngster is Johanna Rue 4th's Lad. The other is Cornelia Inka, whose sire's two nearest dams' official records average over 19 1/2 lbs. butter, 549 1/2 lbs. milk in one week. To W. R. Cowing, Innerkip, Sir Inka Johanna, dam Inka Mercedes De Kol 2nd, official record at two years old, 357 lbs. 9 ozs. milk, 11.49 lbs. butter in one week, 53.93 lbs. milk in one day; to Forsyth & Sons, Harrow, Johanna De Kol's Lad, from the A. R. cow, Daisy B. De Kol's 3rd Queen; to D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia, Sir De Kol Johanna, sired by Toitilla Echo De Kol Prince, dam Johanna Rue De Kol, official record at 25 months old, 305.5 lbs. milk, 18.33 lbs. butter in one week, 47 1/2 lbs. milk in one day. Our herd numbers over 80 head. We still have a number of choice young animals for sale.

**MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG**

**Detroit Specialist Making Men's Diseases a Specialty for Years, Will Accept Your Case, Giving Individual Treatment. You may Use it in the Privacy of Your Own Home.**

**You May Pay When You are Cured.**

A Detroit Specialist who has 14 diplomas and certificates from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, and who has a vast experience in doctoring diseases of men, is positive he can cure a great many so called incurable cases:



**DR. S. GOLDBERG.**

The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn.

In order to convince patients that he has the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg will accept your case for treatment, and you need not pay one penny until a complete cure has been made; he wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poison, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is something to make claims and another thing to back them up; so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured, he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It seems, therefore, that it is to the best interests of everyone who suffers to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, which will receive careful attention, and a correct diagnosis of your case will be made free of charge; if you have lost faith write him, as you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; you must remember not one penny need be paid until you are cured. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 130, Detroit, Michigan. Medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., consequently there is no duty to be paid.

**Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.**

At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes.  
**J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Stn.**

Bargains **SHORTHORNS**, either sex, from 7 in for next month.  
**Wm. E. Hermiston, Bricklay P.O., Ont., Hastings Station.**

**Queen City Holsteins** of the noted Faforsit family, whose reputation as prizewinners and producers are world-renowned. For sale are 8 young bulls from 4 to 12 months old, out of enormous producing dams and sired by richly-bred bulls. **W. F. HENK, Newtonbrook P.O., Co. York, 7 miles north of Toronto.**

**HOLSTEINS**  
If you **Young Stock**, sired by sons of Tidy want ord, 25.48 lbs. butter in 7 days, and Mercedes 3rd, 25.78 lbs. butter, out of Record of Merit cows, write **H. BOLLEERT, Cassel, Ont.**

**Lyndale Holsteins**

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.  
**BROWN BROS., - Lyn, Ont.**

**AYRSHIRES**

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by **Sir William C. Macdonald.**

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.  
For particulars apply to

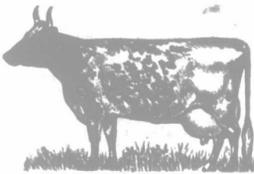
**MACDONALD COLLEGE**  
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.



Rough, icy roads, sharp snags, or the hardest wear won't hurt **ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots—they're made to stand rough usage.

Weatherproof, waterproof, snag proof, comfortable. All styles. Get a pair this winter. "The mark of quality" on every pair.

## ARMOUR CLAD



### AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Choice yearling heifers just bred to imp. bulls. A few young cows, young bulls and calves, all bred from the best known milking strains. Jan. and March boars and young pigs of good type and breeding. See us at Toronto, or write for prices. **ALEX. HUME & CO., - Menie P. O.**

### BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred **H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,** on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

### ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

are the greatest of the breed individually, and backed by great records, viz.:

Brookbank Butter Baron, dam and sire's dam average 23 lbs. butter in 7 days, 4.5 per cent. fat. First-prize bull at Ottawa and Toronto, 1905.

Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam average 26.1 lbs. butter in 7 days, 86 lbs. milk in one day, 3.6 per cent. fat. Also a prizewinner at Toronto and Ottawa.

Wopke Poama, imported in dam from Holland. Sire Wopke, his dam Boss, greatest cow in Holland. Record: 17,160 lbs. milk in 336 days, 734 lbs. butter, 3.97 per cent. fat.

