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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 21, 1909.

No. 852

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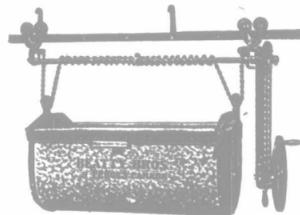
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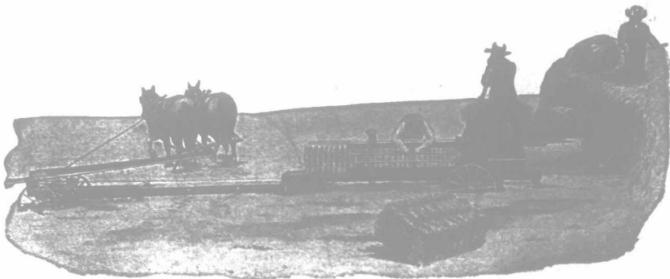
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are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

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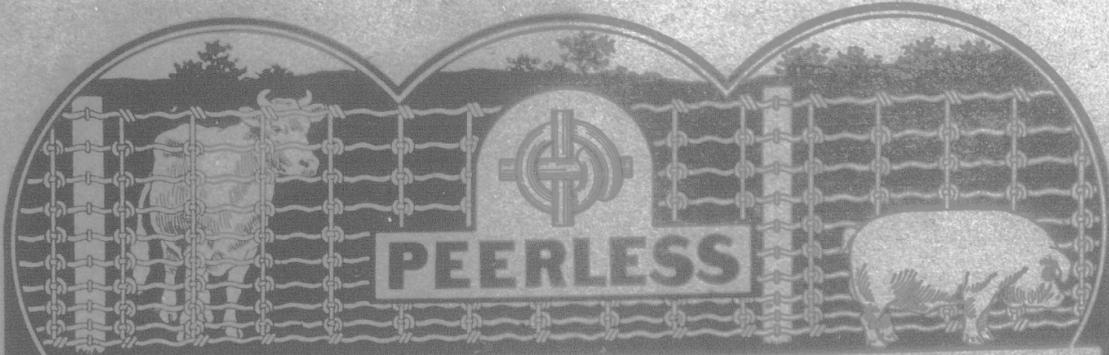
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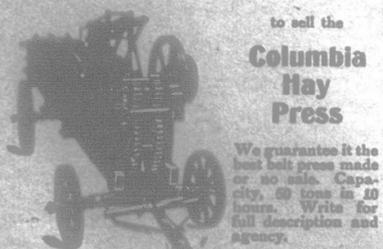
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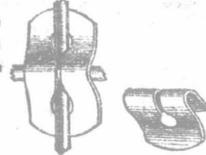
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Leader Fence Lock



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Get the SAMSON FENCE Agency, and you will have pleased customers and a profitable business. Now is the time to get our terms, and good proposition to agents.

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You can afford a
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By our system of easy purchase

WH make it a very easy matter for you to buy the finest piano in Canada—the "New Scale Williams." We arrange the payments—so much each month, and you have the use of the piano all the time you are paying for it.

It is the ideal way to acquire a piano. And the "New Scale Williams" is the ideal piano—beautiful in finish—glorious tone and volume—sensitive touch—and absolutely guaranteed as to materials and workmanship.

We will send you—free of charge—beautifully illustrated booklets describing the New Scale Williams Pianos—and also explain our purchase plan. Cut out the coupon and mail to us today.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited,
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We mean soak the water into your milk. Of course, we mean thro' the cows—sure. Our

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enable you to do this, causing greater flow of milk, and prevent your cows swelling, which is detrimental. Once installed, you need worry no more, for your stock will always be watered automatically. 500N PAY FOR THEMSELVES. Prevent disease contagion by water. REMEMBER, THERE IS ONLY ONE "WOODWARD." Others imitate them.

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Watch our advt. next issue, and read last and previous weeks' advertisements.

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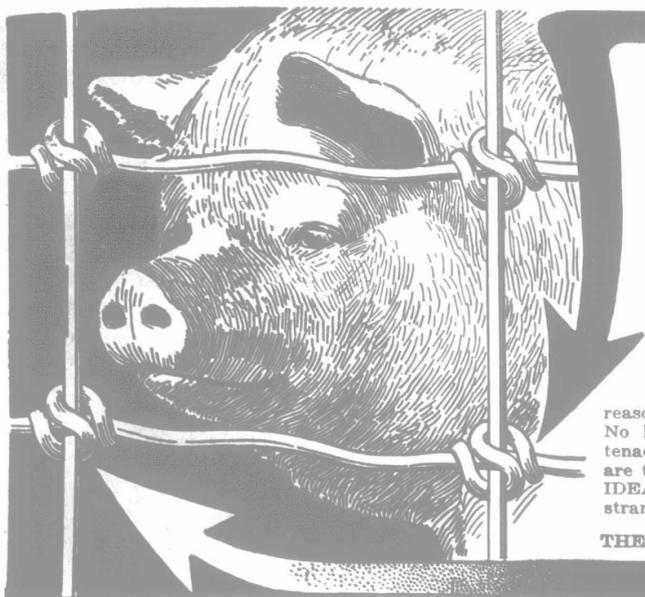
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FOR SALE: THE IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallion

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The property of the Whitty Clydesdale Horse Association; 2,200 lbs. Sound, good stock horse. Has been travelling seven years in vicinity of Whitty.

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You want a fence that is so heavy, stiff and strong that it will discourage any attempt at rooting. After an argument with the IDEAL your hogs will become thoroughly discouraged of trying to get under it. The IDEAL is undoubtedly the fence for you.

The IDEAL is the fence the railroads purchase because of its weight and quality. No. 9 hard steel wire throughout. Heaviest galvanizing on any fence. But the IDEAL lock is the BIG reason why you should buy the IDEAL fence. No lock equal to the IDEAL in gripping-tenacity has yet been discovered. Chances are there never will be. When stretched up, IDEAL is a very handsome fence. Every strand measures exactly true. Every lock is

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The first Phonograph ever made was made by Mr. Edison, and from that invention was perfected the Edison Phonograph which today is considered the most perfect instrument for reproducing music, voice and other sounds. For you the Edison Phonograph means constant and varied entertainment of the kind for which you would pay theatre and concert prices to enjoy otherwise, but which, with the Edison Phonograph, you can enjoy in your own home. No method of spending an evening can be pleasanter, whether you use it for the enjoyment of yourself and family, whether you invite friends to hear it, or whether you use it for informal entertaining, either for a program or dance. It is always there, always ready to be turned on; it is easily operated, and the cost is slight.

Edison Amberol Records

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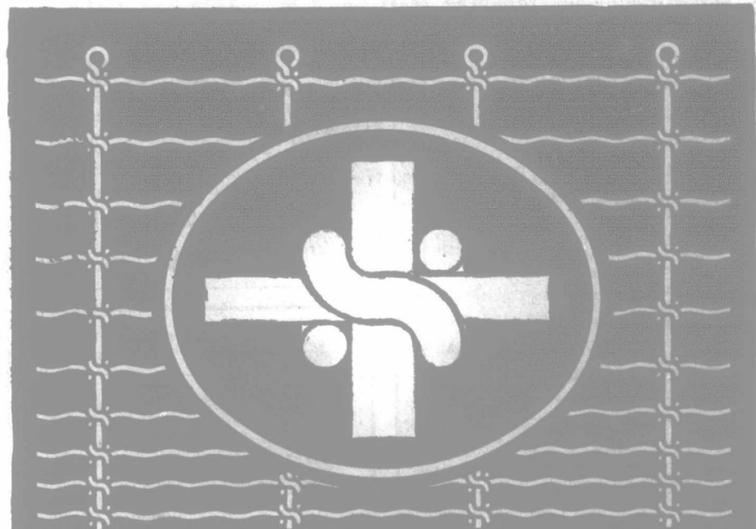
Music formerly unavailable for the two-minute Record, on account of its length, can now be heard in full and to better advantage.

There is an Edison dealer near you. Go and hear the Edison Phonograph, and especially ask to hear the new Edison Amberol Records.

FREE. Ask your dealer or write to us for illustrated catalogue of Edison Phonographs, also catalogue containing complete lists of Edison Records, old and new.

We Desire Good Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

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Selkirk Stiff Stay Fences and Gates are just a little Heavier, Stronger, Stiffer, More Secure and Serviceable than any other by comparison. They are the Best and Most Economical to Use and Buy, and the Most Profitable to the Agent.

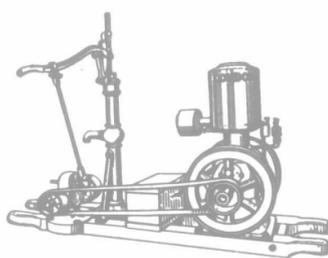
THE SELKIRK Lock, although cheaper than any other independent lock, is the only one that grips tight enough to justify the use of High Grade Wire. The best metal fence lock will cost 40% more and will not hold half as much. Fill out the blank below and mail it to us and we will send you proof of the above statements, a handsome catalogue and full particulars.

Selkirk Fence Company, Hamilton, Can.

I want to examine for myself the merits of Selkirk Stiff Stay Fencing and Gates. Send me a free sample piece of the fence with descriptive catalogue and Agent's terms.

Name _____

P. O. _____ Province _____



No Fan that takes power to run.
No Jacket that will freeze and break.
No Tank to fill and empty every night, or every time you want to run.

A self-contained engine that can be moved at a moment's notice.

2-2½ H. P. and 4½-5 H. P. Gas and Gasoline Engines.

Catalogue 14 G explains all.

SCOTT MACHINE CO., LTD.
LONDON, ONTARIO.

WE WANT LIVE AGENTS

To represent the famous "Goes Like Sixty" Gilson Engines. Splendid opportunity for a live, energetic man in every locality. **Positively guaranteed. Thoroughly satisfactory.**

Write immediately for catalogue and proposition.

GILSON MFG. CO.,
550 York St., Guelph, Can.





If everything else in the house did its share of the work as well as

"Black Knight" Stove Polish

very few women would complain of the housework. "Black Knight" does away with the everlasting rubbing and polishing. It shines quickly and produces a result that satisfies the most particular. Always ready for use for Stoves, Grates and other Ironwork. It's the best polish and the biggest can for the money.

Send dealer's name and 10c for full size can if you can't get "Black Knight" in your town.

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De Laval Cream Separators

FORCE TO FREEDOM ALL THE BUTTER-FAT PARTICLES AND ROUT THE ENEMY

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Earn \$75 to \$150 per month as Brakeman or Fireman.

Just study an hour a day for 8 or 10 weeks and we guarantee to assist you to a position on any railway in Canada. Hundreds of men wanted in the next few months. If you want the above salary, ask for our booklet

The Dominion Railway School, Dept. F., Winnipeg, Man.

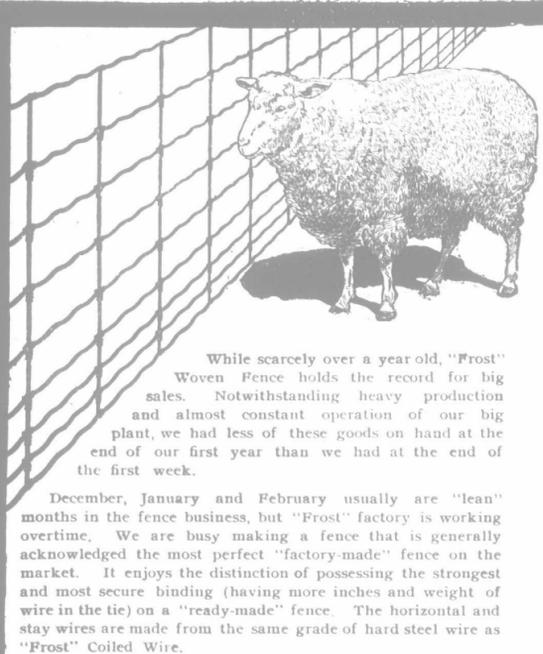


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Testimonials by the yard. Write us. **A. G. HULL & SON, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.**

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No "Shoddy" Here. It has the A.1. "Frost" Fence Quality

There is no "shoddy" in this sheep. It's like "Frost" Fence in quality. Unlike the "shoddy" fence, there are no jointed or soft wire stays, no short kinked laterals, no locks with unsecured ends to loosen, no poorly galvanized wires, in the "Frost" Fence, it is "all wool" in quality. It's all No. 9 wire.

While scarcely over a year old, "Frost" Woven Fence holds the record for big sales. Notwithstanding heavy production and almost constant operation of our big plant, we had less of these goods on hand at the end of our first year than we had at the end of the first week.

December, January and February usually are "lean" months in the fence business, but "Frost" factory is working overtime. We are busy making a fence that is generally acknowledged the most perfect "factory-made" fence on the market. It enjoys the distinction of possessing the strongest and most secure binding (having more inches and weight of wire in the tie) on a "ready-made" fence. The horizontal and stay wires are made from the same grade of hard steel wire as "Frost" Coiled Wire.

Ample provisions are made for expansion and contraction.

In fact, "Frost" Woven Fence has become a keen rival of fencing with Coiled Wire Laterals. It is made in 37 different styles, giving a complete assortment in heights, different spacings of horizontal and stay wires.

"Frost" Woven Fence is daily proving itself positively the best proposition for anyone who has some spare time which he can devote to the handling of its sale. If you would like to talk this matter over, we will be very glad to put our time against yours. We will send a traveller if you will give us the tip.

Now if you are engaged in wire fence business but want to enjoy the BIG trade, better get in touch with us at once as we are establishing new agencies in all unrepresented fields.



FROST WIRE FENCE Co., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont. MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE Co., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

"Frost" Fence

Don't Throw it Away

USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite ware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. **AMERICAN MATCH CO.**, Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.

With An **American Saw Mill**

Make Big Money This Winter

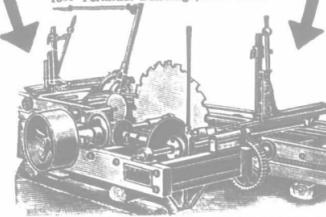
All Sizes

This simple, light running mill makes more and better lumber with less power and less help than any other. You can set up and operate any American mill with the directions before you. If you have no timber, your neighbors have. Don't let your engine lie idle.

124-Page Book, Free

Containing valuable suggestions about the care of saws, fully describing the features that make our mills best, giving prices and guaranty and full information about our Wood Saws, Shingle Machines and other wood working machinery. Write for book today.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
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OUR HAND SPRAMOTOR

No. 1 or No. 2.

Mounted on a cart with strong hardwood frame 52-inch wooden wheels with iron hubs, steel axles. For one horse. All-brass four-row sprayer. Wheels and nozzles adjustable from 26-inch to 36-inch. Vertical adjustment from rack 16-inch. Automatic vertical nozzle adjustment, brass spramotor. Ball valves, automatic compensating plunger. Mechanical agitator. Can be used for orchard, vineyard, mustard and potatoes, or painting and whitewashing. Sold without cart as well. Prices from \$16 to \$50. Guaranteed for one year. Treatise on crop diseases free.

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Lands are offered for settlement in some cases FREE, in others at 50 CENTS per acre, in various districts in NORTHERN ONTARIO. Write for information as to terms homestead regulations, special railway rates, etc.

HON. JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture,
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Director of Colonization, Toronto.

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For proof that fits can be cured, write to **Mr. Wm. Stinson,** 134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

For pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment, 20 years' success. Over 1,000 testimonials in one year. Sole proprietors: **Trench's Remedies, Limited, Dublin.**

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 21, 1909

No. 852

EDITORIAL.

Plank-frame Barns.

A saving of 50 per cent. in material, and the same in work of framing and raising, is the claim made for the plank-frame, as compared with the timber-frame, in barn-construction. Besides this, facilitating free settling of whatever may be stored therein. The plank-frame is adapted to either side-drive or end-drive plans, and is especially suitable and economical for the building of wooden-basement barns. In some cases the plank-frame has been faulted for a tendency to bulge at the ends, but, with the principle of construction recommended in Mr. McIntyre's instructive article, this tendency has been overcome.

The plank-frame principle of construction is radically different from the timber-frame. In years past, some so-called plank-frames have been put up by merely nailing plank together, so as to form square timbers, and then building according to the old-fashioned plan of construction. This lacks many advantages of the modern plank-frame.

One very considerable saving in the plank-frame is that, while good sound plank are called for, material can be used which is not fit for a timber frame. The increasing scarcity and cost of barn timber is bound to turn attention strongly to the advantages of the plank-frame, and our readers are fortunate in being able to study such illuminating descriptions as those which have been appearing in these columns during the past twelve months.

Three-thousand-pound Cow.

We do not mean the cow that weighs a ton and a half, but the animal whose udder exudes, under pressure, during her yearly producing period, some 3,000 pounds of milk. Over twenty years ago, on dairy platforms from one end of the country to the other, she was held up to derision as a delusion and a snare, an unprofitable boarder that was eating her own head off and bankrupting her owner. He was enjoined to "breed, weed and feed," with special emphasis on the breeding end of the business. And yet, after all these years, and all the effort, Governmental and otherwise, we have, in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," the report of the Chief Dairy Instructor of Eastern Ontario, showing an average milk yield per cow of only 2,700 pounds in the six months, May to October. Now, allowing for home use and after-season milk, the return would be little, if any, over the disheartening 3,000-pound limit. It is hard to conceive what might have been the showing had no efforts towards improvement been made! Factorymen, in some sections, at least, are viewing with alarm the waning summer milk-flow, and exporters the lessened output of cheese. What's to be done? is the crucial matter now. On the line of weeding out the low producers, the cow-testing movement is a real step in the direction of progress, and the campaign, generalised by Mr. Whitley, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, deserves hearty co-operation everywhere, though it ought to be followed by daily weighing and record of the milk of every cow in the herd. But that is not enough. The crux of the situation yet remains in the food supply and feeding. The silo and corn silage has been a saving factor, chiefly in the production of winter milk, though there much remains yet to be done. With corn should be joined the more extensive growing and feeding of clover and alfalfa. The cheese-factory herd should be made independent of failing pastures, and

alfalfa, corn and other special forage crops will mark the pathway of deliverance.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has little hesitation in declaring that in the past too much reliance has been placed on the color of the cow's skin, and too little upon what is put within it.

"As the Twig is Bent."

A stream started down the mountain side, wearing out a channel, and gathering force and volume as it proceeds, soon becomes an irresistible torrent, which cannot easily be turned aside by the most expert engineering skill. But had the rivulet been early diverted at its source, the direction of a river might have been changed, perhaps by the placing of a stone.

So with the aspirations and mental development of man. Fix them in youth, and they are in a great many cases directed and radically influenced for life. "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined," runs the familiar proverb. It epitomizes a vast truth. Gas is a shapeless thing, which readily adapts itself to any space it occupies. Cooled to a liquid condition, it still fills the containing vessel, and may be molded or run out at will. Solidifying, it takes the shape thus given it while in a fluid state.

An infant's mind and purpose is much like a gas, with certain latent, hereditary inclinations, of course, but still quite plastic—very adaptable. To a large extent, its shape is taken from the containing vessel, which is to say, environment, impressions and training. As it advances towards maturity its mind shows increasing tendency to fixedness, or crystallization, so to speak. It is thus in the early years that its "bent," its taste, inclination and line of development are most readily subject to influence. True, as the child grows he develops individuality of taste, aptitude and preference; nevertheless, if we analyze, it will generally be found that, consciously, or subconsciously, these have been, to a far greater extent than most of us realize, modified by the environment and training of youth.

This goes a good way to explain why only a small fraction of one per cent. of our young men avail themselves of the magnificent privileges of our agricultural colleges, why the Farmers' Institute is not more largely patronized, why so many farmers fail to take a first-class agricultural journal or farm paper of any kind, and, in short, why the movement of agricultural progress is not swifter than it is. The interests of our young people have not been properly aroused in their future occupation. They do not perceive that there is much in it worthy of interest or study. They are vocational somnambulists. Not having been properly interested in agriculture, their ambitions are readily centered on less substantial and less desirable occupations; while of those who do remain on the land, a large proportion are readily attracted by frivolity, to the exclusion or comparative neglect of more serious concerns. They have time for the card-party, the dance, the sleighride, the glee club, but not for the Institute meeting or for solid, beneficial reading.

Now, this is not the fault of the young people. It is the result of the training given them. Our schools have aroused their interest and directed their ambitions toward anything except agriculture, and the home influence has seldom counteracted that of the school. Then, in later years, governments spend thousands of dollars sending agricultural speakers to address half-filled halls, and maintain hundred-thousand-dollar agricultural colleges, which only a few hundred students attend.

The fact of the matter is, our rural public schools have been turning our people away from agriculture faster and more effectually than all the agencies in later life can win them back. The trouble lies not in the fact that we have rural schools, but in the unbalanced and irrational nature of the influence to which they subject their pupils' minds. The time to interest children in agriculture is childhood, and the way to do it is not to teach agriculture as a subject in the schools, but to introduce school-gardening and nature study, at the same time relating the general work of the curriculum to this outdoor work, and giving it a flavor of and a bearing on the farm and country life.