You don't draw a blank in purchasing a bull from such sires and such dams as are kept at Annandale Stock Farm, **Tilsburg, Ont.**

**GEO. RICE, Prop.**

### WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.3 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

**A. KENNEDY, Agr. Ont.**

**Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.**

### HOLSTEINS AND CHESTER WHITES.

Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, also some extra good young Chester White pigs, both sexes. **D. G. GOODERHAM, Thornhill P. O. G. T. R. and street cars.**

### Maple Glen Holsteins

Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Julip Pieterje Paul. Secure the best.

**C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.**

### IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Stock for sale, all ages, imported and home-bred.

**W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O. Burgessville or Harley Stations.**

### "GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

**G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.**

**Advertise in the Advocate**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### TO TELL BY MILK WHETHER COW IS IN CALF.

Could you let me know how to tell, by the milk, whether a cow is coming in or not? **A SUBSCRIBER.**

**Ans.**—If the milk supply is gradually slackening off in spite of good feed and favorable conditions as to stabling, etc., and if the cow's milk is harder to churn than usual, it points to her being well along in calf. As she approaches parturition more closely, that is after she begins to spring udder again, the milk will become more yellow and albuminous. These signs, however, are not very reliable. A surer indication of her being in calf is cessation of the periods of oestrus (heat).

#### FEED FOR LAYING HENS.

What is the best feed to make chickens lay in fall and winter, especially Rocks and Leghorns? I feed corn and screenings from threshing machine, and a warm drink, and get four to six and eight eggs a day. **G. O.**

**Ans.**—Feed a variety of grains—oats, wheat, buckwheat, peas, corn and occasionally a little millet, if conveniently procurable; screenings of the above cereals serve the purpose well, and are advisable on the score of economy. Make the hens scratch for the grain in a supply of clean, dry chaff, leaves or cut straw, renewed daily. A warm mash, consisting of bran, middlings, corn meal, table scraps, etc., cooked and mixed, if possible, with skim milk, is an excellent thing to feed once a day, and some green stuff, such as cabbage, mangels, chopped onion tops, etc., should be provided occasionally. Keep clean drinking water before them all the time, or frequently, at any rate; provide a dust bath and plenty of fresh grit in the form of oyster shells, sharp sand and gravel, or bits of broken china pounded to the size of wheat grains and smaller. Anything sharp and hard and not too large will do for grit. Provide as much light as possible; do not keep the house too warm, but avoid drafts; don't overfeed, nor yet starve them. Remember, too, that variety is the spice of the chicken's life, and an important factor in egg yields.

#### COW FAILING TO CONCEIVE—DEHORNING BULL.

1. I have a cow 12 years old that I cannot get in calf. I have bred her three or four times. Every time she comes in season she strains a thick, yellowish-white matter through the vulva. She calved last June in the pasture; I observed no afterbirth. I operated on her for it and could not find anything. Some say cows will eat it. Will it injure them? She did not give as much milk this summer as usual. Please give the cause. Can anything be done to get her with calf?

2. Which of the breeds, Ayrshires or Holsteins, is easier fattened; also which will reach maturity earliest?—I mean the male sex.

3. Would it be safe to saw the horns off a two-year-old bull? I would be obliged to receive some hints on that subject. **SUBSCRIBER.**

**Ans.**—1. It is possible that part of the placenta was retained, in which case, as a rule, it decomposes and comes away in the form of corruption. It may be due to some other affection of the uterus. In either case, flush the womb once a day with about a gallon of two-per-cent solution of creolin, heated to 100 degrees Fahr., and introduced into the womb with an injection pump. It is useless to breed her until her condition becomes normal. No evil effects arise from cows eating the placenta. It is nature's way which is not often wrong.

2. It is a question of the conformation and quality of individual animals more than of breeds. Probably, as a rule, the former have the advantage in these respects.

3. Yes. Be sure to have him securely fastened; use a fine-toothed saw (a meat saw answers very well, or a tenon saw); include about an eighth or a quarter of an inch of the hair of the skull, which makes the operation more complete, less painful, and more quickly performed than sawing through the horn.

#### NUMBER OF INCHES IN A HAND—ALFALFA FOR PASTURE.

1. In measuring height of a horse, how many inches make a hand?

2. Does alfalfa make a good cattle pasture? How many years will it stay in the ground? **W. W. M.**

**Ans.**—1. Four inches.

2. Alfalfa alone is liable to induce bloating in cattle pastured upon it, but on soil where it succeeds it should be included as a generous proportion of all pasture mixtures. Combined with grasses it is quite safe, and it must be admitted that the danger from pasturing on it alone, though a real one, is perhaps exaggerated. On land with an open, well-drained subsoil, suited to alfalfa, it will remain indefinitely. We know of stiff clay hillsides where it has persisted for twenty-five years. With a fair chance it may usually be depended on for 10 or 12 years. Close fall pasturing, especially by sheep, is hard on it. Occasional dressings of wood ashes and lime do much to increase the growth and prolong its life.

#### MAKING A NEW MOVE IN FARMING.

I am a married man, thirty years of age. Have sold our farm here, and have \$3,000 cash, with a good working outfit for a one-hundred-acre farm. Now, in order to buy a good level farm of 100 acres, with good buildings, I would have to pay at least \$7,000. Would you advise me to do this, or could I do better by going to Western Canada, and what plan would you suggest regarding the latter course? **B. M.**

**Ans.**—You are certainly favorably circumstanced, not only in having \$3,000 cash, besides a good farm outfit—which many a good man would like to have, though it is beyond his most sanguine hopes—but also to be married, instead of being a confirmed bachelor, and to be but thirty years of age, in the very prime of strength, and with your life ahead of you. As to your question, a great deal depends on your tastes. Some take readily to pioneer life and enjoy it, while others much prefer the more settled and comfortable life of a Province like Ontario. If you put much value on church and educational privileges, on having near neighbors, having an abundance of fruit of your own, and like things that you have been used to, you had better buy a 100-acre farm where you are. We have repeatedly heard it said by men who had lived in the Northwest, that if a man has a good farm in Ontario, and is comfortable there, it would be foolish for him to move. While a mortgage of \$4,000 on a 100-acre farm would be serious, and would take probably a good many years to remove, yet it should not daunt any energetic man at your time of life, and the clearing of it off would be an effective way of laying by for the future. On the other hand, by going to the Northwest, and being willing to rough it for a while, you have a chance of being a richer man in, say, fifteen years. In a new country the chances for becoming either richer or poorer are greater. Instances are not wanting of men who, having sold their farms here and gone West, became so carried away with the possibilities there that they lost their heads, and in a short time saw their money also. But many men have done better there than was possible for them here. You could not expect to get a farm in an improved district. In such a place, with your capital, you would scarcely be able to pay for a farm of 160 acres, and that is too small to be of much use in that country. A farmer there should have 320 acres at least. You would be obliged to go back from the more settled districts, and put up with some privations, but if you struck a good section, not too far from a railway, or where a railway was certain to come, and were the right kind of stuff, you would come out all right. If you should go West, except you have friends who could help you to locate right, it would probably be wise to work out for a few months or longer, shifting occasionally, so that you might learn the ways of the country and the most likely places to settle in. Whether in Ontario or the Northwest, industry, economy and good judgment are essential, and they will ensure success in either place. **T. B.**

THIS SKIMMING MACHINE

takes the cream from the milk quicker than wringers squeeze water from clothes. It gets a quarter to a half more cream than by setting, because it uses centrifugal force—a force thousands of times stronger, quicker, more effective than the force that makes cream rise in pans.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Skimming finished five minutes after milking, because boy of ten can run tubular during milking. No skim milk to warm, because skim milk is fed still warm from cow. Half less washing, labor and expense, because only cream is put away. Catalogue X-108 explains clearly.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

Asthma

Climate, wear out, smokes, sprays and "Specifics" relieve only temporarily: they cannot cure. Our CONSTITUTIONAL treatment, founded 1883, permanently eliminates the CAUSE of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that nothing comes back the old symptoms or attacks. Write for BOOK 87 F, containing reports of many illustrative cases that have STATED CURED for years. Mailed FREE. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Fit for service; sired by Royal Peter, imp. Grand Champion at Dominion Exhibition this year; also one May and several August calves by a son of imp. Douglassdale and imp. Minnie of Lessnessock, both champions and out of daughters of imp. Daisy and imp. Kirsty.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont. H. J. WHITEKER & SONS, Props., Offer 11 Ayrshire Bulls, from 8 months to 3 years old, from heavy-milking cows with large teats. Also a number of Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets. Prices reasonable.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES. Cows and heifers, all ages; 1 bull 2 years old, 2 bulls 1 year old, and bull calf 2 months old, out of the Pan-American winner. Dams are extra heavy milkers. John W. Logan, Howick Station, Que.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE. Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, Williamstown, Ont.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. 1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifer calves dropped Aug., 1905. For full particulars address, D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