Incidentally, some good can be accomplished by such means as specially-conducted excursions of school children to the Agricultural College, as described in another column. We would like to see such excursions arranged next year from scores of districts. The experience of the teachers is that it does not seriously interfere with the regular school work, but rather inspires fresh interest, broadening the conceptions of the pupils, and lending realistic force to various lessons and tasks. The outing is good in itself, the experience is helpful, and the effect in stimulating a deeper interest in and respect for agriculture cannot be foretold. Let the child go to the agricultural college this year, instead of the parent, for the child is father of the man, and his future is the greatest concern of the state.

Farmers' Institute Clubs.

The adaptation of papers and discourses to suit the locality in which a farmers' meeting is held, is most important. In this regard, the organization of Farmers' Institute clubs is fast becoming a most valuable feature of agricultural education in Ontario. A means is furnished whereby farmers have a systematic and attractive method of studying their own business in their own way. A comparison of methods and results from neighboring farms is of great value to a community. An outsider may have studied any problem in relation to soils or crops, but unless he knows local conditions thoroughly, he is not in a position to give absolutely reliable advice.

There are many features of local clubs of any nature that make them commendable for rural districts. Their efficiency depends on local effort. As a rule, one, or two, or perhaps half a dozen, men, within a given, limited radius, can be found with enthusiasm and the necessary initiative to make any educational work a success. But this small number cannot develop the usefulness that is wanted. While they labor as leaders, others should be willing helpers. There is no district in which local talent cannot provide all the agricultural instruction that is required, provided the ratepayers read and study, and meet together regularly to discuss the problems that are met from year to year, though the introduction of competent men from a distance is of great value.

Those who study problems, and take part in the discussion of them, derive much more benefit than those who continually keep their seats, either through modesty or indifference. To many, it is a most difficult feat to take part in discussions, but a start can be made by asking questions. After a time, it will be found comparatively easy to answer queries from others. To those who are conversant with the problems under consideration, it soon becomes a pleasure to take part. It is a great opportunity for self-improvement.

Many of Canada's leading men in agricultural work attribute much of their success to benefits derived at debating clubs and literary societies. Canada needs more men to represent agricultural

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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interests in both Dominion and Provincial houses. Local clubs should be taken advantage of by all, so that agriculturists may become proficient in debating.

The annual report of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario for the year 1908, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, through G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for the Province, deals comprehensively with Farmers' Institute Clubs, the objects, methods of organization, recommendations for the work, and matters of general value to those interested. In discussing the object of forming clubs, the report gives part of the constitution and by-laws, as follows: "The object of this organization shall be to encourage and maintain a deeper and more general and intelligent interest in all that pertains to agriculture in the broadest sense, by holding meetings at which farmers may receive and give information, suggestions and experiences, and study together how best to improve themselves and to help their fellow farmers; also, to afford an opportunity for debate and study to its members, that they may thus become accustomed to public speaking, and help to develop talent along those lines that might otherwise remain dormant; to have them present addresses upon subjects relating to farming, and dealing specially with the conditions existing in the locality; to increase the knowledge of and interest in the larger questions (not sectarian or political) of the nation, and which affect the social life and financial position of the farmer; to create and stimulate an ambition in our farmers, and especially the younger men, to be successful in the truest sense, and not only to raise the calling of the farmer to the place it should occupy, in keeping with its importance to the state, but also to make use of his successes, opportunities and power, to make Ontario a still more desirable Province to live in."

Already, there are many such clubs in Ontario. Every district should have one. Large conventions of the various organizations and associations are beneficial, but only a small percentage of farmers can afford the time or expense

connected with travelling to distant points. Expense and loss of time are reduced to a minimum when local meetings are held. Be loyal to agricultural interests, and become enthusiastic. Particulars regarding organization can be obtained by writing to Mr. Putnam, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The Dairymen's Paper.

While seeking to maintain a judicious balance of matter in all departments, "The Farmer's Advocate" has steadily recognized the pre-eminent importance of the dairy industry in Canada by devoting ample space to practical discussion of dairy problems. Our policy has been to avoid sensation and profitless agitation, but to concentrate attention on fruitful efforts to assist and further the industry. The most eminent dairy authorities in Canada have contributed largely to our columns, two most excellent series of articles by Miss Laura Rose being particularly valuable to the farmer's wife. The campaign for breeding, weeding and feeding of dairy herds has been assiduously waged. Alfalfa-growing and silo-building have been widely encouraged, and much helpful information as to details given. Cooling of milk and cool-curing of cheese has received ample attention, while plans for safeguarding the pecuniary interests of cheese-factory patrons, and pasteurization of whey, have been other beneficent subjects kept well to the fore. Nor has the maker's end been neglected. A vast amount of practical information on cheese and butter making will be found in our files, together with many descriptions of up-to-date creameries and cheese factories. Ontario's present superb system of dairy instruction and sanitary inspection was first publicly advocated through our columns; while, in every respect we have been abreast of the times in suggestions for the advancement of the dairy industry. The best and fullest reports of the dairymen's conventions are published by "The Farmer's Advocate," and in every way our columns render patrons and makers a service that is unexcelled. Every dairymen in Canada should take "The Farmer's Advocate."

How Protection Hampers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Dec. 17th, 1908, there appears in the editorial columns a letter for higher protection, by "Pro Bono Publico."

It is well for the farmers of a country to have pluck enough to place their ideas on any subject before the public. The person writing may state some thoughts that might be beneficial to his fellows, and at the same time all may gain some ideas from the discussion that follows.

Now, suppose we take "P. B. P." to task. His first point is that, "An intelligent farmer in the United States and Canada cannot be convinced that high protective tariff is a delusion." As regards the farmers' position, I would refer "P. B. P." to the resolutions adopted by The Grange and Farmers' Association at their last convention, published in full in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." Many business men might be quoted. J. J. Hill, the great railway man, who possesses vast interests in both countries, states time and again that absolute free trade in all things would tend to the mutual advancement of both countries.

Your correspondent states that Great Britain owes her prosperity to high protection. Great Britain's material progress took place during the reigns of the Georges. At the same time, it is to be noted that the great masses of the people were suffering from the protective tariff. This condition was removed when her markets were thrown open to all countries of the world.

Great Britain owes her manufacturing prosperity chiefly to the presence of iron and coal within her borders. The prosperity of the United States manufacturing also depends on the large amounts of iron and coal, which are more easily obtained at the present time than those of Eng-

land, so that, if a free-trade policy were instituted at the present time she could undersell all other great manufacturing countries of the world. Some might maintain that the high wages would be a detriment, but cheaper means of living would reduce the wage scale to the proper basis.

Canada has iron in immense quantities, but coal is scarce, Ontario possessing none. However, we believe, in the future, that electricity, or possibly some other agency yet unvented, will be used for smelting purposes. British capital is finding its way to the Dominion. Such occasions as the Tercentenary at Quebec last year, and the tour of Lord Milner, should go a long way toward placing our position in a clear light before the British investor. Our waterways, leading to the heart of the country; our grand, undeveloped system of water-power, and great quantities of iron, should be a strong stimulant to the king of the manufacturing industry.

Protection, at first sight, would appear to stimulate the iron industry, and it would if the country developed to be a sufficient market for the product. Such is not likely to be the case for some time to come, if ever; therefore, the iron industry would require all the markets of the world. In order to compete in these markets, the cost of production would have to be reduced to a minimum. This could be obtained by a reduced cost of living, and this reduced cost can only be secured by free trade.

Take, for instance, the Dominion Iron and Steel Works, of Sydney, Cape Breton. Most people are aware of the aid given to any new industry entering a town, so that it will be unnecessary to enumerate these advantages enjoyed by the aforesaid company. Besides these things, they receive aid from the Dominion Government. This company recently sold steel rails in India for at least \$10 per ton less than they charge the Dominion of Canada, and still they claim these rails were sold at a profit.

Manufacturers claim that they should receive 6 per cent. interest on money invested, over and above cost of production. Now, your writer would personally like to see the farmer who, after meeting all running expenses, and paying himself and family a reasonable salary, could show 6 per cent. interest on money invested at the end of each year. There is no doubt that it would be the proper condition of things. If it were, the young people wouldn't be so anxious to drift to the cities.

NOTTAWASAGA FARMER.

A Reactionary Proposal.

The suggested reintroduction, by the Ontario Education Department, of the "u" into such words as labor, favor, etc., is a reactionary proposal scarcely justified by the reasons advanced for the action. All this reasoning about preserving the evidence of the original introduction of such words through the French channel is about as sensible as to insist that a bit of bark should be left on the woodsman's ax-handle so that he may be reminded, when he uses the tool, what kind of wood it was made of. The fact that it blistered his hands would, of course, make him appreciate it all the more! Not less absurd is the argument that we should prefer the British to the American spelling of the word. Flattery that apes for the sake of imitation is poor compliment. The fact is, the "or" ending is as much Canadian as American. To propose a change now is only to return one more excrescence and anomaly to a language the spelling of which is already a laughing-stock. Without doubt, the British themselves, whose progressive educationists have long ago evinced a desire for spelling reform, will soon be discarding the "u," as well as many other superfluities, such as "e" from axe, "me" from programme, etc.

Let us lead the way, instead of lagging behind. When improvement in spelling can be made, without entailing unnecessary inconvenience, by all means let us make it. The fact of the matter is, it will be impossible to revert to the antiquated "our" ending, even though the Ontario Department of Education should adopt it. The spelling-reform movement is bound to grow, and those who do not climb on the band-wagon will be left behind.

Your Own Renewal Free.

Many thousand subscribers are taking advantage of the liberal offer to get their own renewals free, by sending us two new names, accompanied by \$3.00 (\$1.50 from each). Some who have not succeeded in securing two new names, have sent one, accompanied by \$1.50 from the new subscriber, and 75 cents for the balance of their own renewal. Hundreds of new names are being added to our lists every week. Take advantage of the offer. Get out and hustle. Do it now.

A Children's Excursion to O. A. C.
 Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A matter of much importance to the rural schools of Ontario has been taken up by the S. Brant Farmers' Institute.

In a report of an address given by Mr. McCready, of Guelph, O. A. C., in your valuable paper, early last year, an invitation was made to rural schools of Ontario visiting the College with the excursions to have some one appointed to personally conduct and instruct in the departments which were likely to be of most benefit. The senior pupils of three schools, accompanied by their teachers, numbering about 30 in all, attended the excursion, June 16th.

The pupils enjoyed the outing greatly, and were bubbling over with a desire to tell of what they had seen for days after. Parents who had never attended an Institute meeting or College excursion are now interested because of the children's interest, and the trustees speak highly of the wisdom of granting the holiday.

Some time after, the teachers were asked to give their impressions of the effect of the day upon the pupils and their work. All speak in the highest manner in favor of the day, as will appear from the subjoined extracts from the letters received. The directors of the Institute are unanimous in their decision to push this feature. A large number of them will attend the annual school meeting, and bring this matter to the attention of ratepayers and trustees, with the object of taking a lot of scholars next 23rd of June.

FRANK M. LEWIS,
 Sec., S. Brant.

[Note.—Following are quotations from the letters of the three teachers:

Miss Amy M. Robertson, Teacher, Fairfield Plains School—With the exception of one, all my pupils were in their places on the following day. That one was a delicate child. The pupils I took were in the second, third and fourth classes. The advantages derived were many, but I shall mention only one or two. The process of sugar-making, especially, struck the second-class pupils. . . . On the following day they asked that we read the lesson on sugar in their reader. We did so, and I noticed that all the little excursionists were paying particular attention. Now, that lesson on sugar becomes a real live lesson to those pupils, of something they have actually seen for themselves. . . . The pupils called my attention several times to view specimens of which we had been reading the previous week. The advantages were not confined only to those who went. The knowledge gained by the fifth who went was conveyed to the remaining four-fifths on the following days. At recesses, at noons, little groups could be seen, with an excursionist as the center of attraction. Various were the things being told—how they kept a record of the milk of each cow, how the butter and cheese were made, and the old machinery. . . . I cannot say which profited most, the girls or the boys. . . . I think such an outing annually would be of great benefit to the children. We are inclined to keep the children too steadily at books, books, books, and forget that it is by handling and seeing that children most readily learn.

* * *

Miss Elsie Johnson, Teacher U. S. S. 11, Burford—Not only is it (the excursion) of value to the pupils educationally, in that they see and learn many things which they otherwise would not, but it has a value in fostering patriotism. . . . It has, too, I think, the effect of attaching greater importance to agriculture in the minds of the children growing up in the country. . . . In regard to the way the school children are looked after at the College, a member of the faculty was furnished to act as a guide; this man spared no pains to explain everything in a lively and interesting way, attractive to the children, drawing many lessons from things here and there. For instance, in the Experimental Building, he explained the experiments which had been tried in dates of sowing grain, showing the results of delinquency in sowing, and also indicating what grains should be sown first in spring, and which next, and so on. The boys were greatly interested in this. I do not think it made a very serious break in the entrance work: I rather think it did the pupils good.

* * *

Still another teacher says: You ask if it made a serious break in the school studies. On the contrary, it formed a most interesting introduction to many lessons. For instance, seeing the lava from Vesuvius, they got a much more vivid conception of what lava is. The sight of the devilfish, though it inspired them with horror, also made them read with renewed interest and more real understanding the lesson in the fourth reader. It afforded very solid ground for their home-study work, for, after looking at specimens of animals and birds, they wanted to find specimens of the same: it gave a basis for identification. Even for the above reasons, I should say that an annual excursion would be a good thing.

It seemed to me that the practical interests of the boys were more awakened than that of the girls. The visit to the poultry-yard and cow barns, and the comparison of wheat, barley and oats seeded at various times, especially impressed them with lessons of cleanliness and the value of thrift and energy.

HORSES.

Shoeing Colt.

Colt 2½ years old was kept in box stall mostly all the time. The heels of hind feet grew high and straight, and the toes broke off, leaving feet short and high, and he is inclined to stand and walk on his toes. To save the toes, he was taken to the shop to be shod. He was shod with high-heel calkins and no toe calkins, with shoes long behind and short in front. Was this the proper way to shoe him?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—He has been shod so as to intensify the trouble you are endeavoring to correct. This manner of shoeing sets him more than ever on his toes, and tends to cock the ankles. The heels of the feet should be rasped down as much as they will stand, but the toes must not be shortened. Then, flat shoes should be nailed on; shoes that fit the feet, not long at either toe or heel. He should be given regular exercise. If necessary, very low calkins, the same height at toe as at heel, may be added, but unless necessary on account of ice, it will be better to have no calkins. The toe must be allowed to grow a reasonable length, and the heels kept low.

"WHIP."

Use More High-class Sires.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"Is Substance Lacking in Clydesdales?" Under the above heading appeared an editorial in your esteemed journal of the 24th ult. That substance is lacking, rather than quality, must be very evident to those who have been in a position to judge; but quality and action are very essential in draft horses, especially in Canada, where climatic changes have to be considered. The sultry days of July, in some parts, and the cold days of January, are very hard on the heavy horse of, say, 1900 pounds and over, that is lacking in action and quality, especially for long hauling. Generally, the horse of 1,450 pounds, with action and some quality, would have the advantage, and it would appear as though the country was fairly well supplied with these two kinds, with quality and action largely predominating. But quality, action and weight combined,—what the market is calling for; indeed, what it has always been calling for—are the most difficult to produce, and are the most profitable for farmers and breeders to put on the market. Particularly is it so in this country. But why is the draft horse particularly defective in weight and quality in this country?

Perhaps it would be well to look back into some of the early importations to find part of the cause. In the seventies and early eighties (owing, probably, to higher expense and greater risk, the boats not being so well equipped as they are to-day), some horses were brought over of inferior quality; I think I may say many, and, although such was the case, many of them were very useful. As our natives mares were undersized and deficient in bone, but had fairly-good action and plenty of stamina, some fairly-good draft horses were the result of even the first cross. Those early importations served the purpose very well, as they were the foundation of our present draft horses, which have been gradually improving ever since. But let it not be forgotten that it started the business with low-priced horses, and many farmers have got into the habit of using common sires, as the most marked results come from the first and second crosses, and many cling to the old habit of paying a nominal figure for service. It is not the desire of the writer to say there are not some breeders who use the very best sires and dams that come within their reach. Indeed, I know there are; but there are

not enough. Neither is it my intention to cast any reflection on those farmers who may see fit to use a common sire, as I have done so myself, and seen my error. I would also say that I am aware farming is often an up-hill business, and, although ambition may tell us to take a step higher, good judgment may demand a later date. But the initial stage has passed—long passed—and the market is calling for a better class of horses, and is willing to pay for them good prices, and it is up to farmers from the east to the west of the Dominion to supply the demand of the market which is constantly calling for first-class animals. There is plenty of room, time and opportunity, and there is no good reason why as good stock cannot be raised in Canada as in any part of Europe. Some may say, How are they to be produced? By using a better class of sires and dams. And for such we will have to pay higher prices than have yet been paid. Let us see what class of sires are now in use here. I think it is safe to say there are very few that stand at over \$20; I presume there are some at over that price, but I do not know of them. I think it safe to say there are more that stand at \$10 than at \$20. Use better stock, and, above all, good judgment in mating. The latter is probably the most essential in grading up any kind of live stock. In Scotland, the headquarters of Clydesdales, sires stand at a much higher figure than here. Twenty-five years ago, or thereabout, Prince of Wales (673), Darnley (222) and Macgregor stood as high as \$50 some seasons, with no risks. In order that breeders may have better sires and dams, they will have to pay importers better prices, as they cannot afford to bring over good horses at a low



Daisy 5th.

Shorthorn heifer, two years old. Breed champion at Edinburgh and Smithfield Fat-stock Shows, 1908.

British Clydesdale Winnings.

The accompanying table gives a bird's-eye view of the winnings of the first ten Clydesdale sires in 1908, at the seven leading British shows of the season, namely, the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show; the Kilmarnock, Ayr, Glasgow and Edinburgh general shows; the Royal Show, and the Highland. The table shows little variation from similar tables for years immediately preceding. Baron's Pride (9122) maintains his position of unrivalled supremacy, and, among the first twenty sires, there are, besides himself, six of his sons, his two half-brothers, Sir Hugo and Baden-Powell, and several of his descendants. The best stallion of the year, individually, judged by his prizewinning record, was, in the final round-up, declared to be Baron o' Buchlyvie, the eight-year-old son of Baron's Pride. The second best was the four-year-old son of Baron o' Buchlyvie, Perfect Motion.

SIRE.	Total Prizes.	First.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Championships.	No. Animals.
Baron's Pride (9122).....	61	26	5	6	8	30
Hiawatha (10067).....	42	11	7	1	1	22
Revelanta (11876).....	26	3	5	5		9
Baron of Buchlyvie (11263).....	21	3	4	1	3	16
Royal Favourite (10630).....	21	3	7	4		9
Everlasting (11331).....	19	5	1	6	1	10
Marmion (11429).....	9	1	1	2		5
Silver Cup (11184).....	8		1	4		6
Sir Hugo (10924).....	7	3		2		5
Montrave Ronald (11121).....	7	1	4			3

figure. It is generally supposed that it is more profitable to use high-priced sires than dams in grading up stock, although both are very essential. A fairly good brood mare would cost, say, from \$400 up; a good sire, from \$20 to \$50, for service. The sire is supposed to have as much influence as the dam. There is \$400 up on the one side, while there is only from \$20 to \$50 on the other. It is seldom the dam works for any more than half her feed when raising a foal. It is easy to see the profit is on the side of using a good sire, even with a \$200 mare. It is true the dam would still be an asset when her usefulness at the stud had ceased, but it would be very much diminished. I may also say, according to my own experience and observation, that Canadian-bred Clydesdales, although a little under-sized, were improved in quality. The value, on the whole, is quite as good. SUBSCRIBER.

Que.

Light to Medium Drafters.

The following remarks, occurring in a contribution to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, fit appropriately into the discussion in these columns, as to quality and substance in Clydesdales. Of course, the views set forth are merely one man's opinions, but comparison of opinions is a stimulus to thought and an aid to judgment. The writer is J. D. Gale, of Saskatchewan, and his article was directed more particularly to the question of breed merit.

"My own personal experience has been with the Shires and Clydesdales, with a strong inclination to the Shires. That the Clydesdales are the most popular is no criterion of their claim to being the best all-round horse for agricultural draft purposes for Canada. Facts, not opinions, count. Or, because they require big, overgrown horses in the large cities like Liverpool, would it be wise for us out here to go headlong after that mark? We have a home market here at good paying figures, for horses from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and if they have the quality at this weight, they are all right. I have a horse bred from an approved light mare and a Standard-bred stallion weighing 1,150 pounds that has more horse-power to the pound—that is, for general-purpose work on the farms—than any horse with Clydesdale or Shire blood I ever saw; but the extra weight counts on the gang plow.

"I am inclined to think that there is a strong relationship between the Clydesdales and Shires. I have a pure-bred Clydesdale, imported from Scotland, at present in my stable, and if he were with eleven Shires in a row, it would puzzle an expert to pick him out.