Meadowside Farm. Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale! A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. Glapson, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm. Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

BARREN COW CURE. Makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. BELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

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, Chatham, Ont. Box 552.

Pine Ridge Jerseys. Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered). WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

Brampton Jersey Herd. We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

Highgrove Jersey Herd. Our present offering is: 7 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls. ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

GOSSIP.

The Queph Fat-stock Club claim February 28th, 1906, as the date for an auction sale of pure-bred cattle in that city, under the auspices of the Dominion Livestock Associations.

Messrs. H. J. Whiteker & Sons, north Williamsburg, Ont., write: "Our Ayrshire cattle are going into winter quarters in splendid condition. They have been doing good work this season, a number of the aged cows giving over 50 lbs. per day. We have a number of fine, strong young bulls from those heavy-milking cows for sale that will be sold cheap if taken at once. We are also offering some fine Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets from our large flock of show birds. They are without a doubt one of the best flocks in Canada."

ISLAND OF JERSEY BUTTER TEST.

In the Island of Jersey one-day butter test competition, Oct. 18th, 1905, two classes were provided, one for cows under five years, the other for cows over five years of age. Twenty-six cows competed in the first class, the first prize and silver medal going to Bamboozle, four years old, whose milk yield in 24 hours, 98 days after calving, was 41 lbs., and her butter yield, 2 lbs. 10 1/2 ozs.; second to Poppy Viola, two years old, 159 days in lactation, milk yield 27 lbs., butter 1 lb. 15 ozs.; third, Homestill's Fancy, three years old, 92 days after calving, milk 35 lbs. 8 ozs., butter 2 lbs. 4 1/2 ozs.

In the older class, 14 cows competing, first award and silver medal went to Miss Ethel, 6 years old, milk 45 lbs. 8 ozs., 211 days after calving, butter 2 lbs. 3 ozs.; second to Comtesse du Clos, 10 years old, milk 24 lbs. 8 ozs., 175 days after calving, butter 2 lbs. 3 ozs.; third to Queenie 2nd, 6 years old, milk 39 lbs. 8 ozs., 72 days after calving, butter 2 lbs. 9 1/2 ozs. The entire 40 cows were granted certificates of merit.

Two miles from Compton station, in the Province of Quebec, is Hillside Stock Farm, the property of Mr. A. G. Spafford, breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and improved Chester White hogs. On the farm just now are about 80 head of the black beefers. This herd was founded several years ago by the purchase of the splendid cow, famous as a prizewinner, Lola 2nd of Eastview 371, by J. H. P. of Eastview, imported in her dam, Queen of Eastview 3rd, her pedigree tracing back to the first cow ever registered in Scotland. She is still breeding, and several of her daughters make up the maternal side of the herd. Another of the good thick breeding cows is Lady Laura 357, by Queen's Advocate 233; dam Lady Corb 353, by Viscount Alfred (imp.). This cow, up to 6 years of age, never took second place in any show-ring. Several of her daughters are also breeding cows in the herd at present. Lady Bell 15876, is still another show animal that is helping to make this herd famous. She has to her credit as ring winners the grand total of 51 first prizes; this year winning first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke. Her calf this year is a beautiful thick and mossy heifer. The stock bull is Mindon of Willow Grove 44876, by Hopon of Willow Grove 32917; dam Maple Grange Queen Mary 33643. He is a very thick, short-legged bull, and a very soft handler. His assistant in service is Black Diamond 826, by Tip of Eastview 304, a 2,600-lb. bull, that was never beaten in the ring. His winnings are first as a calf, first as a yearling, and first this year as a two-year-old at Sherbrooke and Ottawa, which is all that need be said as to his quality. There is still another young bull, Black Prince of Willow Grove 75222, by Scots 42512; dam Lady Bell. The herd at Sherbrooke this year won 8 firsts, 6 seconds, and 3 thirds, both herd prizes and championship, and they had opposition. At Ottawa they won everything in sight. If wanting something good in this line, write Mr. Spafford. The Chester Whites are second to none, showing splendid length and depth, and withal are built on strictly bacon lines. They won practically everything at Sherbrooke this year in very strong company, besides other local shows. It is perfectly safe to buy from Mr. Spafford by correspondence, as he is absolutely reliable, and does exactly as he says. Write him to Compton P. O., Quebec.

Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., write: "We are breeding the best lot of young Yorkshire sows for March and April farrow that we ever owned. The boars we are using on them are show hogs of the first rank, and the kind that will produce the proper kind of bacon hogs. Considering the quality of these young sows, and the large number we have to offer, we hope to be able to fill all orders; and at the same time please our customers by giving them something as good as money can buy, and at a reasonable price."

Mr. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., whose last importation of Clydes made such a good showing at Toronto and the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster, B. C., writes that he is well satisfied with his success in prizewinning and sales, having captured first honors for aged stallions in a class of thirteen, including the Portland champion, at New Westminster, and also the grand championship for the best stallion, any age or breed, with Royal Citizen, by Clan Chatan. He also won first in three-year-old horses with Knight of Glamis, who was first as a two-year-old at Toronto last spring. Of this horse, he writes: "Having seen his sire, Mercurio, and his grandsire, Hiawatha, and noticing how he had developed, I decided to bring him back to my own stable, where he now is in good form. In the two-year-old class there were eight entries, and my four were placed, 1, 2, 3 and 4. Again, in the two-year-old filly class my Nellie Carrick, by Royal Carrick, who took first place in Toronto, again won first at the Dominion event. The only horse I brought back is Knight of Glamis, and he is not for sale. However, all being well, I intend to leave shortly for the Old Land to import some of the best I can find, and people knowing my past record for good stock, will know that I shall bring nothing but the best, as my motto has always been not how cheap, but how good. Therefore, on my return from Scotland, I expect to be able to give my customers just what they want, with terms to suit."

Bowhills Stock Farm, the home of Mr. Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont., situated as it is in Bruce County, between Mildmay, G. T. R., and Teeswater, C. P. R., is admirably adapted for stock-breeding, and when Mr. Armstrong decided that Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep were his choice, he started right by getting good individuals of leading families, since which time his aim has been to produce the best, and his winnings at the local shows prove that he ranks high as a breeder and a feeder. His Shorthorn females are of the English Lady, Roan Duchess and Elvira families, upon which choice imported bulls, among them being Imp. Baron's Pride, Governor General (imp.) and Prince Ramsden (imp. in dam), have been used with success, as the young stock bear witness. In August last, Mr. Armstrong imported a few head from Scotland, among which are a couple of grandly-bred yearling roan bulls; one a Lavender, by Jeweller, dam Lydia 8rd, by Dainty Baron, a strong-boned chap that is going to make a massive bull. His mate, Eden Mint, is also bred in the purple, being by Bletchley Mint, a son of Silver Mint, and a grandson of Silver Plate. Bletchley Mint won, among other premiums, the Shorthorn Society's prize of \$50 at Sunbridge Wells in 1903, and second at Birmingham, where he was afterwards sold for \$1,150. These two young bulls, now being offered for sale, combine quality with good breeding, and this is an opportune time for anyone in search of new blood to secure what they want. Either of these should stamp improvement upon the herds wherein they may find a place. Mr. Armstrong's Leicesters have been bred with an eye to weight and quality of wool and early maturity, and to say that he has been successful in putting it mildly. The young stuff is mostly by Centreman and Simon Smart, the former a winner of first at London and second at Toronto in 1900, and the latter, first-prize aged ram at Toronto, London and the Pan-American at Buffalo. Look up Mr. Armstrong's advertisement in this paper when you are in want of either of the above lines of stock, and give him a call. You can rely upon being fairly dealt with.

BLOOD HUMORS

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, FLESHWORMS, HUMORS. Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unseemly blotches, pimples, eruptions, fleshworms and humors, and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted, as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow—cast in the mould of grace and beauty—have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost, and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment?