"The Clydesdale horse has many good qualities—too numerous to mention here. He has the cleanest, best shank, hock and pastern of any breed, barring the Thoroughbred, but in his native home he is bred for a cart horse, and he must have a place for the saddle; and I have been told by good authority that he must not be so big at the girth that the saddle will slip back! One thing is certain, that the majority of the Clydesdales are deficient here; they have not fire-place enough to heat the boiler. Every pound a horse possesses at his girth measurement is worth two pounds anywhere else.

"At present I am looking for a good little Shire. I don't think there is any mistake in using a medium-sized, well-bred horse on small mares. I started my bunch by getting three niche pony mares. I got the three all in foal at the time for less than \$20 each. I got an excellent Shire (pure-bred, imported) stallion, weighing about 1,600 pounds, and until he played old-age, my bunch did well. Very few of the horses travelling in this district go much over 1,600 to 1,800 pounds, and if they have the girth and quality, that weight is sufficient to produce good useful horses from even small mares."

Best of Agricultural Papers.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is the best of all farm papers. I have taken it for nearly a year, and am well pleased with its reading, especially the good advice on stock-raising. A family can always enjoy "The Farmer's Advocate" in the winter evenings. A READER.
Kent Co., Ont.

If owners of mares were obliged to pay \$5.00 at the time of service, there would be fewer low-grade, useless and broken-down mares used for breeding purposes.—[W. F. Kydd, Norfolk Co.]

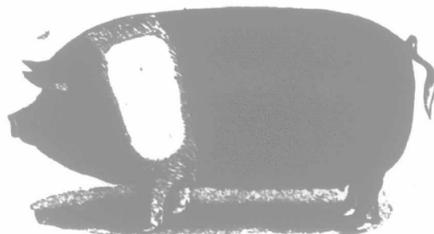
Public opinion is like plaster of Paris: it's easy to mould before it has set.

LIVE STOCK.

P. E. Island Pork-making.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The price of pork has kept up to a good level all fall and winter—7½c. for best weights—and it has now an upward tendency. The packers ask us farmers to have our pork on the market in July or August. This we cannot do, because, first, our spring pigs would be too young and small, and, second, in those months feed of all kinds is scarce. Potatoes and roots are not fit to dig, and potatoes, which, either raw or boiled, form a large part of the fattening feed for our hogs, are about out of the question so early in the season, and those two months grain of all kinds is usually pretty scarce around the majority of our farms, but a few months later on, when there is an abundance of everything, and our spring hogs have grown a good size, we can then make good pork. The high price in the summer months has induced many of our farmers to



Hampshire Sow.

(See page 105.)

slaughter their hogs when they were both small and thin and not fit to ship, and such pork has had a bad effect upon and does not suit ours or any market. Farmers have about arrived at the conclusion that there is very little profit in pork-raising yet. A few pigs can be kept on every farm on what would, in many cases, be wasted if there were no hogs to feed it to.

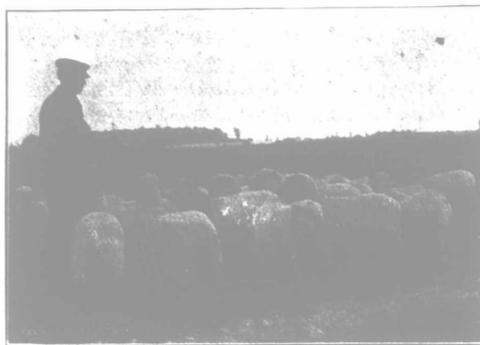
East Prince, P. E. I.

C. C. CRAIG.

Notes from Ireland.

A FEW MEAT TOPICS.

While much sympathy was felt for the stock-owners affected through the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in America, there was in some circles here a natural and ill-concealed satisfaction at the damper which it occasioned upon the agitation for the alteration of the much-debated embargo. The occurrence at least indicated that there was, after all, more than a remote chance of disease being imported, and that danger on this score was by no means so mythical as certain parties lustily proclaimed during the past few years. Of course, the outbreak did not occur in Canada, but the statement that



Salting the Shropshires.

Scene on a farm in Brant County, Ontario.

some of the originally-affected animals passed through parts of the Dominion by rail has considerably strengthened the hands of those who want things to remain as they are.

From foreign to home meat supplies is an easy transition, and, in connection with the latter, a new movement, observable in some portions of Ireland, is significant enough to merit notice. It is an endeavor to create a dead-meat trade with England, and is being fostered by the Department of Agriculture, whose secretary, Mr. T. P. Gill, has lately delivered a couple of addresses on "The Policy of the Finished Article." One of the Department's Inspectors has been touring Aberdeenshire and other parts of Northern Scotland, to see how the dead-meat trade is carried on there, and he has also pursued his inquiries into the same subject at London, the great consuming center. We are promised at an early date a full, illus-

trated account of the information thus elicited, and this is being awaited with eagerness by many farmers whose circumstances would enable them to participate in such an undertaking. The part of the country that is foremost in the movement is the Co. Wexford, in the south-east, which is now enjoying increased transit facilities to South Wales, and a direct and rapid service to the English metropolis, thanks to the enterprise of the Great Western Railway. There seems to be no great reason why a number of our farmers should not take a leaf out of their Scotch rivals' book. A dead-meat trade is, in certain obvious respects, an improvement on the export of live animals. For one thing, it compels the finishing of the beasts at home; for a second, it obviates the loss in condition and weight always incurred in the transit of a living animal; for yet a third, it provides in the offal, which remains in the country, a substantial amount of raw material, the presence of which would justify the establishment of different remunerative local industries. For these and other reasons, we will await with interest the development of the proposal to venture in a new direction.

One great hardship from which our home-produced meat has seriously suffered for many years past has been the widespread practice among butchers of giving imported stuff as much prominence as the native article, if not more. Of course, the law did not require them to make any distinction as to the country of origin of the meat which they offered for sale, and it was, accordingly, no breach of law for a man to conceal from his customers information as to where he obtained his supplies, incidentally, perhaps, hoping they would fancy they were being furnished with home-reared and home-killed meat, for all they could learn to the contrary. British farmers on both sides of the Channel have often complained of this as unfair, and, seeing that the liberty of butchers has been at times abused, our stock-raisers cannot be blamed for feeling that their interests might be better guarded. It has fallen to the lot of a prominent Irish Member of Parliament, Wm. Field (himself a leading butcher near Dublin), and President of the Irish Cattle-traders' and Stock-owners' Association), to introduce an important bill into Parliament, which is to be known as the Meat Marking Bill. This measure, which it is hoped, in the interests of fairness, will become law, applies only to Ireland, and it will require every person who sells imported, frozen or chilled meat, killed beyond the limits of Great Britain or Ireland, to deliver to the purchaser an invoice stating the fact. Any auctioneer selling such meat will have to do likewise, and also declare the fact clearly to his audience. Every seller of imported meat will also be required to affix, in a conspicuous position on his place of business, in printed or painted letters not less than three inches square, the words, "Dealer in Imported, Frozen and Chilled Meat," and he will also have to register his name as such with the local authority, who will keep a list of dealers that will be accessible for free public inspection during business hours. For offences under the act, a first penalty will be a fine not exceeding £5, and for the second and subsequent offences the fine will not exceed £20. It will be noted that only imported dead meat is affected in this measure, as port-killed animals are not included.

During the greater part of 1908 a most depressing condition prevailed in the mutton trade, and prices for sheep have been unusually low. Farmers have looked in vain to agricultural economists to explain the reason for the exceptional dullness, and nobody seems to be able to satisfactorily diagnose the cause of the trouble. Some attribute it to the increase in the ovine population of the Kingdom; others believe it to be due to the restricted consumptive demand arising from the lamentable state of the labor market in practically all big centers. Still, this should also affect pork and beef, which it has not done. Be the cause what it may, several well-informed authorities are of opinion that the depression that has overhung the sheep trade since last spring will soon be lifted, and it looks as if the trend of latest markets would warrant this hope.

This letter has been confined to some phases of the meat trade, but each topic is fairly important, and, as Shakespeare says: "Meet it is that I should set it down."

"EMERALD ISLE."

An Out-of-date Ventilation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I must say, in answer to your inquiries concerning ventilation, that I can tell you little of interest for publication. Our stables are ventilated by means of tile placed in the wall at various intervals. This is looked upon as a crude system to-day, yet not so much so away back in the early 90's, when the stables were built. The system is not nearly so efficient as the more modern ones in use to-day, still, in our case, it must answer the purpose for a while yet. We have a large stable, one that is open and well lighted. Each animal has ample breathing-space,

the stalls being arranged in two rows, the cows standing head to head, 10 feet apart. Every day the stable is thoroughly aired while the cows are turned in the yard, so that the air is almost as fresh as in many stables where more expensive systems of ventilation are installed.

I am, however, a firm believer in ventilation in stables, and must say that tile in the walls do not provide for ventilation in accord with what I believe to be right and sufficient.

Wentworth Co., Ont. G. H. CARPENTER.

Winter Housing of Swine.

It is at this season of the year that the housing of swine becomes a more or less difficult problem. This is more particularly true in regard to the housing of sows due to farrow in the spring. It is chiefly on the housing that the vigor of spring litters depends. The revised edition of Bulletin No. 10, of the Live-stock Branch, Ottawa, treats this question in a very practical manner. It says:

"Much of the success of hog-raising depends upon suitable housing. Suitable housing does not, however, demand expensively-built houses and pens, designed so as to provide summer temperature during the winter season. In an ambitious desire to treat swine with due consideration for their comfort, many progressive hog-raisers have, during the past few years, practically wasted large sums of money in building elaborate, warm houses for their herds. Having wintered their stock, of all ages and conditions, in these structures for one or two seasons, the mistake they had made became apparent by reason of the fact that the swine, instead of showing greater vigor, exhibited signs of ill-health, in the form of coughing, lameness, scurfiness of skin, and other evidences of lack of thrift. The chief difficulty from these close houses is due to lack of exercise taken by the swine kept in them. After rising from their comfortable beds to take their food, which is usually provided regularly, near at hand, and in palatable condition, the pigs fill themselves, and again return to their resting-places. This mode of living, followed for weeks and months at a season of year when outdoor life is uninviting, even should the pen door be left open, is attended with indigestion, constipation, and other forms of sluggishness, causing weak litters, lack of a good milk flow in dams, stunted weanlings, and slow gains in older hogs. Exercise is one essential for swine of all ages, if hog-raising is to be made a success, and it is in not providing this that the warm pen, used for both sleeping and feeding, fails. For young litters coming in cold weather, a warm pen is necessary, and rather close quarters are also conducive to the most profitable gains during a hog's final fattening period, but at no other time in a hog's life is close housing advantageous.

"For brood sows due to farrow in the late winter or early spring months, there is no better shelter than the movable cabin. A number of these can be ranged side by side in or near the barnyard. If kept comfortably bedded, four or five large sows will lie very comfortably in a cabin constructed according to directions given further on. The old style of rail creep beneath a straw stack, so long as it is closed in on three sides, affords a fine bed for breeding sows, or even

growing pigs. On some of the most extensive hog-breeding establishments, the only shelter given the sows in winter is an old barn or shed, lined up to keep the drafts out, and having a constantly-open door, which affords free and unlimited access to the open air. The feeding is done in the open, which compels the herd to take a good amount of daily exercise, upon which good health so much depends. Sows thus housed, and fed on food composed of pulped roots and chopped grain, bran, etc., given in a rather dry consistency, will maintain a fine condition for successful motherhood."

The bulletin then goes on to describe in detail the plan, construction and management of various styles of houses that are in successful operation in different parts of Canada. Copies of this bulletin, which should be in the hands of every swine-raiser, may be secured free by making application to J. G. Rutherford, Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

THE FARM.

Silo Points for Discussion.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your issue of January 7th contained a very interesting description of a cement silo. Such articles are of great use to the average farmer, and a help to anyone intending to build such a silo. We hope "D. L.," Oxford County, will give us some additional information. How are doors arranged? What are the sizes and distances apart? Are they beside the ladder? Are they and the ladder all enclosed? And if so, where does light come from for these, and for granary and feed-room?

We have noticed that some siloes have been started two or three feet below stable floor. Why did not "D. L." do this? Again, why did not he build a silo 16 feet in diameter, and go up only 30 feet, such a silo holding much more than one 14 feet in diameter and 37½ feet high? If his stock is at all a large one, he could feed from the 16-foot silo just as well as from the 14-foot one, as none would waste. If, on the other hand, he has a small stock, it was wise to build the smaller diameter. We would think a 16-ft.-in-diameter cement silo, built from a foundation 3 feet below stable floor, running up 30 feet, making 27 feet above floor-level, would be good size; this, of course, where drainage was good. The first ring, of 2 ft. 6 in., being 2 ft. thick, would then be all underground. This size would be convenient to fill and empty. We take it that taper was all on outside, the inside remaining 14 feet in diameter all the way up. How would it do to taper inside, starting at 14 feet, and finishing at 15½ feet? Would not sides of silage pack tighter?—an important consideration. We thank "D. L." for his timely article, and in advance for his further explanations.

Halton Co., Ont.

Do not overlook the Clubbing Offer appearing every week. If you cannot get your own renewal free, by obtaining two new names, at \$1.50 each, club with three neighbors who already take "The Farmer's Advocate," and send in \$5.00 for the four renewals.

Blocks of Ice per Ton.

The following table of blocks of ice required per ton is given by Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, of Ottawa:

12 blks. 18 in. x 36 in., 8 in. thick.....	1 ton
15 blks. 11 in. x 16 in., 10 in. thick.....	1 ton
8 blks. 11 in. x 16 in., 12 in. thick.....	1 ton
6 blks. 11 in. x 16 in., 16 in. thick.....	1 ton
5 blks. 11 in. x 16 in., 20 in. thick.....	1 ton

Sometimes a pond of water near the barn or elsewhere on the farm may be utilized for securing a supply of ice. Pure-water ice is preferable, but where this cannot be got conveniently, then the ice from a more or less impure pond may be stored. Such ice should not be put directly into water or anything else to be used for human consumption, though it may be all right for cooling purposes. The freezing of water does not render the ice pure; it merely suspends the activity of the bacterial life, but many of the germs remain ready to commence multiplying again when the ice melts. Some bacterial forms may be destroyed; typhoid bacilli will not survive freezing for several months, and some other pathogenic forms, as well, will be rendered incapable of propagating themselves and producing disease, but it is best not to use suspected ice in direct contact with food that is to be used uncooked for human consumption.

Conveniences for the Housewife.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In compliance with the editor's request re conveniences for the housewife, I would say that we have a laundry-room in the cellar, which is found to be of very great benefit and convenience. This room, 11 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 6 in., is lathed and plastered, and has cement floor, and a cistern tank 3 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. by 5 ft., lined with galvanized iron, with a tap just over a drain, where the dirty water is poured out. There is also an old stove, where the water is heated. All our washing is done here, and it is not only a great convenience, but saves the kitchen from being mused up on wash days. The cistern tank is supplied from the roof, and we have never lacked water. When the house was built, we had the conductor pipe coming down through the veranda roof, and taken in through wall under the veranda floor, but it froze there and burst, so we changed it and took it through the wall just under the eaves, and carried it down inside, and it has been very satisfactory ever since. The drain should not be put in near the corner of the house, and should be laid with not less than 4-inch (6-inch would be better), glazed, jointed tiles, and should have plenty of fall.

We use this room for washing and oiling harness, and find it a great saving of the house and a great convenience, and would not be without it. We also have another cistern to supply the bathroom and washroom, and find this a very great convenience. The cisterns should be lined with galvanized iron, which should be painted, as this preserves it from rusting. Our laundry-room has two windows, and is fairly well lighted, and the cement floor enables it to be cleaned out easily. The cost of fixing up a room for laundry in cellar need not be very great; perhaps from \$50 to \$80, according to circumstances, length of drain required, etc.

D. LAWRENCE.
Oxford Co., Ont.

Cheap Money for Underdrainage.

How few people realize what a vast transformation underdrainage will effect in a wet farm! Let me illustrate: In 1906, M. H. Rittenhouse, of Chicago, in endeavoring to beautify the home of his childhood at Jordan Harbour, Lincoln County, became possessed of the farm where now stands the Horticultural Experiment Station, on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, about half way between Hamilton and St. Catharines. He had built the section a beautiful school and a concert hall that are not surpassed in many towns of considerable size, but the road leading from them to the lake was narrow and unsightly. To be in keeping with the beautiful buildings it must be widened and improved, but land for the widening was available only by purchasing the farm lying to the west. This was done, and when two rods were taken off and added to the road, the balance of the farm was given to the Ontario Government as a site for a Horticultural Experiment Station. But it was wet, very wet, so that the first operation in establishing the station was that of draining the land. This was done in 1907. During the spring of that year I surveyed the land for drainage. It was sown to oats—I saw them as they grew, and I saw them in the harvest, and in many parts they were scarcely worth the cutting. But the drains were completed by the autumn, and in 1908 the story has a different ring—65 bushels of oats to the acre on the wettest of it, Mr. Peart, Director of the Station, informs me. What a lesson in the value of underdrainage; a lesson that should not be lost sight of the Province over. How many farms in Ontario have some land



An Australian Settler's Home in the Bush.

like the Rittenhouse farm originally—too wet in some seasons to give even a fair return for the labor involved! All such may be transformed as this was. But says some owner, rendered poor by the wetness of his farm, "We can't do it, we haven't the money to put the drains in." For such an one the Government has long since made provision, in the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act, by which any township is empowered to borrow money from the Province at 4 per cent. and lend it out again at the same rate, to aid in underdraining the land, with twenty years to pay off the principal. With such cheap money, and such easy terms as this, no one need plead that he can't afford to drain his land; the truth is he can't afford not to drain it, for removing the excess water will always increase the crop by more than four per cent. of the cost of drainage, usually by 20 to 50 per cent., or even more in extreme cases.

Anyone interested in the details of this plan for encouraging underdrainage should procure a copy of the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act from the Department of Agriculture at Toronto.
O. A. C., Guelph. WM. H. DAY.

Building a Plank-frame Barn.

Increasing scarcity and cost of timber for barn-frame construction is serving to turn attention toward a more economical and, on the whole, a more satisfactory principle of construction, namely, the plank frame. We receive a very large number of inquiries for books or other information on plank-frame barn construction, but cannot do better than reproduce an article contributed to "The Farmer's Advocate" last February by a subscriber, D. A. McIntyre, of Lambton Co., Ont. Mr. McIntyre gave such an exceedingly clear and practical description of the details of building a plank-frame barn that it will be read with profit even by those who have no immediate intention of building. No one knows when he may have to build a new barn, and it is well to be prepared. We trust every subscriber will carefully preserve this copy of "The Farmer's Advocate" for future reference, as we cannot undertake to republish it again.

In 1904 we built a plank-frame barn, 40 x 68 feet, with 18-foot posts, on an 8-foot solid-concrete foundation; also root cellar, 10 x 26 feet, under the approach to the drive floor.

The foundation is 40 ft. 4 in. by 68 ft. 4 in., as it is necessary, in building a foundation for a plank-frame barn, to build 4 inches longer and 4 inches wider than the size of the frame, for the following reason: The girts are all spiked on the outside of the posts; when on, the face of the girts will be flush with the face of the wall. The siding can then be carried down below the top of the wall, and prevent snow and rain from drifting in.

The wall is 12 inches thick, with 16-inch footings, and is built of moderately coarse gravel and Portland cement, mixed one to eight, and filled with field stone from bottom to top. I consider the wall strong enough to carry any ordinary barn. The wall required about 54 barrels of cement and about 55 days' labor to build. It is also necessary to build buttresses in the side walls, to carry the foot of the purline post (see Fig. 4).

The mows are carried on two trim beams, 10 x 12 in., running the full length of the building; placed 6-ft centers, thereby dividing the stable into two parts, each 16 feet wide, with alleyway 6 feet wide between. Cattle and horses face the alley on both sides.

The frame is of soft-elm plank, sawn 2 in. thick, nothing being used but good sound timber, free from knots and shakes. The end bents are built with five posts, viz., two corner posts, two purline posts, and one center post. The corner posts are made of two pieces, each 2 x 10 in., spiked together, as shown in Fig. 5. The purline post runs from the foundation straight up to the plate, and is made from two pieces, one 2 x 8 in., the other 2 x 6 in., spiked together, as shown in Fig. 5. The center post extends from the foundation to the peak, and is made from three pieces. The lower 26 feet is made from two pieces 2 x 8 in., placed and kept 2 inches apart by blocks, and spiked together. The upper part is made from one piece, 2 x 8 in., placed between the sections of the lower part and bolted (see Fig. 1). The girts are 2 x 8 in., and are spiked on the outside of the posts, as shown in Fig. 1. Braces are 2 x 6 in., and are placed as shown in Fig. 1.

Each middle bent is made of two wall posts, two long and two short purline posts, two jack-rafter, two truss braces, one pair of clamps, six short girts, and one tie girt.

The wall posts are made of two pieces, each 2 x 10 in., placed one on each side of the bent girts (see Fig. 2). The long purline post is carried on the wall at the foot of the wall post, and is made of two pieces 2 x 8 in., and is placed as shown in Fig. 2. The jack-rafter is made of one piece, 2 x 8 in., and is placed with its lower end

between the two sections, and near the top of the wall post, then passes between the two sections of the purline post near its top, and joins its mate at the peak. The truss brace is of one piece, 2 x 8 in., and has its lower end placed between the sections of the long purline post, and on top of the top girt in the bent, then passes between the sections of the short purline post, and meets the brace from the opposite side of the bent at the peak, immediately below the jack-rafter. The short purline post is made of two pieces, 2 x 8 in., which are placed one on each side of jack-rafter and truss brace, and at upper



Fig. 4
Cross Section of
Concrete Wall.

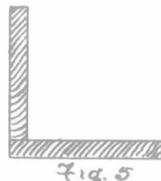


Fig. 5
Plank Spiked To-
gether for Corner
and Other
Posts.

end of purline post, as shown in Fig. 2, each section having a shoulder at upper end, to carry purline plates. Clamp of two pieces, 2 x 8 in., placed one on each side of the upper ends of the jack-rafter and truss brace, prevents the bent from spreading at the top. The tie girt is 2 x 8 in., and runs across the barn from side to side, and is bolted to the foot of the wall and purline posts, and prevents bent from spreading at the bottom. The timbers in middle bents are all bolted together with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts on every bearing (see Fig. 2). The side girts are 2 x 8 in., braces 2 x 6 in., and are placed as shown in Fig. 3. The single post, placed midway between the bents, is made of two pieces, 2 x 10 in., spiked together as shown in Fig. 5.

The wall plate is made from two pieces, the plate proper 2 x 12 in., and the top girt 2 x 8 in. The top girt is placed flush with the top of the wall posts; the plate is placed on top of the posts, with its outer edge flush with the girt, and spiked; or both sections may be spiked together on the ground, and raised together.

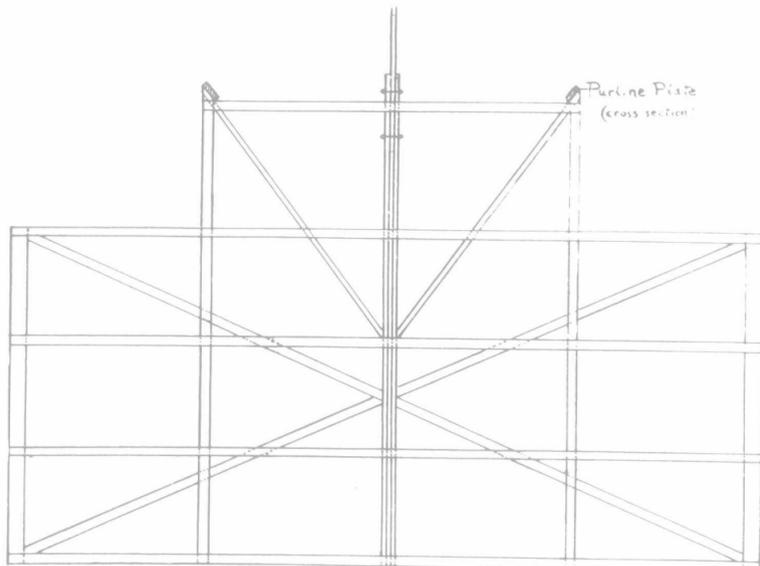


Fig. 1
End Bent.

The purline plate is 3 x 10 in., and is placed on the shoulders of the short purline posts in the middle bents, and on the end of the long purline posts in the end bent. Both wall and purline posts are in sections, reaching from one bent to the other.

The purline braces are placed with their lower ends butting against the truss brace, immediately above the foot of the short purline post, the upper end being spiked to the upper face of the purline plate.

We will now suppose that the foundation wall is built, the timber framed and ready to put to-

gether. The sills, 3 x 12 in., being heavy enough, are placed on the wall, the joists or overlays, as the case may be, being placed in position, and flooring placed in both mows and drive floors, as building is all raised from the floor. This style of frame should always be put together by the framer before the day of raising, and is raised bent by bent, all the bents but the last end bent being raised in one direction; the last bent is raised from the inside in the opposite direction. By raising in this manner, it saves building staging over the end of the wall to carry the bent, as was necessary with the old-style timber frame.

The last bent to be raised is the first to be put together, and is placed with its foot towards the end of the wall, put together as shown in Fig. 1, and left flat on the floor face up. The middle bents are placed with the foot in the opposite direction, and put together as shown in Fig. 2. The other end bent is now put together, and the frame is ready to raise. About 30 or 35 men will be sufficient to do the work. When the first and second bents are raised, the single posts, girts and braces are placed as shown in Fig. 3. Continue in the same manner until the bents are all up, put on wall plate and purlines, and the frame is up.

The frame required about 5,500 feet B. M., made up as follows: End bents, 680 feet each; three middle bents, 630 feet each; side girts, braces, door-caps, 470 feet; purline plates, 340 feet; wall plates, 272 feet; tie girts, 160 feet; center posts, 180 feet; purline braces, about 180 feet, and sills, 648 feet. Rafters are of soft elm, 2 x 5 in., sawn full length, and placed. The flooring and sheeting is all soft elm, and requires about 7,060 feet. Siding 4,408 feet pine; roof about 31,000 cedar shingles.

The cost of the material would, of course, be governed by local conditions. I am, therefore, unable to give any satisfactory figures. As for labor required, I should judge that three men would have frame ready to raise in about six days, or possibly less.

There are, at the present time (1908) three other plank-frame barns in Brooke Township, and their owners are all well satisfied. I, for one, have no hesitation in advising anyone intending to build a barn to build a plank-frame. If elm timber is not available, pine, hemlock, black ash or basswood will do very well. Two of the other plank-frame barns in this neighborhood are built mostly of black ash, and the third is altogether of pine.

THE DAIRY

The Cow.

By Laura Rose.

The cow, the foster mother of the world—the patient, kind creature which furnishes us with so

many of the good things we daily enjoy. Let us stop to count a few of her gifts to mankind. First, there is the foamy, sweet milk, the life-giving fluid that comes from the cow and nourishes many a child which otherwise would die. And cream! What does not cream improve?—tea, coffee, porridge, pudding, pie, cake. The golden, clover-scented butter, which is such a fitting accompaniment to the staff of life, we would not like to do without—so, again, we must say thank you to the dear old cow. Then cheese; more and more is it being looked upon as a staple article of food, and, truly, it furnishes much concentrated nour-

ishment. What meat is more in demand than good beef, and we have to thank the cow for that. The leather from her back shoes us; her horns and hoofs comb us, and button our clothes; her hair is plastered into our houses; the very refuse from her body enriches our gardens and fields and brings the luxuriant and bountiful harvest.

In time of need or convenience it is the cow that furnishes the beasts of burden to take the place of horses.

These are only a few of the familiar common blessings the cow bestows on mankind. There are

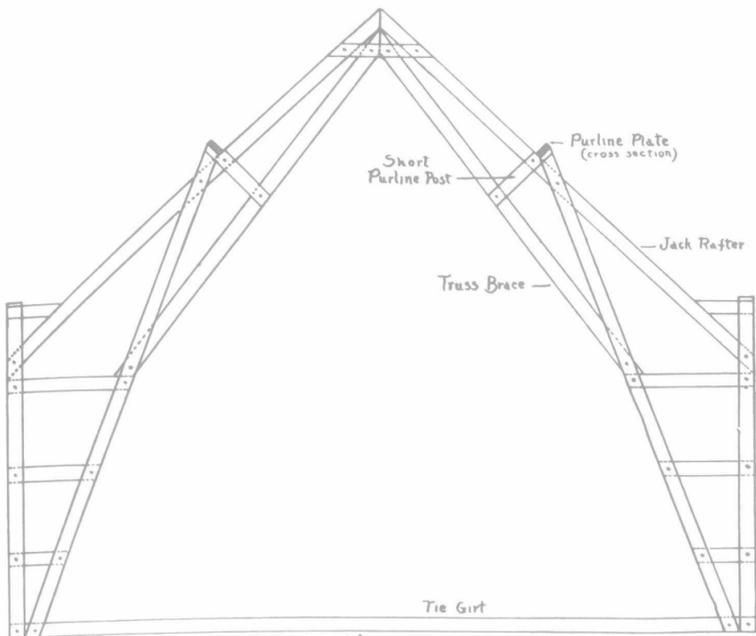


Fig. 2
One of the Middle Bents.

a hundred other products, the origin of which we'd be surprised to find in the gentle bossy. There is not another dumb animal for which we have such reason to thank God, and yet, be it to our shame, taking the country over, there is not an animal on the farm which receives such indifferent and frequently cruel treatment as the cow.

When she chews her cud she is working for us. Let us give her something good to ruminate over. When she takes a drink, she is drinking that we in turn may drink her milk. Let us give her plenty of pure water. When she is contented and comfortable she gives her largest returns. Let us give her suitable quarters, and in the morning, as we sit down by her side with the pail, let us pat her on the back and say, "You dear good creature; God bless you."

Wide-awake creamerymen and cheesemakers realize that, to keep in touch with their patrons in the best and truest sense, they must keep in touch with the subjects in which their patrons are interested. "The Farmer's Advocate" is the only agricultural journal in Canada that covers the whole field of agriculture in a thoroughly efficient manner. Read "The Farmer's Advocate," and you will be in a better position to help your patrons and co-operate with them for mutual advantage.

POULTRY.

A Woman's Success with Poultry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of the most successful poultry-keepers who has ever come under my notice is a neighboring farmer's wife, who, by careful study and attention to her flock, has made them a paying investment, almost beyond what most people will credit, but to the truth of which I can positively affirm, as we run a semi-co-operative egg-and-poultry plant, buying all the eggs and poultry from all the farmers for miles around, paying them a better price than it is possible for them to get elsewhere, under ordinary conditions, for the reason that they deliver their eggs and poultry to us every week in a strictly fresh and up-to-date condition, thereby increasing the value of their product to themselves, and also to the consumer.

The lady in question keeps a flock of 40 laying hens (pure-bred White Wyandottes), and never misses a week during the entire year of delivering her egg-case at the door, containing a greater or less number of fresh eggs, being the week's product from her hens. During the year 1908 she has sold in eggs \$3.96 per hen, at a cost for feed of \$1.20 per hen, leaving, in actual profit, for eggs alone, \$2.76 per hen. Over and above this, she sells from \$200 to \$300 worth of chickens every year, according to the number hatched, as she has a 220-egg incubator, in which she runs off either two or three hatches each season, realizing on an average of about \$100 per hatch.

As I mentioned before, I can affirm the truth of these figures, as we have handled every egg and chicken from her flock during the last six or seven years, and have paid her the amounts stated in cash.

Now, this lady has not found out any new

secret, but has simply had the advantage of having been brought up on the land, and has cultivated her powers of observation in connection with all live stock, enabling her, as it were, like an expert pianist, to touch the right note at the right time, blending feed, conditions and birds in perfect harmony at all seasons of the year. Her hens or chickens are never neglected for one minute when in need of attention, yet she is a very busy woman, doing her own housework for a large farm. She has sometimes said to me, "I do not know but what I feed my birds too well; they never know what it is to be hungry." I say, "Don't say 'too well,' but just right; look at the results!"

During this last summer she sold all her hens, keeping 40 of her first hatch of pullets, which were hatched April 1st. On October 15th, from these 40 pullets she had sold 720 eggs, or an average of 1 1/2 dozens each.

Such results as this cannot be obtained by those who have made a failure of everything else, and, as a last resort, try poultry-farming, then say that poultry does not pay, if the revenue from their unskillful handling and befuddled brains will not pay for all their excesses. Poultry, probably more than any other branch of farming, requires intelligence and sober, careful attention, which, when given, is bound to give satisfactory results.

Brome Co., Que.

A. P. HILLHOUSE.

Profit from Geese.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I keep three geese and one gander. To have more geese with one male is not profitable, as we get too many infertile eggs. The geese are pure-bred Toulouse, fine and large, but the gander is not; he is a common gray one. But we find, since crossing him into our geese, we get a larger percentage of fertile eggs. Of course, our goslings, when matured, are smaller, but still they average, when dressed ready for market, from 11 to 15 pounds.

In winter, I let them run in an open cattle shed in day time; at night they are housed in a warm part of the cow stable.

When laying season comes on, which is about April 1st, I have them moved to an old log stable, about 12 x 20, where I have large nests, made on ground bottoms, and here they are not disturbed by anything. A trapdoor allows them to enter when they will.

I fill their nests with, first, a layer of beaver or some such soft kind of hay, then fill up with fine, clean straw. Once they start to lay, I never meddle with their nests.

During winter, I find good oats and barley mixed a fine feed—just enough twice a day that they will eat it up clean. I keep plenty of fine gravel for them, but, as for water, they eat snow, and when it thaws they get what they want from the drippings off buildings. When laying season approaches, I increase the grain feed, and give free run to all puddles of water found on the fields surrounding the buildings (we have a river running within ten or twelve rods of our barns, but I keep them away from it till the ice has gone out, and until it has regained its banks again).

Last spring they started to lay on April 1st, and laid 57 eggs, all of which proved fertile, except 7. Of these, I set under each goose 11 eggs, and the rest under hens. Some hens I gave 3 eggs, and others 4 eggs. I

only succeeded in raising 33 geese, as we had a very cold and backward spring. Some goslings broke the shell all right, but died soon afterwards. What was the cause?

When goslings are hatched, for first 48 hours I give no feed. Then I give bread and milk three or four times a day, always keeping plenty of good clean water before them, and let them run on the grass. I afterwards feed some corn meal and shorts, dampened, but they soon leave all feed, and feel satisfied with the grass; they come in at nights filled to the bill.

Once their feathers start to appear, I give them a feed of grain, as I think it helps them over this trying period. I only fed a gallon to those 33 geese each feed. Once they get large enough so that muskrats or minks won't kill them, I let them to the river, and I count my trouble ended till marketing commences. They come home every night. When October 1st comes, I start then to feed a little, some pulped mangels, with a little grain; carrots they are very fond of.

I start to market them any time after October 15th. Prices we get are 9 or 10 cents per pound, but I generally sell by the piece, from \$1 to \$1.50. Quite a few we sell to our neighbors, to keep over for young stock. We averaged this year about \$1.10, without feathers considered. The feathers I got must have weighed 20 or 25 pounds, for which I could get as high as 60 cents. All told, I think my three geese paid me well, for all the trouble I had. I consider no fowl so easily raised or so profitable as geese.

Carleton Co., Ont.

SAMUEL NESBITT.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Apples for Simcoe County.

There is no doubt but that a poor selection of varieties for planting is responsible for disappointments in many apple orchards. Certain soils and certain districts are adapted to the production of different varieties. In Simcoe Co., Ontario, great numbers of sorts maturing in all seasons, from summer to late fall, are found. The question of varieties best suited to that district was discussed with G. C. Caston, director of the Simcoe Fruit Experiment Station, a short time ago.

"Speaking from the standpoint of supplying the local market, New Ontario, and the Canadian Northwest," said Mr. Caston, "I would recommend a fair supply of fall apples to extend the season, but at least 90 per cent. of the orchard should be Spies. In summer varieties, for commercial purposes, the Duchess is popular. Peerless, a seedling introduced from Minnesota, is slightly later in season, and is an excellent cooker. It will keep until December in an ordinary cellar. It is of fine appearance, and never is blemished by scab. St. Lawrence and Snow are the best fall apples, but they are very liable to be damaged by scab if not sprayed. Alexander and Wolfe River both are good cookers, and the latter will keep until Christmas. Baxter, also, is desirable for cooking purposes. It is a regular bearer, but very subject to scab.

"Northern Spy easily stands at the top of the winter varieties. It does best in our district when top-grafted onto some hardy stock. With us it does not color highly, but the quality is good. Baldwin is inclined to winter-kill, but can be grown with fair success when top-grafted.

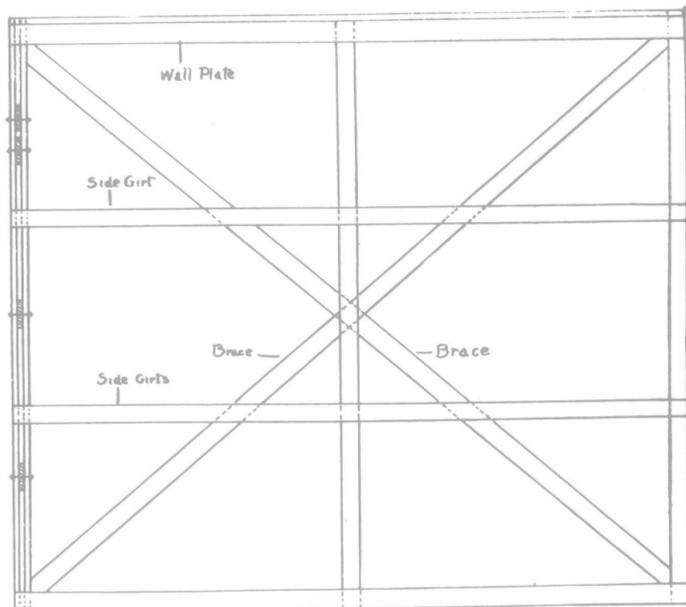


Fig. 3
Side Elevation.

King, also, can be grown only by top-grafting. It is a shy bearer. Rhode Island Greening and Fallwater are desirable. The Ontario is not as popular as it was a few years ago, even when top-grafted. I would advise a few Stark and Peewaukee, also. Consumers discriminate against Ben Davis and Gano. Personally, I would rather be without any other variety than Talman Sweet. It is excellent for baking and dessert. Blenheim Pippin, too, is desirable for foreign shipment.

"Everything considered, for this district, a man who goes in for apple-growing can make no mistake by having close to 90 per cent. Northern Spies and a few each of other varieties mentioned as being suited to Simcoe County. The advantage of top-grafting, particularly with Spies, is that fruit can be had earlier than from its own tree."

Officers Ontario Fruit-growers' Association.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors for the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, held last week in Toronto, officers were elected as follows: President, E. D. Smith, of Winona; Vice-President, Jas. E. Johnson, of Simcoe; Secretary-Treasurer, P. W. Hodgetts, B.S.A., of Toronto. Representatives to fair boards: Toronto—W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, and P. W. Hodgetts, London—D. Johnson, of Forest, and C. W. Gurney, of Paris, Ottawa—Harold Jones, of Maitland, and R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa. Committees: Co-operative—Jas. E. Johnson; E. Lick, of Oshawa; R. Thompson, of St. Catharines; C. L. Stephens, of Orillia; A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton, and D. Johnson. New Fruits—Prof. H. L. Hutt and J. W. Crow, B. S. A., of Ontario Agricultural College; W. T. Macoun, C. E. F., Ottawa, and H. S. Peart, B. S. A., Jordan Harbor. Transportation—W. H. Bunting; J. L. Hamilton, of Clarkson; R. W. Grierson, of Oshawa; E. D. Smith; R. J. Graham, of Belleville; W. Randall, of Grimsby; J. L. Hilborn, of Leamington, and J. E. Johnson. Historical—A. McNeill, of Ottawa; A. M. Smith, of Port Dalhousie; L. Woolverton, of Grimsby; Harold Jones; W. T. Macoun, and W. Dempsey, of Trenton. Fruit Show—W. H. Bunting; E. Lick; D. Johnson; P. W. Hodgetts.

The American Pomological Society has accepted the invitation of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association to hold their biennial meeting in St. Catharines in September, 1909. It is proposed to entertain them by running excursions through the Niagara peninsula. The Niagara District Horticultural Exhibition will be held in conjunction. Representatives are expected from every State and Province on the continent, and the big week should prove to be one of the best advertisements Ontario's fruit interests have received. The following committee was appointed to make arrangements: The Executive, along with A. W. Peart, of Burlington; R. B. Whyte; Geo. Robertson, of St. Catharines, and Prof. H. L. Hutt.

Transportation matters were discussed, and it was decided to meet the Railway Commission on Friday, January 15th, to discuss express rates, service and equipment.

The Inspection and Sales Act was discussed, and it was decided to ask the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to appoint three county inspectors during the coming shipping season as an experiment.

Legislation will be asked for from the Ontario Legislature in reference to placing the disease known as "little peach" under the "Yellow" and "Black" Act; also, to enforce spraying for

codling moth in municipalities where 25 ratepayers petition for the same.

The Dominion Government also will be asked to pass legislation covering commercial fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, so that there will be some guarantee as to the value of these requisites.

The year 1909 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the organization. A special effort will be put forth to make the annual meeting and exhibition the best in the history of the association. A number of counties intend to put up displays similar to that of Norfolk Association last November.

Fallwater Apples

Among the varieties of apples not well known throughout Canada, and yet common in some localities, is Fallwater, a large, greenish apple, with whitish dots and a brownish-red cheek—an apple generally even in size, and of fine appearance. Were it not for the fact that it is not uniformly productive, it would be a popular variety. The trees seem to bear only every second season. Both for home and foreign market, it is highly satisfactory, being fine-grained, firm, mild-acid in flavor, and moderately juicy. In keeping quality, it is about equal to Rhode Island Green-



A Bough of Fallwater Apples.