There is an effectual remedy for all these defects, it is,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Miss Annie Tobin, Madoc, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Burdock Blood Bitters to any one who may be troubled with pimples on the face. I paid out money to doctors, but could not get cured, and was almost discouraged, and despaired of ever getting rid of them. I thought I would give B.B.B. a trial, so got two bottles, and before I had taken them I was completely cured and have had no sign of pimples since."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, for over 30 years, and has cured thousands in that time. Do not accept a substitute which unscrupulous dealers say is "just as good." "It can't be."

Shropshire & Gotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

I now offer: 15 shearing ewes, bred to St. Louis Champion ram. 15 shearing and 3-shear ewes, bred to other choice rams. This is a rare opportunity to get the progeny of the best rams at a World's Fair. Considering quality and value of common sheep, Extra good bargains are offered. Send for circular. JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

HIDES, SKINS

Wool, Furs, Tallow, Etc. Consignments solicited. Top prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

Farnham Oxford Downs

Won 70 Prizes in 1905. Present offering: 50 ewes from 1 to 4 years (bred), 15 imported rams; also a number of ram and ewe lambs at reasonable prices.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

70 Shropshire Shearing Ewes 70 FOR SALE

These ewes are a capital lot of the right type and very fine quality, and bred to No. 1 rams. Will be sold at a reasonable price to anyone taking the lot. Address: JAMES SMITH, Trout Creek Stock Farm, Millgrove, Ont.

DOESETS and YORKSHIRES

Can supply stock of various ages of both sexes, at reasonable prices, quality considered. E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont. Gilead's Spring Farm, Wentworth Co.

# Say "Yes"

To This Offer, and See the Good You Will Get.

Write us if you are ready to try Liquozone. Let us buy the first bottle for you. Let the product itself prove the good it can do.

You who are waiting don't know what you miss. There are plenty to tell you if you would ask; for millions have already used it. Some use it to get well; some to keep well; some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. You will use it as they do, when you learn what the product does. And you will then regret that you delayed so long.

### What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body, Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

### Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma  
Abscess—Anemia  
Bronchitis  
Blood Poison  
Coughs—Colds  
Consumption  
Contagious Diseases  
Cancer—Catarrh  
Dysentery—Diarrhea  
Dyspepsia—Dandruff  
Eczema—Erysipelas  
Fever—Gall Stones

Gout—Gout  
Gonorrhea—Gleet  
Hay Fever—Influenza  
La Grippe  
Leucorrhoea  
Malaria—Neuralgia  
Piles—quinsy  
Rheumatism  
Scrofula—Syphilis  
Skin Diseases  
Tuberculosis  
Tumors—Ulcers  
Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:  
Kidney Troubles  
Stomach Troubles  
Liver Troubles  
Women's Diseases  
Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.  
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.  
Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

### CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 408-404 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is \_\_\_\_\_

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

W 414 \_\_\_\_\_

Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

## SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair.

### COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. o  
ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

## DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario.

## BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type. A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices. Correspondence promptly answered.

R. R. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. o W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, C.P.R. o Teeswater, Ont.

## IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

From the Best Breeders. Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding. Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

## 100 Shropshires 100 & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.

## Oxford Down Sheep

Choice rams and ewes, any age, for sale. Reasonable. For particulars, apply to PETER ARKELL & SONS, Summer Hill Stock Farm. o Teeswater, Ont.

## Leicester Sheep | Berkshire Swine

Young stock, either breed or sex, of choice breeding, for sale. Prices low. Apply to JOHN S. COWAN, Fairview Farm, Attwood Stn. or Tel. o Donegal P.O.

## WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Have a nice lot of fall litters sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor; also a few boars and sows, six to nine months old. Can supply winners at reasonable prices. o  
Imp. Polgate Doctor. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont.

## HILLGREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered. o  
Vine Sta., G. T. R., near Barrie. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

## NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tamworths of both sexes, from 2 months to 2 years old; a half-dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers. o

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

## TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call on BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G.T.R. o The Gully P.O.