Photo taken near Chipman's Corners, Nova Scotia.

ing, having season January to March. The tree is a vigorous grower. The variety was originated in Pennsylvania. In Nova Scotia it is becoming popular in some districts. The accompanying illustration gives some idea of its productiveness under favorable conditions.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Fruit-growers and Express Companies.

Leading fruit-growers of Ontario, to the number of twenty-five, met the Railway Commission in Toronto last week, and presented a strong case in their efforts to have rates on express shipments lowered and greater care exercised in the transportation of the fruit. After hearing the evidence, Chairman Mabce advised the express companies to get into immediate conference with the fruit men, and endeavor to arrange a satisfactory basis of rates and reasonable facilities for the handling of the perishable product. This would aid the commission in disposing of the case without undue delay when they again took up the question in March.

In introducing the case, W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, referred to his experience during the shipping season and the difficulty in having express companies.

out that years ago fruit packages were returned free; now this was not the case, but the charges were no less. In some cases there was an increase. Fruit-growers deliver fruit to the cars, and generally load it, and commission merchants unload and deliver. This should warrant a lower rate than was charged for express that was collected and delivered. On being asked about inferior baskets, Mr. Bunting said they were now as strong as the average for a number of years.

E. D. Smith stated that the rapid increase in business should demand a decrease in express rates. It was necessary to ship by express to the Western Provinces, but there was no profit unless during seasons when there was a large crop. Express companies should pay for damage due to delay in transportation. When express rates were paid the fruit should go on schedule time, or the shipper be entitled to damages.

A scale of rates, according to distance carried, was presented by A. E. Kimmins, of Winona. Instances of inconsistency were referred to. For short runs now the minimum charge was 35 cents per hundred. It should be cut down at least 5 cents. Robert Thompson, of St. Catharines, gave evidence on the rough handling of baskets and the pilfering that prevailed. D. Johnson, of Forest, pointed out inequalities of rates between Forest and Winnipeg and Winona and Winnipeg. T. H. P. Carpenter, of Winona, said that freight cars were used to carry fruit by express, resulting in the packages being shaken to pieces and the fruit damaged. Jas. E. Johnson, of Simcoe, gave figures to show that the prevailing rates from Simcoe to other points were not fair when compared with charges from points in the Niagara district. It was pointed out, also, that his experience in the fruit business in the United States proved that the fruit was handled carefully, because the men knew they would lose their jobs if they caused any damage. The express companies had to pay for injury incurred during transport.

Other members of the deputation included J. W. Smith and Murray Pettit, of Winona; A. W. Peart, of Burlington, and J. L. Hilborn, of Leamington.

To Our Club-raisers.

There are thousands of farmers who do not know what they are losing every year through not being subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Therefore, we want all readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to act as club-raisers this year, and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers.

Start raising your club immediately. Get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" into every household in your locality.

Forthcoming Events.

- Feb. 1st, 2 p. m.—Annual meeting, Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, Temple Building, Toronto.
- Feb. 2nd, 7 p. m.—Annual meeting, Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Association, Palmer House, Toronto.
- Feb. 2nd.—Annual meeting, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, in Toronto.
- Feb. 3rd, 9:30 a. m.—Annual meeting, Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, Temple Building, Toronto.
- Feb. 3rd, 1:30 p. m.—Annual meeting, Ontario Berkshire Society, Palmer House, Toronto.
- Feb. 4th.—Annual meeting of Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Walker House, Toronto.
- Feb. 4th.—Canadian Holstein Breeders' annual meeting, 9 a. m., in Association Hall, corner Yonge and McGill Streets, Toronto.
- Feb. 4th and 5th.—Annual convention of Canadian Seed-growers' Association in Ottawa.
- Feb. 5th, 9:30 a. m.—Annual meeting, Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, Temple Building, Toronto.
- Feb. 5th, 1:30 p. m.—Annual meeting, Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, Temple Building, Toronto.
- Feb. 10th and 11th.—Ontario Fairs Association, City Hall, Toronto.

It is reported from Ottawa that there will be no grant for a Dominion Exhibition this year. Regina will get a grant in 1910, and it is understood that it will be available for some New Brunswick exhibition in 1911.

Western Ontario Dairymen at Brantford.

Brantford, the Telephone City, a busy hive of industry, which, though not figuring very prominently among Canadian cities in respect to population, yet claims the distinction of being one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the Dominion, being situated as well in a first-class mixed-farming county, was the 1909 foregathering place of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, which held its annual convention and winter exhibition of butter and cheese on Wednesday and Thursday last week. Though not particularly well attended by city people, the audiences comprised an encouraging number of dairymen, especially cheese and butter makers, while perhaps the most hopeful feature of all was the generous sprinkling of clean-shaven faces, indicating the interest of the young men. The sessions throughout were fruitful of information and inspiration, while the exhibits of dairy produce, more especially of cheese, were of a very high average excellence. The dairy-herd competition appealed especially to patrons present, and while the entries had not been so numerous as might have been expected, the competition will be bound to do good. At any rate, this has been the experience in previous years.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

President Brodie incorporated his presidential address with the Directors' report. After reviewing the progress of the dairy industry in Canada, and noting the legislative and administrative steps, Federal and Provincial, to assist it, commending particularly the new system of dairy instruction and sanitary inspection in Ontario, it proceeded to discuss the commercial features of the season. Trade returns showed a reduction in cheese exports from Canada, for 1908, of 154,000 boxes, due, no doubt, to unfavorable climatic conditions in 1907 and 1908. Increased home consumption has had a marked effect on exports, particularly of butter. Increasing consumption of milk and cream in our growing cities has also been a factor. Notwithstanding the decrease in export trade, the producers received, through higher prices, nearly as much total money. From Census and Statistics Bulletin 7 it was gleaned that, from the year 1900 to 1907, there was a decrease of cheese made in Ontario amounting to 1,137 tons; but, while the value of the larger quantity in 1900 was \$13,440,987, that of the smaller production in 1907 was \$15,106,030, or \$1,665,043 more, owing to the higher price. In butter, there was an increase of 651 tons, with an increase in value of \$592,522. However, for future increase in profits, we should look to a larger production from the individual cow.

PRODUCTION HELD UP WELL.

Western Ontario, in 1907, produced 16,827 tons of cheese, and 2,932 tons of butter. In 1908, although two more milk-condensers were established in our best dairy districts, the production of cheese was maintained, and in some sections increased, and the make of butter increased by 338 tons.

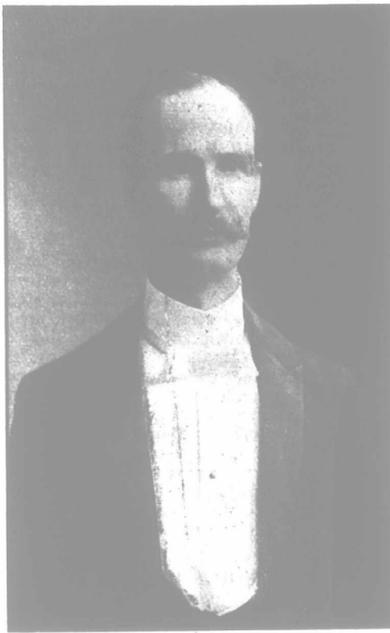
Several new factories will be erected before next season opens, and the fact was deplored that several of these were to be built in sections already well served by existing factories. It was feared that the building of these small factories in districts where the facilities already seem adequate would not prove in the best interests of producers, makers, or the trade in general.

SKIM-MILK CHEESE.

A word for the bacon-hog industry, as a profitable adjunct of dairying, was followed by reference to an attempt made by a few factorymen during the past year to introduce a system of manufacturing skim-milk cheese. So far as could be learned, it had not proven successful from a monetary standpoint, and the directors of the Association recorded their disapproval of such a system, as it is only by production of the highest quality that we can hope to maintain our prestige as a cheese-producing country. Prospects for the dairy business in Western Ontario are bright, and the directors submitted as the ideal of the association, PERFECTION. We must adopt modern dairy practice. New discoveries are being made in every profession. Always remember that the world generally gives its admiration not to the man who does what no person else ever attempts, but to the man who does best what the multitude do well.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The opening session concluded with the submission of the financial report, which showed a balance carried forward of \$1,417.72; members' fees, \$247; Legislative grant, \$2,000; money from prosecutions, \$920—all going to foot up total receipts of \$6,129.32. The disbursements, of \$5,661.48, included an item of \$100, being sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth calls on the thousand dollars' worth of stock held by the Association in its official organ.



J. J. Parsons, Jarvis, Ont.

President Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, 1909.

DAIRY-HERD COMPETITION.

The directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association last year decided again to promote a dairy-herd competition, the Association donating \$100 in cash prizes for patrons of cheese factories and creameries, and Iyrie Bros. once more very kindly donating a silver and a bronze medal. Five prizes were offered in each section, the first prize for cheese-factory patrons being a silver medal and \$15 in cash; second prize, \$15, without a medal, and from that down to \$4 cash for the fifth prize. In the creamery section, the cash prizes were the same, but a bronze, instead of a silver, medal was offered to the best patron. In the cheese-factory section, the prizes were offered for the greatest amount of milk per cow (for a herd of eight cows or more), delivered at the factory, from May 1st to October 31st. In the creamery-patrons' section, the prizes were for the largest amount of butter-fat delivered per cow. The rules were specially designed to insure that the average amount of milk or butter-fat be calculated on a basis of the total number of cows from which milk or cream was sent during the season. Figures were taken from the cheese factory or creamery books, and the facts certified to by the cheese or butter maker, and the secretary of the factory or creamery. Furthermore, a director of the Association, or one of the dairy instructors, visited the farms of the winning competitors, examined the books of the secretaries of the respective factories, and satisfied himself, so far as possible, that each competitor had complied with the rules and regulations.

Twelve patrons entered—ten in the cheese-factory section, and two in the creamery contest. Following are the particulars regarding the prizes and the records of the respective herds entered:

The prizes were awarded as follows: Class 1, Sec. 1, cheese-factory patrons:

First.—John W. Cornish, Sprucedale Farm, Harrietsville; 8 Holstein-grade cows, 57,949 total pounds of milk, 7,243 pounds of milk per cow, \$548.02 total money, \$68.50 money per cow.

Second.—Seymour Cuthbert, Aberdeen Farm, Sweaburg; 14 Holstein cows, 100,808 total pounds of milk, 7,200 pounds of milk per cow, \$946.19 total money, \$67.58 money per cow.

Third.—W. E. Thompson, Leslie Farm, Woodstock; 11 Holstein and Holstein grades, 77,066 total pounds of milk, 7,006 pounds of milk per cow, \$653.92 total money, \$59.44 money per cow.

Fourth.—Geo. W. Pearce, Hillside View, Tillsonburg; 11 grade Holstein, 1 grade Shorthorn, 15 cows; 96,021 total pounds of milk, 6,401 pounds of milk per cow, \$926.52 total money, \$61.76 money per cow.

Fifth.—Mason Bros., The Maples, Turell; 20 Holstein and Holstein grades, 125,322 total pounds of milk, 6,266 pounds of milk per cow, \$1,057.50 total money, \$52.87 money per cow.

F. W. Woodley, Fairview Farm, Boston; 5 pure Holstein, 3 grade Holstein, 8 cows; 48,725 total pounds of milk, 6,090 pounds of milk per cow, \$110.83 total money, \$55.40 money per cow.

J. W. Earley, Pleasant View, Kerwood, 11

grade cows, 52,690 total pounds of milk, 4,790 pounds of milk per cow, \$191.80 total money, \$44.70 money per cow.

Alfred Thomas, The Maples, Golspie; 14 grade Shorthorn cows, 55,673 total pounds of milk, 3,976 pounds of milk per cow, \$586.45 total money, \$41.89 money per cow.

Class 1, Sec. 2, Creamery Patrons.—1, R. M. Bowie, Maple Lane, Beachville; 11 common grade cows, 2,195.5 total pounds of fat, 199.6 pounds of fat per cow, \$610.27 total money, \$58.21 money per cow. Second—Frank Wright, Kerwood; 14 grade Shorthorn cows, 1,779 total pounds of fat, 127 pounds of fat per cow, \$429.81 total money, \$30.70 money per cow.

The winning competitors were called to the platform, but only two responded. W. E. Thompson, winner of third prize in the cheese-factory section, stated that a misfortune with one of his cows, together with the fact that the period of test began a month later than he had prepared for, had almost decided him not to enter this year. However, he took part, after all, though making no effort to force his cows by special effort. He gave them nothing but pasture from the opening of the grazing season until the early part of July, then began feeding about a pound of bran and two pounds of meal (chiefly oat chop) per head per day. He was handicapped in having no silo, and no green feed, such as alfalfa or peas and oats, but had plenty of Longfellow and Compton's Early corn, which he commenced feeding as soon as it was large enough, say, about 4 feet high. He expressed his intention of building a silo, as there was no doubt in his mind that corn silage and alfalfa are two great feeds for milk production. He weighs the milk of each cow every day, and, in reply to a question, gave the figures for the whole twelve:

No. of Cow.	Age, Years.	Date of Freshening.	Lbs. Milk Yielded to end Dec.	% Fat.
1.....	9	March 26	9,538	3.1
2.....	7	March 25	12,484	4
3.....	2	Jan. 15	10,726	3.8
4.....	11	Feb. 15	11,952	4
5.....	3	Jan. 1	12,930	3.6
6.....	5	Feb. 15	11,192	3.3
7.....	5	March 25	10,828	3.3
8.....	7	June 16	7,526	3.8
9.....	2	March 15	9,278	3.1
10.....	4	March 1	13,490	3.7
11.....	7	March 22	10,530	3.4
Total.....			120,474	

Average, 10,861.356, testing about 3.5 to 3.6 per cent.

Replying to a question as to the winter feeding of the cows, after freshening, Mr. Thompson said he fed roots twice a day, hay in the morning, cut corn, when he had it, at noon, and straw at night, and, along with this, about a gallon of meal morning and night, the meal consisting chiefly of oats and bran. For fly protection, he used Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer, adding to two half-gallons of this an equal amount of coal oil. This mixture he found cheap and efficient. The cows were sprayed every night, and it proved a great comfort in milking. Mr. Thompson explained that, at the factory he patronized, they paid according to test, and, as a good deal of Jersey milk was sent to that factory, the average of fat on the milk was rather high, and his cows being Holsteins, his monetary returns were rather lower than they otherwise would be. Mr. Thompson informed the representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" that, had the seven months' test commenced on the same date as last year, his herd average in yield of milk would have been some 300 pounds heavier than in 1907.

W. H. Mason, of Mason Bros., said his brother and himself, starting with the herd of their father, had been trying to improve it, and were gradually accomplishing their aim. They use a pure-bred sire of the best stock they can get, beefing the inferior heifers. Of recent years all the heifers have been good enough to retain. Mason Bros. have belonged to the cow-testing association for the last two years, and find many surprises in the figures. They grow on their farm everything fed to the cows except some bran. In the fore part of the summer they fed a little mixed grain, oat and barley chop, continuing throughout the season, and then fed green corn, which was found of much assistance in maintaining a steady milk flow. They have built a silo, and in future may have recourse to silage instead of green corn as a summer feed.

A GOOD CREAMERY PATRON'S RECORD.

In the creamery section, first prize was won by Robt. Bowie, a patron of the Beachville creamery, who sent the milk of 11 grade Holstein cows. The yield of fat during the seven months was 2,195.5 lbs., or an average of 199.6 lbs. fat per cow; money return, \$58.21. During the whole year 1908, Mr. Bowie informs "The Farmer's Advocate" that he sent 89,098 lbs. of milk, or an

average of 8,099 lbs. per cow. Receipts aggregated \$992.35, or at the rate of \$90.21 per cow. He believes that in order to enable creamery patrons to make a fair showing in comparison with cheese-factory patrons, the whole year's record should be considered, seeing that creameries run twelve months of the year, while cheeseries are open only during the summer, and patrons of the latter habitually breed their cows accordingly. Throughout the summer Mr. Bowie feeds a little meal, consisting of bran, oil meal, and sometimes oat and barley chop, increasing as the pasture fails. In the fall ensilage corn is fed as soon as it is ready. The cows are tied in the stable to be fed and milked. In the winter he feeds silage, sometimes commencing as soon as the silo is full. Along with silage, straw and hay are used to make up the roughage. In addition, the milking cows receive oat and barley chop, shorts and a little linseed meal.

ANALYSIS OF FEEDSTUFFS.

In the absence of ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, who was prevented by illness from attending, Prof. R. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, delivered an instructive address on mill by-products as cattle feeds. This address, with the discussion following, must be reserved for use in an early issue, as it is worth more extended report than this synoptical review permits. Prof. Harcourt offered to analyze a limited number of samples of feedstuffs sent in to his department, with a view to assisting farmers in solving the feeding problem, by utilizing the various brands of mill by-products to advantage.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF COLLEGE WORK.

After the Mayor of Brantford and President of the Board of Trade had vied with each other in expressing the welcome of the city and sounding the praises of Brantford as an industrial center, inviting the delegates to go forth and proclaim its advantages and the inducements it was prepared to offer new industries, President G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, delivered a crisp address, pointing out that conditions differing from those of older lands, and constantly changing, at that, made it necessary to keep working away at the problems of agriculture, turning over the old ones and working out new conclusions.

A few of the benefits of the College work were then touched upon. Three years ago they began to receive increasingly large numbers of letters about tiling low lands. They made observations here and there, and then asked the Government to be allowed to send men out to survey drainage systems at no expense to the farmer (except travelling expenses of the surveyor). They got a man, and so numerous were the applications that they have had to ask for an increased grant each year. As for results, a farmer in Victoria County, who for twelve years had been unable to plant a certain field till all others in the neighborhood were seeded, had it surveyed and drained at a cost of \$14.60 per acre. Seeding is now six weeks earlier, and in three years he had, through the increased earnings, paid for the cost of draining the whole field. Other phases of the work were graphically referred to, such as comparing results of sowing large versus small, and plump versus shrunken seed, the advantages in the former case being 19% and in the latter case 20% in yield. Better farming, with the growing of legumes, and artificial inoculation of the latter when necessary with the pure cultures supplied from the O. A. C., were among his concluding points. He also hoped to see an agricultural expert before long in every county, to give assistance in meeting local conditions, and bringing the work of the College and the Agricultural Departments home to the people. We have doctors and lawyers in every locality, why not soil doctors too?

AFTER THE DOLLARS.

There must be something in these dairymen's conventions, which bring out even old men year after year in the month of January, said C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. What is it all for? You come out primarily to learn how to make more money. Are you getting the worth of your expenses? It will all depend upon yourselves. The reason many of us do not make a great deal more than we do is that we do not utilize and apply all we hear.

For every dollar invested in coming here you will get, perhaps, ten, but in ten years some of you won't be here. Some of you are coming to school at a late age. The ones who will get most good out of these conventions are the boys and young men. Get the boys out to the conventions, for unless you do they will not be getting the atmosphere of agricultural influence into their minds at the right time. The influence of youth is the potent influence. You are to-day what you are largely because your inclinations were turned in a certain direction in youth. And get the ladies interested. Bring your wives and daughters out. The woman on the farm is of the greatest importance in the farm's success, for the farm home is peculiarly the center of the farm business and the farm life.

"SPEAKING IN THE DARK."

Charming is not too eulogistic a term to characterize the limelight-illustrated address on "The Good and Bad in Dairying," by Miss Laura Rose, who appeared thus in a new role, with a naively-confessed regret at not having had "more experience speaking in the dark." As the remarks applied to pictures thrown on the curtain a report was not easy to gather, but among the numerous pointed observations was this one, that we should especially like to impress: "Better a dirty floor (in the stable) than a dirty atmosphere. The milk doesn't touch the floor, but it goes through the atmosphere."

CHEESEMAKERS' SESSION.

INSTRUCTION IN CHEESE FACTORIES.

A concise report of the instruction at cheese factories in Western Ontario, 1908, was presented by Chief Instructor Frank Hems, who noted that the season would be remembered for continued high prices. A number of factories had shown appreciation of the makers' services by raising the price of manufacture, though there are still many factorymen underpaid. Many patrons are beginning to realize the importance of having summer soiling crops or silage to supplement the pastures during the dry season. More siloes have been built and more corn raised in the dairy districts than for many previous years.

Instruction work was carried on the same as last year, and with the same number of instructors.

CO-OPERATIVE STORING OF ICE SUGGESTED

The report then proceeded to discuss some of the makers' difficulties, improvements at the factories, green cheese, and other topics of interest, suggesting, among other things, the storing of ice on the farm, which is not increasing as rapidly as it should. If some co-operative system of handling ice could be devised, by which patrons could more easily get a supply for themselves, and fill the ice-house at the cool-curing room, it would be a great step in advance. Ice put up by a few patrons does accomplish some good, but it does not seem fair that a few should put up ice while the majority are negligent in this matter. Some such system, if it could be worked out, would encourage everyone to put up ice, build a milk stand near the ice-house, and the benefits would soon be realized. A determined effort along this line is certainly important, for until such time as the milk is cooled in hot weather with cold water or ice, and the cheese cured in cool-curing rooms, further improvement in quality will be slow.

AERATION OF MILK WORSE THAN USELESS.

Geo. H. Barr, of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa, formerly Chief Dairy Instructor in Western Ontario, repeated the splendid address he gave at Prescott, citing the results of his season's experiments, which go to show that dipping, pouring, or any kind of aeration of milk is a mistake, cooling to 68 or 70 degrees, by surrounding the can with a tub of cold water and putting the lid on the can immediately after milking being all that is needed, besides cleanliness of cows, to keep the evening's milk for delivery to the factory in first-class condition. Surrounding the can with water is better than setting a shotgun can of water in the milk. Aeration proved not only useless, but harmful.

CREAM GATHERED TOO INFREQUENTLY.

Before touching the main subject of his address, Mr. Barr said he had been sorry to hear a Montreal man in the trade say something not very complimentary about Ontario creamery butter. "Four years ago," said Mr. Barr, "I had splendid hopes of Western Ontario butter taking a good stand. So far as I have been able to learn the patrons have commenced to give you better cream, but the creamerymen have commenced to gather less frequently. The makers are doing their part skillfully, but one thing you haven't got that you must get is the flavor."

At the conclusion of Mr. Barr's address, I. W. Steinhoff, of Stratford, rose to say that the best Ontario creamery was not now going to Montreal to any great extent, the output being absorbed in other directions, hence the Montreal man's opinion was not based on a fair representation of the make. However this may be, Mr. Barr's warning deserves to be heeded by creamerymen.

LAYING FOUNDATION OF DAIRY PROGRESS.

Greater progress in the past two years in Eastern Ontario under the new system of instruction than in the previous eight or ten, is the opinion of G. G. Publow, as quoted by G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction. Up to the present, continued Mr. Putnam, we have been only laying a foundation in Ontario dairy work.

In some sections of Eastern Ontario there are too many small factories, and in some parts of Western Ontario, if reports were true, he feared we were going to have too many. Legislation may yet prove necessary, though it is doubtful whether the Government would see its way clear to initiate the matter without a recommendation from the dairymen themselves.

WHEY-BUTTER CONCLUSIONS.

On the subject of whey butter, Mr. Putnam said that his branch would soon have some results to announce of the experiments that had been conducted in both Eastern and Western Ontario last year, under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Meantime he would offer two or three preliminary conclusions:

1. While fairly good butter could be made out of the fat extracted from whey, the quality was not as good even when fresh made as that from cream gathered from the farms, nor is the keeping quality so good.

2. The net returns would not pay a factory to install a plant for making whey butter unless a very large amount of whey was available for skimming.

3. It puts a premium on carelessness on the part of the maker.

In this connection we may note a remark by Prof. Dean at the afternoon session, to the effect that their experiments had indicated that whey lost about 25% of its feeding value by being skimmed. If this is the case, the net profit from whey-butter making must be about nil if the patron's interest is considered.

CREAMERY LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN.

There are no cheese factories in Saskatchewan and won't be for some years to come, said W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner for that Province. The last one closed in 1900, because the hauling of the milk cost \$14.50 per ton of cheese. There are a number of creameries, however, and a policy of centralization was being encouraged, with a view to efficiency and economy of manufacture. By the Government offering to pay the cost of shipping cream by express, so that all patrons would be on an equal footing, it is made easy to discourage the formation of small creameries in localities where they are not needed. The Governmental regulations adopted practically amount to a system of licensing creameries. Where the erection of a creamery is approved by the Provincial authorities, the Government is prepared to assist the enterprise by a loan of \$1,200 at 3 per cent. interest, repayable in instalments within five years, and secured by a first mortgage on the property. Before a permit is issued the milk of 400 cows has to be guaranteed by the prospective patrons. No creamery could be built within 20 miles of an existing one without special permission from the Dairy Commissioner, and not only location but site must be approved. The Government gives the makers a monthly minimum guarantee of salary. Last year one new creamery started, and ran four months, paying its maker \$190 per month. Mr. Wilson said he would like all their makers to be getting \$100 to \$125 a month.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR CREAMERY BUSINESS.

Patrons of creameries probably received greater returns during 1908 than did patrons of cheese factories, if the results at the O. A. C. dairy may be taken as a criterion, said Prof. H. H. Dean. There, the charge for cheesemaking was 1 cent per pound when the patron did the hauling, otherwise 1½ cents. In the creamery branch, the charge for collecting and making was 4 cents per pound of fat, those who delivered their own cream being charged 3 cents. The average selling price per pound of cheese for the season was 11.93 cents, the average selling price of butter being 25.53 cents. At this rate, the cheese-factory patrons received returns equivalent to 26.60 cents per pound of fat, and the creamery patrons 26.53 cents per pound, or practically as much, while the creamery patrons had a much more valuable by-product to feed.

Last spring, having lost some cheese patrons, and being in danger of losing others, so that they would not have sufficient milk for cheesemaking to serve educational or experimental purposes, the College dairy offered to make up any difference there might be between the price paid to butter and cheese patrons, and to allow, in addition, 15 cents per cwt. of milk, in lieu of the skim milk. As a result, they had to make up to their cheese patrons \$133.75, or a bonus of from \$7.80 to \$55.73 per patron.

The outlook for the creamery industry in Ontario is bright, prospects for its growth being better than for the growth of the cheese industry. In order to make the creamery outlook still more promising, we need, among other things, more education, better dairy legislation, and pasteurization—these three, but the greatest of these is education.

OTHER PAPERS.

"The Progress of Dairying in Canada—A General Survey," by J. A. Ruddick; "Some Bacterial Problems in Buttermaking," by Prof. S. F. Edwards; "Food Preservatives," by Prof. Harcourt, and the report of creamery instruction, by Frank Hems, were the other features of the Thursday-afternoon session, which space requires us to withhold till a later date.

HON. MR. DUFF.

The concluding session, on Thursday evening, was rather slimly attended, many of the delegates having departed on the afternoon and early-evening trains. Aside from the usual concluding ceremonies, the features of the evening were an address by Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture; a limelight lecture by Mr. Ruddick, and a speech by Lloyd Harris, M. P. Beautifying the farms was a dominant note in Mr. Duff's address. As a farmer himself, and one who had never aspired toward other occupation, the speaker dwelt with conviction on the advantages country life affords. Work it entails, of course, just as does any other occupation in which one strives for success; but the work is lightening, and conditions are steadily improving year by year. In the course of his speech, the Minister reminded the audience of the large amount now being expended annually on behalf of agriculture in Ontario, intimating that substantial increase in the amount should not be expected.

RESOLUTIONS.

A list of resolutions was passed, expressing appreciation of the services of the speakers, thanks to the City of Brantford, its Mayor and Board of Trade; also, to the Canadian Salt Co., of Windsor, Ont., through their General Manager Henderson, for the badges presented, and to the various companies which donated special prizes for the dairy exhibition; obligations to the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the assistance rendered through the system of instruction that has been given, and in providing speakers to attend annual meetings of factories; a good word for the work of Hon. Nelson Monteith while Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; appreciation of the work of cow-testing associations, as promoted by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, and appreciation of the services of the late Thos. Ballantyne, former president of the Association, likewise of the late Harold Eagle.

OFFICERS FOR 1909.

The report of the nominating committee slated the following list of directors and fair representatives, all of whom were elected by a single vote of the meeting, adopting the committee's report:

Simcoe Group, J. J. Parsons, Jarvis; Western

& Southern Creamery Group, Jno. H. Scott, Exeter; London Group, Wm. Waddell, Kerwood; Stratford Group, D. A. Dempsey, Stratford; Brantford Group, J. N. Paget, Canboro; Woodstock and Ingersoll Group, S. R. Wallace, Burgessville, and S. E. Facey, Harrietsville; Stratford Group, Geo. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll; Eastern & Northern Creameries, J. B. Smith, Alton; Listowel Group, W. S. Stocks, Britton. Auditors—J. A. Nelles, London; J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll. Representative to Western Fair, London, I. W. Steinhoff. Representative to Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Robt. Johnston, Woodstock. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following executive officers were elected: President, J. J. Parsons, Jarvis; 1st Vice-President, Jno. H. Scott, Exeter; 2nd Vice-President, Wm. Waddell, Kerwood, Ont.; 3rd Vice-President, D. A. Dempsey, Stratford.

EXHIBITS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

In the dairy exhibit, a conspicuous feature was the uniformly high scoring of the cheese, the flavor being particularly good. Mr. Barr remarked that the cheese-buyers' trophy had gone to a district which, so far as he was aware, had never had a trophy before, being won by J. T. Donnelly, of Union.

"I visited Mr. Donnelly's factory a few years ago," said G. H. Barr, "and, though his cheese then were not exactly a prizewinning article, I had an impression that if he ever struck the right track he would make some of the fellows go to beat him. His factory was scrupulously clean, and his cheese exceptionally well finished. I would like to see the trophy go to the Brantford section some time. There isn't a district in Western Ontario but can win that trophy.

The cheese was judged by Robt. Johnson, Jas. Bristow, and W. W. Gray; the butter by J. B. Muir, Jas. Biffin, and I. W. Steinhoff. At the close of the second day the exhibits were auctioned off, all the butter being bid in, however, by H. Weston Parry, and all the cheese by Robt. Johnson. Prices—September white cheese, 12½c.; September colored, 12¾c.; October white, 12½c.; October colored, 12¾c. Fourteen boxes of printed butter sold at 26½c, 13 boxes of winter make at 23½c, and 6 boxes of October butter at 24c. Following are the awards:

CHEESE.

Class 1, Sec. 1.—September White Cheese—1, John Cuthbertson, Sebringville, total score, 95.32; 2, Mary Morrison, Newry, 95.15; 3, G. R. Stone, Curries, 94.98; 4, A. W. Darroch, Zenda, 94.82.

Class 1, Sec. 2.—September Colored Cheese.—1, J. T. Donnelly, Union, 95.82; 2, C. Donnelly, Scottsville, 95.32; 3, Mary Morrison, Newry, 95.15; 4, Harry Donnelly, Union, 94.40.

Class 2, Sec. 1.—October White Cheese—Tie for 1st prize and 2nd, J. T. Donnelly and Mary Morrison, 94.82; tie for 3rd and 4th prize, Jos. Skelton, Thorndale, and C. A. Barbour, Hickson, 94.49.

Class 2, Sec. 2.—October Colored Cheese—1, J. E. Stedelbauer, Listowel, 94.99; 2, J. B. Doan, Birnam, 94.16; tie for 3rd and 4th, W. J. Goodwin, Ripley, and C. Donnelly, 94.15.

BUTTER.

Class 3, Sec. 1.—Fifty-six-pound Box Creamery Butter—1, Jno. Cuthbertson, 94.96; 2, R. Johnson, Bright, 94.65; 3, A. G. Patterson, St. Thomas, 94; tie for 4th, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, and J. B. Doan, 93.48.

Class 3, Sec. 2.—Twenty One-pound Prints Creamery Butter—1, John Cuthbertson, 94.66; 2, R. A. Thompson, 93.99; 3, A. G. Patterson, 93.82; 4, E. M. Johnston, Innerkip, 93.65.

Class 4, Sec. 1.—Fifty-six-pound Box October Creamery Butter—1, A. G. Patterson, 95.65; 2, W. G. Medd, Winchelsea, 93.99; 3, J. R. Almont, Welland, 93.48; 4, F. J. Sleightholm, Strathroy, 92.99.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Heller & Merz Co., two specials—A. G. Patterson and John Cuthbertson; Ballantyne Dairy Supply Co., two specials—J. Cuthbertson and J. E. Stedelbauer; by C. H. Slawson & Co., Ingersoll, for D. H. Burrell & Co.—J. T. Donnelly and Mary Morrison (tie); J. B. Ford & Co., two specials—J. T. Donnelly and A. G. Patterson; Canadian Salt Co., three specials—A. G. Patterson, J. Cuthbertson, and J. T. Donnelly; by the Western Salt Co., four specials—J. Cuthbertson, J. E. Stedelbauer, A. G. Patterson, and J. Cuthbertson; Cheese Buyers' Trophy, Challenge Cup, valued at \$150, J. T. Donnelly.

Superior Quality at Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition.

Quality never higher and culls never fewer in number was the unanimous opinion of all who follow the annual exhibition held under the auspices of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association. The wisdom or unwisdom of holding the show at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, will be considered differently by different people concerned, but there can be little if any objection raised, save that of inconvenience in reaching it from the city hotels. What the crowd would have been had the display been centrally located in the city is only a matter of conjecture, but even the capacious arena was not large enough to accommodate the crowds. Considering that horses are the sole attraction, the attendance pays a great tribute to that class of stock. A fair number put in an appearance on the opening afternoon, and on each of the following days the 800 seats and all available standing room around the rail was appropriated.

Arrangements were satisfactory from the exhibitors' standpoint. W. Grundy, General Manager of the Stock-yards, and Geo. Swift, the Superintendent of the Show, left nothing undone that would facilitate the judging or contribute to the comfort of visitors and horses. As evening came the lighting was defective. Electric bulbs were few in number, and the reflectors directed the light on a plane higher than where the horses stood. For most classes the judging-ring was sufficiently large, but when ten horses or more were centered, and an attempt made to test them for action, the lot of the groom was anything but desirable. In fact, while the eight Thoroughbreds were being scrutinized, and again when the Standard-breds were in, nothing but rare good luck averted an accident. Time and again heels were flying all too close to men and valuable horseflesh. To the man at the ringside it would appear advisable to prevent the use of saddle ponies in showing stallions in small rings. Such practice in large rings may be satisfactory, but the risk is too great in narrow enclosures.

The action of ring managers in prohibiting representatives of the agricultural papers from the ring is becoming more stringent each season. It is in the best interests of the horse industry, as well as of the exhibitors, to have honest comment on the various classes. Without close inspection it is impossible to give a full report. Horsemen should use their forces to see that representatives of agricultural papers are given reasonable liberties at exhibitions in future.

The official opening ceremonies were performed by Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, who briefly referred to the importance of the horse industry. The class of animals that appeared in the ring throughout the day proved that these remarks were not overdrawn. The number of entries totalled 180, and as usual the Clydesdales were in the lead. The superior excellence in the long strings of young stallions and in the Canadian bred stock, is strong evidence in support of the

statement that Ontario's horses gradually are improving in calibre. Three-year and two-year Clydesdale stallion classes were pleasingly strong, while Canadian-bred two-year stallions and two-year females were uniformly high in quality. Shire females were, perhaps, the strongest ever seen in Toronto. A surprise was furnished in a capital string of eight in the aged Thoroughbred class.

The judges were: Clydesdales—Hon. Robt. Beith, of Bowmanville; Jas. Torrance, of Markham, and Job White, of Ashburn. Shires—Wm. Mossip, of St. Mary's; Hon. Robt. Beith, J. Torrance and J. White. Hackneys and Thoroughbreds—Dr. A. B. Campbell, of Berlin; W. H. Gibson, of Beaconsfield, P.Q., and B. Rothwell, of Ottawa. Standard-breds—Dr. Routledge, of Lambeth. Ponies—A. E. Major, of Whitevale. In Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds, two passed judgment while a third acted as referee. Dr. H. Vanzant, of "The Farmer's Advocate," was official veterinarian.

CLYDESDALES.

From start to finish the Clydesdales were such as make the heart of every lover of big horses swell with pride. Every class comprised animals of quality, and the judges were consistent in their demand for substance in making the awards. The entry lists included Geo. W. Taylor, of Stayner; J. F. Elliott, of Oxford Centre; J. A. Boag & Son, of Queensville; T. D. Elliott, of Bolton; W. J. Cowan, of Cannington; Dalgety Bros., of London; Smith & Richardson, of Columbus; Graham Bros., of Claremont; Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; T. H. Hassard, of Markham; Geo. Cockburn, of Baltimore; Neil Smith, of Brampton; A. M. Crawford, of Widder; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, and A. G. Gormley, of Unionville.

Eleven stallions lined up in the aged class before Judges Beith and White, but ere the ribbons were placed the referee was called in. Sir Marcus never was in better condition for the ring. His great massive form, stately bearing and excellent underpinning made him a certain winner. He seems to have lost some of his feather during the last few months, but he held all his quality, the change of ownership having done him no harm. In keeping with last year's placing, President Roosevelt took second place, while Duke of Malton, from the same stable, a neat horse with good bone, stood third. The fourth horse, Debonair, has great substance and a nice top, but his size would warrant slightly more bone. Marchfield Baron, in fifth place, has good pasterns and plenty of bone and substance.

The three-year-old class of 15 was about the best ever seen in Toronto. Two Everlasting horses, Black Ivory and Buttress, similar in type and combining more than ordinary quality, with plenty of substance and good action, stood above that popular quality stallion,

Baron Laird, carrying considerably less avoirdupois than his conquerors. The fourth prize fell to First Baron, a get of Hiawatha, a massive horse with stylish gait. Craignair, in fifth place, is a true mover, with strong bone and body, and a nicely arched neck and sloping shoulder, but, withal, presenting a somewhat plain appearance.

The two-year-olds were well fitted, and proved to be a most difficult class to judge. Here the problems of ring work were exemplified in detail. There were fully half a dozen that would wear a red ribbon with grace. At the last Canadian National it will be remembered that the remarkable colt, Lansdowne, won in the two-year class, and Top Spot was not in the money. Last week Lansdowne was not present, but Dunure Nikko, a Hiawatha colt, that won from Lansdowne last summer in Scotland, came in and stood second to Top Spot. They are a great pair, though not alike in form. Top Spot has quality to burn, and is not lacking in substance or style. He is round as a barrel, and well ribbed. Dunure Nikko is squarely built, with as clean a pair of straight, strong limbs as could be desired. Dunure Pebble, a stout chap, with magnificent feather and good bone, came next, and Dunure Robert, a stable mate of Dunure Nikko, and a massive colt, held fourth place, and with slight remodelling of his hind pasterns would go higher.

Entries were not so numerous in the female classes. In mares over three years old, Maid of Athens, a tidy specimen, with enough substance, won over Floshead Princess, a neat, well-coupled mare, with less range and more compact conformation. Queen of the Waves, a plump specimen, with desirable bone and body, was pronounced the best of the lot foaled in 1906, while Bishopton Queen was a close second.

The awards in full, with names of sires, are as follows:

Stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1905—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Sir Marcus, by Sir Simon; 2, Smith & Richardson, on President Roosevelt, by Marcellus; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Duke of Malton, by Sir Everest; 4, J. F. Elliott, on Debonair, by Hiawatha; 5, Dalgety Bros., on Marchfield Baron, by Prince Shapely; 6, J. A. Boag & Son, on Ardnahoe, by Pride of Blacon; 7, T. H. Hassard, on Culdrain Prince, by Prince Thomas; 8, Smith & Richardson, on Sir Henry, by Prince Thomas; 9, T. H. Hassard, on Brave Nelson, by Prince Tom.

Stallions foaled in 1905—1, Smith & Richardson, on Black Ivory, by Everlasting; 2, J. A. Boag & Son, on Buttress, by Everlasting; 3, Graham Bros., on Baron Laird, by Baron's Pride; 4, T. H. Hassard, on First Baron, by Hiawatha; 5, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Craignair, by Lothian Again; 6, T. H. Hassard, on Meaburn King, by Montrose Prince; 7, Smith & Richardson, on Inheritor, by Hiawatha; 8, J. A. Boag & Son, on

Squire, by Ascot; 9, Neil Smith, on Imperialist Junior, by Imperialist.

Stallions foaled in 1906—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Top Spot, by Baron Hood; 2, T. H. Hassard, on Dunure Nikko, by Hiawatha; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Dunure Pebble, by Baron o' Buchlyvie; 4, T. H. Hassard, on Dunure Robert, by Montrave Mac; 5, Smith & Richardson, on Prince Ascot, by Ascot; 6, J. A. Boag & Son, on Timothy, by Benedict; 7, W. J. Cowan, on Gay Sprig, by Refiner; 8, T. D. Elliott, on Abbot's Hall, by Montrave Merman; 9, Smith & Richardson, on Dunure Allan, by Dunure Freeman.

Stallions foaled in 1907—1 and 2, Smith & Richardson, on Dunure Wallace, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, and Huntly Pride, by Ruby Pride; 3, J. M. Gardhouse, on Lord Banchory, by Netherlea; 4, T. D. Elliott, on Captain Kettle, by Ascot.

Champion stallion—Graham Bros., on Sir Marcus.

Females foaled previous to January 1st, 1906—1, Graham Bros., on Maid of Athens, by Royal Blend; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Flossend Princess, by Prince Tom; 3, W. J. Cowan, on Crosby Gem, by Baron's Fashion.

Females foaled in 1906—1, Graham Bros., on Queen of the Waves, by Netherlea; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Bishopton Queen, by Prince Sturdy; 3, T. D. Elliott, on Craigie Beauty, by Royal Blend; 4, J. A. Boag & Son, on Rose Campbell, by Benedict.