## TAMWORTHS

9 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable. o  
Glenairn Farm. Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

## LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable. o  
D. G. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

## ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered)

Large English Yorkshires & Berkshires  
Present offering: A number of choice Yorkshire and Berkshire sows ready to breed; also a fine lot of fall pigs, 6 to 12 weeks old. Our stock is of the highest standard, and our shipments invariably please. We prepay express, guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices moderate. Enquiries promptly answered. o  
S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

## Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 6 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchhill, Ont.

## YORKSHIRES

My offering is: young stock of both sexes and all ages; bred from imp. stock and the get of imp. stock, they are true to type and first-class in every particular. Write me for what you want. L. HOOEY, Powie's Corners P.O. Fenelon Falls Station.

## Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin. o  
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P.O.

## YORKSHIRES

For Sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin. o  
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.O., Ontario.

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

See Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polgate Decoy, Polgate Dame, Polgate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: o  
Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

## Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$13 each. o  
DAVID BARR, JR., Box 1, Renfrew, Ont.

## YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable. o  
For particulars apply to

GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: o  
E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

## YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

For Sale: Boars and sows, 6 weeks to 6 months old; ram and ewe lambs, of good quality; at moderate prices. Write  
C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

POLAND-CHINAS—Two litters farrowed Oct. 19th. Price, \$10, registered, crated and f.o.b. here. Order early, as supply is limited. F. S. WETHERALL, Rushion Farm, Cookshire, Que.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

### CALF SWEATS.

Four-months-old calf sweats every night in a stable that is not too warm.

F. J. G.  
Ans.—You need not be alarmed about this. The cause is either want of proper ventilation or too high a temperature. In the daytime, when doors, etc., are open more or less, the sweating apparently does not occur. The sweating can be checked by admitting more fresh air into the stable, or by singing a portion of hair off the calf. The better plan is to provide better ventilation.

### LYMPHANGITIS—SELECTING A DAIRY BULL

1. I have a mare subject to lymphangitis in winter. Her hind limbs are swollen all summer; has been so for two or three years. Please suggest the best treatment you know of. She is about twelve years old, bred from English running stock.

2. I would like advice in selecting a good pure-bred Jersey bull.

3. I would also like to know which is best and cheapest to feed to milch cows, ground oats and corn meal, ground oats and cottonseed meal, or a mixture of all three? I feed turnips and ensilage, also some straw.

S. O. G.  
Ans.—1. Lymphangitis is caused by good feed with lack of exercise, and is especially liable to occur after a rest of a day or so, and is ushered in by rigors and uneasiness; lameness soon shows itself in the affected limb. It is usually confined to one hind leg, but sometimes both, and rarely one or both fore legs are affected. Prevention consists in giving regular exercise, and when this cannot be done, withholding grain and giving bran instead. Treatment consists in purging with a ball of six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, followed up with one dram iodide of potash, three times daily for a week, bathing the leg long and often with warm water, and then applying camphorated liniment. When lameness disappears exercise will dissipate the swelling. Repeated attacks are usually followed by chronic big leg, elephantiasis, with which it looks as though your mare is already affected, and which is usually considered incurable.

2. In selecting a bull of any dairy breed it is wise to see and learn something of the quality and character of his sire and dam and grandams. If his dam has the evidences of a good constitution, and has a creditable record as a milk and butter producer, and has a good-sized and well-balanced udder, with fairly large and well-placed teats, he should be tolerably safe to breed from, provided he has good individuality, by which is meant that he has the indications of a good constitution, which are a bright, full eye, a medium short head, broad between the eyes and narrow between the horns, with a broad muzzle and strong lips and jaws, a strong back, well sprung and deep ribs, with good thickness through the heart, and mellow handling skin and hair. Long, straight quarters are also desirable, and preferred to a drooping rump.

3. Turnips, corn silage and straw constitute a roughage ration relatively much richer in carbohydrates than in protein; cottonseed meal is rich in protein; oats are a fairly well balanced or medium ration, and corn meal is particularly rich in the same elements that are contained in excessive proportion in the rough feeds, differing from these chiefly in being much more concentrated. It will readily appear, therefore, that while variety in feeds is always desirable, it would be unwise to include much corn meal in the ration in this case, especially seeing that milch cows require a ration fairly rich in protein. Without going into mathematical calculations just now, we would suggest a ration built about as follows: Wheat bran, 2 parts (by weight); shorts, 1 part; oats, 3 parts; cottonseed meal, 2 parts; corn meal, 2 parts. Mix and feed in two or three feeds, a daily ration beginning at 1 lbs. per cow and increasing gradually as each cow responds at the pail. Some cows in full milk would use profitably 8 or 10 pounds of this mixture per day. The amounts of these several feeds may be varied according to price, and according to what you happen to have on hand. The best feeders do not feed by rule. They use formulas and suggested rations as guides or hints.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ENGINE MANUFACTURERS.