Females foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1907—1, A. G. Gormley, on White Heather, by Fullarton; 2, Graham Bros., on Lady Baronson, by Baronson.

CANADIAN-BREDS.

In the classes for Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires, the quality was not second to that found in the imported strings. In stallions three years and over, the first animal, Independence, is a strongly-built chap, and a nice mover. Golden Chief was a close second. In stallions foaled in 1906, Dunrobin Baron, winner last summer at Toronto, was beaten by Hedgyn Cornerstone, a magnificent and massive colt, in a strong class, where stout bodies set on strong limbs got the prizes. The females in the Canadian-bred classes showed that at least a few of Ontario's farmers are holding the best stock they can secure. Bell Rose (formerly known to exhibitions as Thorncliffe Duchess) repeated her performances of several shows in recent years, by winning in her class, and also in the championship event. She also went through and was pronounced grand champion Clydesdale female over Queen of the Waves and Maid of Athens.

Among the exhibitors were: Crawford Bros., Brown's Corners; J. E. Teeson, Thornhill; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; P. Herold, Tavistock; D. Gunn & Son, Beaverton; R. Martin, Wexford; J. W. Cowie & Son, Markham; Chas. Groat, Brooklin; J. S. Johnston, Ravenshoe; W. Woodley, Dundas; T. A. Wood, Bradford; H. A. Mason, Scarboro; A. Doherty, Ellesmere; R. Plunkett, Woodbridge; J. Wiggins, Guthrie; J. S. Beare, Cedar Grove; G. Jardine, Bond Head; A. Coulson, O'Sullivan's Corners; T. Mercer, Markdale; C. B. Gibson, Arthur; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Jas. Neal, Woodbridge; C. A. Towers, Riverbank; Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park; Wm. Wagester, Tavistock; Jno. Graham, Derry West, and Jno. Johnston, Woodbridge.

The ribbons were placed as follows:

Stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1906—1, A. G. Gormley, on Independence, by Fullarton; 2, P. Herold, on Golden Chief, by Bay Chief; 3, Joseph E. Teeson, on Golden Conqueror, by Cloth of Gold; 4, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Mackenzie, by Foremost. Stallion foaled in 1906—1, Chas. Groat, on Hedgyn Cornerstone, by Cornerstone; 2, Donald Gunn & Son, on Dunrobin Baron, by Royal Baron; 3, J. W. Cowie & Son, on Sandy Macqueen, by Alexander Macqueen; 4, T. A. Wood, on Sandy Montgomery, by Harmony; 5, Robert Martin, on Souter Johnnie, by Hopewell; 6, Alex. Doherty, on Sweet William, by Right Forward; 7, H. A. Mason, on Charlie Currah, by Prince of Currah. Stallions foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1907—1, Thos. Mercer, on Royal Albane, by Broadalbane; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Hurford, by Holstane Chief; 3, C. B. Gibson, on Baron's Charm, by Baron's Heir; 4, J. Wiggins, on Garty's Pride, by Baron Garty; 5, Arch. Coulson, on Baron's Chief, by Baron Currie; 6, Geo. Jardine, on Balgray Baron, by Celtic Baron; 7, J. S. Beare, on Roy Macqueen, by Macqueen. Females foaled previous to January 1st, 1906—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Bell Rose, by Lyon MacGregor; 2, Dominion Transport Co., on Lynedock Queen, by Lord Lynedock; 3, A. G. Gormley, on Barendet Beauty, by Hopewell; 4, C. A. Towers, on Queenie, by MacClinker; 5, James Neal, on Jessie of Woodlane, by Laird of Argo. Females foaled in 1906—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Baron's Queen, by Royal Baron; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Lady Glenlivet, by Glenlivet; 3, A. Coulson, on Nellie Blythe, by Baron Currie; 4, Wm. Wagester, on Royal Daisy, by Royal Sovereign. Females foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1907—1, Jno. Graham, on May Queen, by Brogie Stamp; 2, Jno. Johnston, on Lockwood Queen, also by Brogie Stamp.

Grand champion Clydesdale female—Graham-Renfrew Co., on Bell Rose. Champion Canadian-bred stallion—T. Mercer, on Royal Albane.

GOOD CLASS OF SHIRES.

Shires were stronger than usual, particularly in the aged-mare class. In stallions, the Gardhouses had a hard pair to judge, in Newnham Duke and Royal King. Both showed substance and action, so desirable in draft horses. Newnham Duke won, and later was pronounced

champion. Those who had attended the International at Chicago claimed that none of the females there were as good as Black Jewel, a large mare, with excellent bone, winner of first in the aged class and also champion.

The exhibitors were: Wm. Laking, Hamilton; Jno. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, and A. G. Clark, Alloa.

The awards were: Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906—1, J. M. Gardhouse, on Newnham Duke, by Cathorpe Irving; 2, Jno. Gardhouse & Sons, on Royal King 3rd, by Royal Warrior; 3, Wm. Laking, on Duke of Clarence 10th, by Duke of Clarence 3rd; 4, Wm. Laking, on Victor, by Coronation 3rd. Stallion foaled in 1907—Arthur Clark, on Solitaire, by Nateby King 3rd. Mares foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906—1, A. G. Clark, on Black Jewel, by Tartar 2nd; 2, Wm. Laking, on Bluebell, by Horbling Harold; 3, J. M. Gardhouse, on Lady Luetta, by Mars; 4, J. M. Gardhouse & Sons, on Holdenby Nicaeus, by Northgate Prince; 5, Wm. Laking, on Haliburton Belle, by Rokeby Pylotus. Mare foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906—1, Jno. Gardhouse & Sons, on Black Maud, by Coleshill Royal Albert. Champion stallion—J. M. Gardhouse, on Newnham Duke. Champion female—A. G. Clark, on Black Jewel.

HACKNEYS.

Hackney stallions probably were as much admired as any feature of a grand display. In the class 15 hands 2 inches and over, Colorito showed great style, and never was in better show shape. For under 15 hands 2 inches, Copmanthorpe Swell and Derwent Performer had a task for the judges. The latter, however, was not so stout of body, and was given second place.

The exhibitors were: Graham Bros., Claremont; Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; G. H. Pickering, Brampton; T. H. Hassard, Markham; J. A. Boag & Son, Queensville, and T. A. Cox, Brantford.

The list of winners is as follows: Stallion 15 hands 2 inches and over, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906—1, Graham Bros., on Colorito, by Rosador; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Linden Renown, by Danegelt's Son; 3, T. H. Hassard, on Atwick Astonishment, by Atwick Jubilee; 4, Dalgety Bros., on Glenfarg, by Moncreiffe Statesman. Stallion under 15 hands 2 inches, foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Copmanthorpe Swell, by Garton Duke of Connaught; 2, G. H. Pickering, on Derwent Performer, by Rosador; 3, J. A. Boag & Son, on Blanche Surprise, by Rosador; 4, T. H. Hassard, on Flat Top Swell, by Foxholes Swell; 5, T. H. Hassard, on Helbeck, by Ruby. Champion stallion—Graham Bros., on Colorito. Female foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906—1, T. A. Cox.

STANDARD-BREDS.

Once more Mograzia, Miss Wilks' great bay, won the championship in the Standard-bred class, beating Arley A., the strong, speedy world's beater. They are an excellent pair, but altogether different in conformation, the latter tending more to Hackney type in build and in action. The exhibitors were: Hales Bros., Chatham; Fred Garbutt, West Toronto; Tilt & Ross, Derry West; Crow & Murray, Toronto; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, and Waldie Steen, Derry West.

The judges made awards as follows: Stallion foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, on Mograzia, by Moko; 2, Crow & Murray, on Arley A., by Westbrook; 3, Hales Bros., on Grand Allerton, by Allerton; 4, Fred Garbutt, on Imperial Jr., by Wilfrid Cecil; 5, Miss Wilks, on Bingen Pilot, by Bingen; 6, Tilt & Ross, on Jud Posey, by Baron Posey; 7, Crow & Murray, on Good Timber, by Big Timber. Stallion foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906—Miss Wilks, on Ormondo, by Oro Wilks. Champion—Miss Wilks, on Mograzia.

THOROUGHBREDS.

When aged Thoroughbreds were called, eight fine stallions of all ages, ranging from three years to almost twenty, came in. They were the best that have graced a Toronto horse ring. The Elliott horse, Bueclouch, is a wonder in substance, type and style. His arched neck, clean bone and elastic step were admired by all horse lovers. He won in his class over Halling, and had an easy run in the championship later on. The exhibitors were: Jas. Royard, Brampton; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; Barbour Bros., Toronto; Wm. McKay, Doncaster; Paterson Bros., East Toronto; Crow & Murray, Toronto; Doane Bros., Toronto, and W. J. Stinson, High Park.

The winners were: Stallion foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1906—1, T. D. Elliott, on Bueclouch, by Balsamo; 2, Paterson Bros., on Halling, by Macheath; 3, J. Royard, on St. Basset, by Bassetlaw; 4, Crow & Murray, on Miller, by St. Simon; 5, Barbour, on Kapanga Horse, by Kapanga. Stallions foaled since Jan. 1st, 1906—1, Doane Bros., on Northern Lights, by Star Shoot; 2, W. J. Stinson, on Lou Corval, by Cormorant. Females foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1906—1, Crow & Murray, on Ethelbert, by Ethelbert; 2, J. Royard, on Mrs. Siddons, by David Garrick. Champion stallion—T. D. Elliott, on Bueclouch.

PONY CLASSES.

Pony stallions were well represented by three fine specimens. Graham-Renfrew Co. got first on Plymouth Horse, second going to T. H. Hassard's Royal Review, and third to Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Bahugate Swell. G-blinder, owned by Frank Gibbs, of Toronto, was the only Shetland stallion. Plymouth Horse won the championship. In pony mares the award went to T.

A. Cox; 2, J. M. Gardhouse; 3, J. F. Elliott, of Oxford Centre; 4, R. M. Jenkins, of Todmorden. T. A. Cox had the only Shetland mare. Cox's mare was champion.

GELDINGS OR MARES.

The heavy-draft classes for geldings or mares, single and in teams, were exceptionally strong. Those who saw them should be inspired to attempt something along the line of horse improvement. What J. W. Cowie & Son, of Markham, can accomplish is within the possibilities of hundreds of farmers.

For those shown in single harness, three years and over, sired by registered Clydesdale or Shire stallion, the awards were: 1, Dominion Transport Co., Toronto, on Sir George, by Black Benedict; 2, J. W. Cowie & Son, of Markham, on Charlie, by Gallant Chattan; 3, J. W. Cowie & Son, on Gipsy, by Ascot; 4, D. A. Murray, of Bennington, on Dougald, by Gartscherrie Blend; 5, Dominion Transport Co., on Sir Charles, by Santiago; 6, D. A. Murray, on Pride, by Huron's Pride; 7, Jos. Russell, M.P., Toronto, on Bob, by Granite.

In the class for single horses bred in Canada, shown on line, and the property of persons actually engaged in agricultural pursuits only, the prizes awarded were: 1, J. W. Cowie & Son, on Charlie, by Gallant Chattan; 2, J. A. Boag & Son, on Sandy, by Lord Hastings; 3, D. A. Murray, on Pride, by Huron's Pride; 4, D. A. Murray, on Dougald, by Gartscherrie Blend; 5, A. Doherty, of Ellesmere, on Glen Forward, by Right Forward; 6, A. Doherty, on Jake Scott, by Hopewell; 7, Robt. Plunkett, of Woodbridge, on Woodbridge Lady, by Sand Boy.

When the winners in these classes were hitched in teams a close scrutiny by the judges was necessary, in order to avoid inconsistencies. The results of serious deliberation gave: 1, J. W. Cowie & Son, on Charlie and Gipsy; 2, D. A. Murray, on Dougald and Pride; 3, Alex. Doherty, on Glen Forward and Jake Scott; 4, Joseph Russell, M.P., on Bob and Bill (by Prince of Currah).

Ontario Horse-breeders.

Necessary amends to the constitution, and a careful consideration of matters of special interest to the horse industry, formed the major part of the annual meeting of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association in Toronto last week.

Secretary Westervelt reported that efforts made to have the railway companies cancel their arrangements to withdraw the privilege of unloading pure-bred breeding stock along the direct route to the destination when shipped to the Western Provinces had been successful. This privilege will be granted the same as previous to June, 1908, on payment of a shunting charge of \$2.00. Action also was taken regarding a notice from railway officials that exhibition privileges given to horse shows, entitling unsold exhibits to free return, were to be withdrawn, was taken up. A committee met the traffic officials at Montreal, and succeeded in having the date at which this rule was to come into effect postponed, so that animals exhibited at the Horse-breeders' Exhibition at West Toronto, and also at the Winter Fair at Ottawa, will be returned free of charge.

The financial statement showed an expenditure of \$5,855.55, against receipts of \$5,830.10, leaving a balance of \$25.05 due the treasurer.

The entries at the Exhibition at West Toronto totalled 180, comprising 66 Clydesdales, 35 Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires, 15 Shires in open class, 10 Hackneys, 12 Standard-breds, 12 Thoroughbreds, 9 ponies and 22 heavy drafts. In every particular the annual exhibition was very satisfactory.

The executive was empowered to add to their numbers, and consider the question of stallion inspection and licensing, and draw up a bill for presentation to the Legislature.

In future joint-stock companies qualifying for membership from any record association may nominate one or two of the officers of the company for members, and if the secretary of the company forwards to the secretary of the association the names and addresses of the said nominees, or nominee, on or before January 10th, they shall be members of the association. Any advertised partnership shall be entitled to two memberships if such application is made, but by only one in case no nomination is made, and this one shall be decided, in case of dispute, by the presiding officer or by the executive. Not more than one member of a firm or a joint-stock company shall be eligible to the office of director.

The question of membership for the Pony Society was brought up by Geo. Pepper, of Toronto. Secretary Westervelt said that the rules of the Horse-breeders' Association stated that if a list of names of members were sent, and the membership fee were paid, there was no reason for not admitting the Pony Society. Mr. Pepper offered to pay the fee and submitted one name, and a resolution was passed, accepting the Pony Society, and entitling that organization to representatives on the board of directors.

Directors were appointed as follows: Ponies, J. G. Hammer, of Brantford; Thoroughbreds, Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, and Dr. Webster, of Ottawa; Hackneys, J. A. Boag, of Queensville, and E. C. H. Tisdale, of Beaverton; Shires, J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, and John Gardhouse, of Highfield; Clydesdales, A. G. Gormley, of Unionville; John Bright, of Myrtle; Wm. Smith, of Columbus; W. C. Renfrew, of Bedford Park; Jas. Henderson, of Bolton; R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton; T. A. Graham, of Claremont, and A. E. Major, of Whitevale.

At a meeting of the directors officers were selected:

President, Wm. Smith; Vice-President, J. A. Boag; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Executive—Wm. Smith, J. A. Boag, J. Bright, Jas. Henderson, J. M. Gardhouse and A. P. Westervelt.

Representatives to the fairs for 1910 were selected as follows: Wm. Smith, at Canadian National, Toronto; Jas. Henderson and O. Sorby, of Guelph, for Western Fair, London; Fred Richardson and J. Bright, for Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa; Dr. Webster, of Ottawa, and J. J. Black, of Winchester, for the Winter Fair at Ottawa.

Annual Meeting of Clydesdale Breeders.

The work done by the Canadian Clydesdale Association during the past 22 years was outlined by President John Bright, at the annual meeting, held in Toronto last week. The year 1907 was the record year in Clydesdale registration in Canada. Financial stringency had much to do with making importations fewer in 1908, but what was lacking in number was made up in quality, as evidenced at the Horse-breeders' Exhibition. It was evident that importers were trying to bring to Canada the best Scotch Clydesdales that money could buy. Changes in the constitution were suggested. It was necessary to change the clause dealing with registration of imported animals, so that the fees should be more definite. To members, a fee of \$2.00 for females and \$3.00 for stallions, and to non-members \$3.00 for females, and \$4.00 for stallions, was recommended. There were many horsemen who owned Clydesdales that were eligible for registration, but no step was taken to have them recorded. A penalty fee should be placed on owners of such who did not have them registered at the age of one year. Everyone should spend the necessary \$1.00 to have these recorded, and so help the breed.

The treasurer's report showed a handsome balance of \$3,236.91 on hand, despite the fact that considerable had been spent on printing stud-book volumes.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John Bright, of Myrtle; 1st Vice-President, Robt. Graham, of Bedford Park. Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Ontario, Peter Christie, of Manchester; for the other Provinces, to be elected by members from the different Provinces, according to the amended constitution of a year ago. Directors—Wm. Smith, of Columbus; Jas. Torrance, of Markham; J. A. Boag, of Queensville; T. A. Graham, of Claremont; Jas. Henderson, of Belton; A. G. Gormley, of Unionville; A. E. Major, of Whitevale. The representative selected for Toronto Exhibition is John Bright; Peter Christie goes to Ottawa Exhibition, and Wm. Mossop and E. W. Charlton to London. As representatives to the Western exhibitions, John Graham, of Carberry, Man., and R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask., go to Winnipeg; J. Trotter to Brandon, and David Thawburn, of Davidsburg, to Calgary. Representatives to the National Live-stock Association are John Bright and Wm. Smith. Wm. Smith, J. Bright, Robt. Graham and J. A. Boag are representatives to the Record Board.

Resolutions of great importance were read and passed. One, moved by Wm. Smith, and seconded by Robert Graham, read: "That, it having come to the attention of the Record Committee, in its supervision of the work in the National Record Office, that a great hardship is worked against Canadian breeders on account of exactions made by the American Clydesdale Association in recording pedigrees of horses exported to the United States, in not recognizing the Canadian certificate of registration in respect to ownership, a separate transfer being demanded in each case, signed by the seller, although such transfers appear on the Canadian certificate, and that, while the fees charged by the Clydesdale Association of Canada for registration of pedigrees recorded in the American Studbook being nominal, fees for transfer not being exacted, the charges of the American Association being exorbitant, in some cases almost equalling the amount of duty demanded by the United States Customs; Therefore, be it resolved that this committee recommend that the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada authorize this Committee to communicate with the American Clydesdale Association, requesting that a reciprocal arrangement be arrived at."

Some thought the resolution should be made even stronger. T. A. Graham suggested that representatives of this Association go to the American Clydesdale Association and make an attempt to remedy matters, and move an amendment to that effect. The amendment carried.

Other amendments to the constitution, approved by the executive committee, were read by Secretary J. W. Sangster. A letter from the record committee contained the following resolution: "That cases of alleged fraudulent registrations of four-cross pedigrees having been before this committee for investigation, which could not have been recorded had more stringent regulations been in force, be it, therefore, recommended to the Record Associations interested that a statutory

declaration accompany each application." After thorough discussion, the resolution was passed, without a dissenting vote.

Several changes were made in the constitution, covering points that would insure satisfaction in all registrations.

A motion by R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, proposed that a certain percentage of the money donated to exhibitions and horse shows be given specially to amateur exhibitors of Canadian-bred stock, or those who have not won at large shows. This, it was claimed, would bring out many young farmers who refused to compete against importers and established breeders, and do much to further the interests of Clydesdale horses. A suggestion from Wm. Smith, of Columbus, that this be placed as notice of motion, to be taken up one year hence, was accepted.

That steps should be taken to have stricter arrangements regarding shipping horses, was the opinion of Geo. Pepper, of Toronto. In shipping from Toronto to Montreal, horses were run into the stock-yards, and an extra 25 cents charged for unloading. In regard to rates to exhibitions, it was arranged that full rates were to be charged going, but that the horses were to be returned free. Last year the Grand Trunk Railway had charged rental on the car on the return trip. Wm. Smith stated that he had found no such charge on the Canadian Pacific line.

Another suggestion from Mr. Pepper was that the C. P. R. be requested to provide a stable at White River, or some point near there, so that horses being shipped to Winnipeg, or West, could be unloaded for a day. The continuous trip was hard, and even cruel, on high-bred or show horses. The matter was held over.

Shire Horse Association.

At the annual meeting of the Shire Horse Association of Canada, in Toronto, last week, a number of important changes were made in the constitution. Vice-Presidents from the various Provinces are no longer to be elected, officers being composed of a president, vice-president, and seven directors. Application for registration must give date of birth and name, and registered numbers of sire and dam, and must be signed by the breeder, except in case the person applying purchased the dam after being served; then he must sign the application form, but a transfer of the ownership of the dam must be supplied, signed by the breeder, giving date of service, name of sire, and date of sale. In the case of the applications for the recording of imported animals, the foreign certificates of registration, as well as the usual application form, must be forwarded. When applying for registration of animals imported in dam, certificates of service must be supplied, signed by the owner of the sire at time of service. It is provided that nothing contained in this section shall prevent the acceptance of a pedigree for registration, if sufficient proof has been furnished, satisfactory to the entire pedigree committee.

Volume 2 of the Shire Studbook will be published this year. The time for accepting applications has been extended to July 1st.