Could you tell me some different places where threshing engines are built?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write Geo. White & Son, London; Sawyer & Massey Co., Hamilton; Waterloo Engine Works, Brantford.

SELF-STERILE GRAPEVINE.

Have grapevine seven years old, set in clay loam, in sunny place, few feet from fence. It has good, thrifty growth and plenty of blossoms every year, which shrivel up. This year and one other, it grew two or three grapes. Have fertilized with liquid manure and carcasses. Leeds Co. CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Many varieties of grapes are more or less self-sterile, that is, they do not produce pollen which is potent to fertilize their own blossoms, hence produce little or no fruit. You do not mention the variety of your vine, but it is quite probable that it is one of the self-sterile varieties. The remedy would, of course, be to plant somewhere near it one or two other varieties, which are likely to furnish pollen for fertilization.

H. L. HUTT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

I have been told there are building societies in Canada through which farmers can put up their buildings; kindly let me know of some of the names of those societies through your valuable paper. Peterboro Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In the Province of Ontario what were formerly known as building societies under the act of 1877, are now classed with others under the title of Loan Corporations. They are loan companies, and willing to loan on good security, such as real-estate mortgage. The old building societies loaned with the privilege of repayment in monthly or other instalments, but this privilege, we believe, can be secured from many regular loan companies, the current rate of interest amounting to about 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. Many old building societies got into bad odor through overcharging borrowers who had signed papers agreeing to make payments the nature of which they did not comprehend.

THICKNESS OF STRAWBERRY MULCH.

I have a quarter acre of strawberries, and covered them about three or four inches deep with pea straw. Some claim that I have them covered too thick. How thick should I cover them, and what is the benefit to the berry plants from covering them? A. M.

Ans.—Four inches of pea straw is a rather heavy covering for a locality where the snow lies long and deep, as pea straw packs closely. Three inches should be safe enough. The advantages of covering are the protection from severe winter freezing, and more particularly from the heaving of the soil, resulting from alternate freezing and thawing in early spring. Another benefit is that when the mulch is raked off the plants in spring and left in the intervening spaces, it prevents the soil from forming a crust, keeps down weeds, and assists more or less at picking time in keeping the berries clean.

AGE LIMIT OF COLTS.

Can a grade colt, foaled in October, 1902, show as a two-year-old in September, 1905, for a prize at a fair?

Ans.—It depends on the rules, or established custom, of the fair association. A rule of the Ottawa Exhibition reads: "The ages of horses and foals will be reckoned to first of January. All foals will be considered one year old on the first of January after birth." The Toronto Exhibition Association has no definite rule in its last prize list touching this, but their prizes for foals in their 1905 list are for foals of 1905, and while their prizes for older colts are for animals one, two and three years old, we presume they reckon from January first as in the case of foals. This is evident from the official catalogue of entries, which gives the year of birth of horses and colts, but not the month. Fair colts are so uncommon in this country that no provision seems to have been made for them in the prize lists of fairs, and in the absence of a rule to cover the case, we should say that when a colt is three years old it cannot properly be called a two-year-old.

## Meat and Milk

It is not the amount of food consumed that counts in the manufacture of meat and milk but the amount of food digested and assimilated. Nature provides the necessary aids to digestion in Summer by green pasture containing laxatives which regulate the bowels and many other of Nature's tonics and medicines, but during the Winter, stock being deprived of this most essential part of the natural diet and subsisting on dry feed, the 50 to 60 per cent. of the food usually digested is often reduced to 40 per cent. or even to barely enough to sustain life with no gain in weight perceptible. Now, instead of permitting such conditions to decrease the amount of digestible nutrition and destroy all the profit, feed Dr. Hess Stock Food twice a day as directed, and if you do not produce more pounds of weight on the same amount of feed than ever before, besides keeping your animals free from disease, return the empty sack and your money will be refunded.

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