The record committee presented the following clause, which, after being duly considered, was adopted: "That, cases of alleged fraudulent registration of four-cross pedigrees having been before this committee for investigation, which could not have been recorded had more stringent regulations been in force, be it therefore recommended to the Record Associations interested that a statutory declaration accompany each application."

It was suggested by D. H. Messenger, of Guelph, that every possible effort be put forth to have the merits of Shire horses made known through the press, and that special care be taken to have "The Farmer's Advocate," the farmer's paper, supplied with material equal to that provided in that paper by "Scotland Vet," in which the Clydesdales were nobly upheld.

The Secretary-Treasurer, G. de W. Green, in his report, pointed out that the Shire breed was gaining ground in all parts of Canada, and particularly in the West. He urged that strong efforts be made to have this worthy breed well represented at all leading exhibitions. The financial statement showed a balance of \$235.61 on hand.

A letter from Chas. Burgess, Secretary of the American Shire Horse Association, congratulated Shire breeders on the display at the Chicago International. In numbers, quality and action, the Shire animals were greatly ahead of other years. Breeders were advised to select breeding stock, keeping in mind the type that had won in Chicago. The American Society had decided to offer ten cups, in addition to the usual prize-money, at Chicago, and, in addition, would donate cups for several State shows.

Alleged inconsistency in freight rates on horses was brought up by Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, who said that, while it cost \$15.00 to ship an animal to Niagara Falls, N. Y., the same animal could be taken to Niagara Falls, Ont., for \$6.00, and then led across the bridge on a fee of 25 cents. In addition, it should be possible to have special

rates on animals to and from all exhibitions and horse shows. Railway companies seemed to think that moneyed associations, instead of common horsemen, paid these transportation charges.

J. M. Gardhouse thought this matter could be dealt with best through the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association, and a motion was carried to appoint a representative committee, whose duty it would be to appear before the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association, and urge other similar organizations to do the same in taking steps to have these matters remedied.

The fee for membership is \$2.00 for the calendar year, and that for registration of pedigrees as follows:

To Members.—Animals under three years of age, \$1.00; animals over three years of age, \$2.00; transfer of ownership, 50 cents; duplicate certificate, 50 cents; new certificate, 50 cents.

To Non-members.—Animals under three years of age, \$2.00; animals over three years of age, \$1.00; transfer of ownership, \$1.00; duplicate certificates, \$1.00; new certificates, \$1.00.

The ages of animals are to be computed from 1st day of January in all cases.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Wm. Laking, of Hamilton; Vice-President, Jno. Breckon, of Appleby. Directors—Thos. Mercer, of Markdale; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; Jas. Dalgety, of London; C. E. Porter, of Appleby; Jas. Henderson, of Belton; C. K. Geary, of St. Thomas; John Gardhouse, of Highgate. Delegates to Live-stock Record Board—John Gardhouse and Jas. Henderson. Delegate to Toronto Exhibition—J. M. Gardhouse. Delegates to London Exhibition—J. Henderson and Jas. Dalgety. Delegates to Ottawa Exhibition—Wm. Laking and Wm. Hodgins, of Portage du Fort, P. Q. Delegates to Ontario Horse-breeders' Association—John Gardhouse and J. M. Gardhouse.

The action of the President and Directors in making a grant of \$50 to the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition was confirmed. A request for a donation toward the Open-air Parade was passed over because of lack of funds. A request for a grant to Brandon Fair met a similar fate.

Meeting of Pony Society.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pony Society, held in Toronto last week, the following officers were appointed: Honorary President, W. J. Stark, Toronto; President, C. E. Stone, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, A. E. Major, Whitevale; 2nd Vice-President, J. G. Hamner, Brantford; Secretary, H. J. P. Good, Toronto; Treasurer, Arthur Taylor, Toronto. Directors—T. A. Graham, Claremont; E. T. Campbell, Toronto; Robt. Miller, Stouffville; C. A. Barclay, Brougham; P. McCullough, Markdale; W. C. Renfrew, Bedford Park; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; Robt. Graham, Bedford Park; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; T. A. Cox, Brantford. W. J. Stark was appointed representative to the Canadian National Exhibition. President Stone and Secretary Good were elected representatives to the Record Board and National Live-stock Association.

A letter from A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Ontario Live-stock Associations, regarding affiliation with the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association, and amendments to the constitution, suggested by J. W. Brant, of the National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, were discussed. It was considered advisable to leave these important matters over for consideration at a future meeting.

Hackney Horse Society.

The Canadian Hackney Horse Society's annual meeting was held in Toronto last week, but our report has been delayed, and failed to reach us in time for insertion in this issue. The officers appointed are: President, W. C. Renfrew, Bedford Park; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Campbell, Berlin; 2nd Vice-President, Wm. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, H. M. Robinson, Toronto. Executive—Hon. Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; Robt. Miller, Stouffville; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; A. E. Major, Whitevale; T. A. Graham, Claremont; T. A. Cox, Brantford; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton; F. Richardson, Columbus; Jno. A. Boag, Queensville; O. Sorby, Guelph. Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Ontario, J. Wallison, Morrisburg; Manitoba, Jno. Graham, Carberry; Saskatchewan, R. H. Taber, Condie; Alberta, J. R. Thompson, Calgary; British Columbia, John Mitchell, Victoria; Quebec, T. B. McCauley, Montreal; Maritime Provinces, F. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Short Course in Fruit-growing.

An exceedingly attractive and practical programme has been arranged for the short course in fruit-growing, to be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from January 26th to February 5th. Single-fare rates, on the Standard-certificate plan will prevail, and any fruit-grower who avails himself of the privilege will be handsomely recompensed. For further particulars address J. W. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph.

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MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, Ont., on Monday, January 18th, receipts were: Cattle, 1,500; sheep, 340; quality fairly good; trade brisk. Export steers, \$5 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4 to \$4.50, and one of prime quality, \$5; picked butchers', \$4.80 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4 to \$4.40; common, 13.75 to \$4; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.50; canners, \$2 to \$2.25; milkers, \$35 to \$51; calves, \$4 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$4 to \$4.50; rams, \$3 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.60 per cwt. Hogs—Market firm, at \$6.50 for selects, and \$6.25 to drovers, f. o. b. cars, country.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Yards last week were not as large as some of the dealers anticipated. The total run for the week was 321 carloads; 4,557 cattle, 5,289 hogs, 3,015 sheep, 117 calves, and 200 horses.

Trade opened up brisk at the commencement of the week, prices being firmer, and continued to advance in all classes until the close, and more good cattle, sheep, hogs and calves would have found a ready market.

Exporters.—There was an active trade in shipping cattle all week, prices for which continued to advance. Export steers sold from \$5 to \$5.50; and one load of choice cattle was bought at \$5.75; bulls sold from \$4 to \$4.50, and one of prime quality sold at \$5 per cwt.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is informed that a bunch of 400 head of cattle have been purchased for February delivery at the Toronto market at 6c. a pound.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5 to \$5.15; good, \$4.60 to \$4.80; medium steers and heifers, \$4 to \$4.40; common light butchers', \$3.60 to \$3.90; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.50; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.

Stockers and Feeders.—Not many of either class are being offered, and prices have ruled about steady, while all offerings were readily taken. Feeders, 900 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$3.50 to \$4; stockers, common to good, at \$2.75 to \$3.30 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of milkers and springers were fairly liberal, with a moderate demand for cows of all kinds at a little stronger quotations. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$55 for the bulk, and \$55 to \$60 for a few extra choice, and one prime quality cow sold during the week at \$70.

Veal Calves.—Deliveries were light. Demand greater than supply, with prices firmer, at \$4 to \$7.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were moderate; prices higher, on account of demand for United States market, ranging as follows at the close of the week: Sheep—Ewes sold at \$3.75 to \$4.50; rams, \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt.; lambs, \$3.75 to \$6.60, and we know of one carload bought for delivery this week, at \$6.75 per cwt.

Hogs.—Hog deliveries have been moderate. Prices have continued to advance

all week, and at the close \$6.50 was paid for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$6.25, f. o. b. cars at country points. The prospects are bright for \$7 hogs in the near future.

Horses.—The horse trade improved during the week, quite an active business having been transacted at the Union Horse Exchange at both Monday's and Wednesday's sales at West Toronto. There were many buyers from various points, some from Winnipeg, in the West; Cobalt, in the North, and Montreal, in the East, as well as many from various adjacent points in Ontario. A few special quality drafters sold from \$185 to \$215. One extra choice pair of drivers sold at \$385. Mr. Smith, the enterprising manager, reports sales of 200 horses for the week at the following prices: Draughts, at \$160 to \$185; general-purpose, \$140 to \$175; wagon horses, \$150 to \$200; drivers, \$125 to \$165; serviceably sound, \$32.50 to \$90.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, 95c. sellers; No. 2 red, 95c.; No. 2 mixed, 94c. sellers. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.09; No. 2 northern, \$1.06, at Georgian Bay ports. Rye—No. 2, 71c. sellers. Peas—No. 2, 85c. bid. Oats—No. 2 white, 39c. bid; No. 2 mixed, 38c. bid. Barley—No. 2, sellers 57c.; No. 3X, 53c. bid; No. 3, sellers 51c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66½c., at Toronto. Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.70 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30. Bran—Sellers \$21, bulk, outside points. Shorts—\$22, bulk, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts liberal, prices easy, as follows: Creamery pounds, 28c. to 29c., with Locust Hill brand 30c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; store lots, 23c. to 24c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.

Eggs.—Receipts larger. Prices easier. New-laid, 35c.; cold storage, 26c. to 27c. Cheese.—Market steady. Prices unchanged, at 13½ for large, and 14c. for twins.

Honey.—Market unchanged. Extracted, 10½c. to 11c.; combs, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen sections.

Potatoes.—Market easy, at 60c. to 63c. per bag, for car lots, on track at Toronto.

Beans.—Market steady. Primes, \$1.70 to \$1.75; hand-picked, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Hay.—Baled, on track at Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50.

Straw.—Baled, on track at Toronto, \$7 to \$8.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, hides, etc., quote prices as follows: Hides—No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 11c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 10c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 10½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 9½c.; No. 3 inspected cows and bulls, 9½c.; country hides, 9c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; calf skins, country, 10c. to 12c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 29c. to 30c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; lamb skins, 8c. Raw furs, prices on application.

SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Co. report the seed market about steady, with trade quiet. Prices: Alsike, fancy, \$7.25 to \$7.60; No. 1, \$6.90 to \$7.20; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover, \$4.50 to \$5.75; timothy, \$1.30 to \$2.

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$4.60 to \$7.50; cows, \$3 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3 to \$5.75; bulls, \$3.40 to \$3.80; calves, \$3.50 to \$10; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.10. Hogs—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.20 to \$6.30; butchers', \$6.10 to \$6.25; light mixed, \$5.65 to \$5.85; choice light, \$5.90 to \$6; packing, \$5.80 to \$6.10; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.40; bulk of sales at \$5.90 to \$6.15. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4 to \$5.75; lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$7.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; Veals—\$7 to \$10. Hogs—Heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.40, mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.35; Yorkers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.60; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.60. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs—\$5 to \$7.50, a few at \$7.65; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.75; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.15 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Offerings last week were fairly large, and as there were indications of severer weather in the near future, the tone of the market was rather stronger. Some choice stall-fed steers were offered, and for these upwards of 5½c. per lb. was paid, while choice sold at 5c. Finest ranchers were sold at 4½c. per lb., fine cattle at 4½c., good at 4c. to 4¼c., medium at 3½c. to 4c., common at 2½c. to 3½c., and inferior down to 1½c. Demand was good all the way round. The tone of the market for sheep was rather easy, although the supplies were by no means large. Demand, however, would not absorb them at recent prices, and holders had to accept 3½c. to 4c. per lb. for best sheep, and ¼c. less for inferior. Lambs were firm in tone, demand being good and offerings none too large. Buyers took choicest at 5½c. to 6c. per lb., and good at 5½c. to 5¼c. per lb., and the turnover was made rapidly. There were very few calves offering, this being the tail-end of the season, as it were; butchers were said to be paying \$2 to \$3 each. The situation in live hogs was a little puzzling, inasmuch as the supply of hogs is understood to be very light throughout the country, and the market should therefore be firm, whereas the tone was rather easier than otherwise, select lots selling at 6½c. to 7½c. per lb., another quotation being, however, rather higher than a week ago, at 7c. to 7½c. per lb.

Horses.—Demand from certain sources keeps up. One large dealer again turned out a large number last week and had further demand. Some demand from New Brunswick, from lumbering firms. In fact, most of the demand is from lumbermen. Prices ruled steady, as follows: Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$185 to \$240 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$175 to \$200 each; small or inferior animals, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle or carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Market for dressed hogs was very firm and prices distinctly higher than the week previous, at 9½c. per lb. for country dressed.

Poultry.—Market held about steady. The supply of most lines was fairly liberal, but the demand continued good. Fresh-killed turkeys, not less than 19c. to 20c. per lb.; frozen, 17c. to 18c.; inferior quality at lower figures. Fresh-killed spring chickens, 14c. to 15c. per lb.; frozen being 12c. to 14c., and fowl bringing 10c. to 11c. per lb. Ducks were scarce and rather higher, at 11c. to 13c. per lb.; while geese sold at 10c. to 12c. per lb.

Potatoes.—75c. to 80c. per 90 lbs., for Quebec whites, Green Mountains being 80c. to 85c. Jobbing prices about 5c. above those mentioned.

Eggs.—Prices of eggs were marked up about one cent more last week, and demand was good at the advance. No. 1 lined or cold-storage eggs were quoted at 26c. to 27c. per dozen, while selects were firm, at 29c. per dozen. Fresh-laid, so-called, are held at 35c. to 40c.

Butter.—There was evidence of increased interest in the butter market, and the undercurrent was of a more optimistic nature. Fresh-makes of inferior quality were selling at 24½c. to 25½c. per lb., while best fall creameries were still available at 27c. to 28c. Some dairy rolls have been sold at 24c., tubs being 23c. to 24c. Manitoba dairies about 21c. to 22c. It is said that two cars of them were received last week.

Cheese.—Market showed much improvement last week, demand from England being good. Holders advanced their ideas fully ¼c. per lb., and Quebec makes were selling at 12½c. to 12½c. per lb., Townships being 12½c. to 12½c., and Ontarios 12½c. to 12½c., the outside price being for colored in each case, and the inside for white.

Grain.—No. 2 white Western oats, 46½c.; No. 1 extra feed, 45c.; No. 1 feed, 45c.; No. 2 Ontario white, 44½c. to 45c.; No. 3, 43½c. to 44c.; No. 4, 43c., car lots, store. No. 3 corn, yellow, 70c.; No. 2 peas, 94c. to 95c.; No. 2 barley, 63c. to 64½c. Manitoba feed barley, 57c. to 58c., and buckwheat 59c. to 60c. per bushel.

Flour.—Market steady, at \$6 per bid, for Manitoba first patents, \$5.50 for seconds, and \$5.30 for strong bakers'. On-

tario winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25, and straight rollers \$4.60 to \$4.70.

Bran.—\$21 to \$21.50 per ton, in bags, and shorts at \$24 to \$24.50, cotton seed being \$33, and oil cake \$32 per ton.

Hay.—Demand fair, at \$12 to \$13 per ton for No. 1 timothy; \$10 to \$11 for No. 2; \$8.50 to \$9.50 for No. 3; \$8 to \$8.50 for clover mixed, and \$7.50 to \$8 for clover.

Hides.—Market unchanged.

British Cattle Market.

London cables cattle 13c. to 14½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9½c. per lb.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WITCHING FOR WATER.

What is your opinion regarding a well I have? Two or three men water-witched for me four years ago and located water to their satisfaction. I dug 28 feet in very hard soil, so hard that I have never considered it necessary to stone the well except about 4 feet near the top. As I got about 25 feet deep, it got much harder, and when I left off digging it was so hard that it was almost impossible to drive a sharp pick in more than three-quarters of an inch. Do you think if I were to dig through that hard streak or dig a few feet further down, I would be likely to find water? At the present this well is not more than a good cistern. I have a tile emptying into it. I have a No. 1 spring 60 rods from my barn, and down a grade thirty feet. I presume it would cost me \$300 to windmill that water to my barn.

G. W. A.

Ans.—The matter of water-witching is a very questionable one. Why not let the contract for providing the water to those men who water-witched to their satisfaction at a reasonable figure? We cannot say whether or not you are liable to strike water when that hard streak is gone through. You should be able to arrive at an approximate opinion on this point by other well in the vicinity. Your best plan would have been to secure the services of a drilling machine to bore through the hard clay. If neighbors have had to go deep for water, it might be well to get a drill yet. It is much safer to use the experiences of others who have dug wells in similar locations than to go according to water-witchers. If there is a fall from the spring, an hydraulic ram might be used to force spring water up to the buildings.

INOCULATION FOR ALFALFA.

1. It is my intention to seed a field to alfalfa this spring, and would like a few pointers in regard to inoculation of the soil. Have read in several places that soil from old sweet-clover patches was excellent for this purpose. Would there not be danger of getting sweet-clover seed with this soil, or would it do no harm if one did?

2. Where can alfalfa culture for inoculating seed be obtained?

3. Would it be as effective as soil from alfalfa or sweet clover fields? M. C.

Ans.—1. All things considered, probably the best method of inoculation for alfalfa is to sow over the field to be seeded a load, or ever 500 lbs. per acre, of loam from an old alfalfa field, or, failing that, soil from a spot where sweet clover has grown. There is a chance of sowing some sweet-clover seed, but it need not occasion serious worry, for sweet clover is a biennial, and will die out in a year or two if prevented from re-seeding. Sweet clover rarely gives serious trouble in fields where other crops thrive. It is a roadside and waste-land crop. If the sweet-clover patch is clean of other weed seeds, do not hesitate to use it.

2. Culture for the inoculation of a bushel of alfalfa seed may be obtained from the Bacteriological Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for a nominal fee of 25 cents.

3. Probably it would, if instructions were carefully followed, although some experimenters have, doubtless, failed through mistakes in handling and applying the culture, or in sowing the seed. For general use the soil from a thrifty alfalfa or sweet-clover field would, perhaps, be safer, if convenient to obtain and free of bad weed seeds.



Life, Literature and Education.

The thousands of students in the Province of Ontario will welcome the announcement that henceforth the papers for the Departmental Examinations will be set exclusively by teachers. The new plan will, no doubt, insure a closer adherence to the curriculum of the schools, and the chances are that the old complaints of tests set outside of the work actually gone over will be heard no more.

A lithographed plan for the beautification of the City of Toronto, prepared, after much inquiry and study, at the instance of the Civic Guild of the city, has been submitted for the inspection of Sir Aston Webb, the English authority on the planning and laying-out of cities. Would that the æsthetic sentiment which has prompted the Guild to this movement might also penetrate the Chambers where sit the sages of our rural municipalities. The "country" is, of itself, naturally beautiful, but the clearing away of the woods, and the consequent drying-up of the streams is fast doing away with the natural beauty and resolving it into an uninteresting expanse of bare fields and farmhouses. Surely something can be done, with comparatively little trouble and expense, to counteract the effect of this continual dead-leveling. The effect of dull, monotonous, uninteresting surroundings on the human mind is too well known to brook overlooking.

Our esteemed contemporary, "Mac," of the Toronto Saturday Night, refers, in a recent issue, to the taste for reading accounts of murders and crimes, which seems to have become an obsession with the mind of the populace at large—a taste to which, as those who know it can aver, Saturday Night does not cater. In illustration, he quotes from a letter received by him not long since from a small vendor of periodicals, who apologized for the meagreness of his order by concluding: "The people round here are crazy for people getting murdered and killed." Evidently, more sensational papers were in better demand, and the newsy, having deduced his own conclusions as to human nature, had decided to direct his speculations in accordance.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark that "The Farmer's Advocate" heartily endorses the stand taken by Saturday Night on this matter. There is nothing elevating to be gained by reading long, detailed accounts of crime and wickedness, and time might be much better spent. Then, there is always the possibility of infinite evil as an outcome of such suggestion upon the weak or susceptible mind. "Epidemics of crime" are by no means unknown, and have been traced in almost every instance to the publication in all its filthiest and most morbid details, of some peculiarly cruel and fiendish crime. The power of suggestion, either for good or

ill, is as subtle as tremendous, and is only of late beginning to be understood. In refusing to publish evilly-suggestive details in regard to current events, "The Farmer's Advocate" trusts that it has the approbation of its readers. The people of the rural districts, we dare to hope, are not "crazy for people getting murdered and killed."

When addressing the jury, recently, at the conclusion of the inquest into the death of Marie La Blanche, who died of injuries sustained while sliding down a wire before the grandstand at Toronto Exhibition, last August, Chief Coroner Dr. A. J. Johnson spoke strongly in denunciation of all spectacular feats involving danger. "There is no reason that I can see," he said, "why the morbid desire of part of the public to see these so-called 'thrillers' should be gratified and pandered to by the Exhibition, or by anybody else. . . . Toronto is proud of its Canadian National Exhibition, but I am sure these 'thrillers' are not necessary to keep it a success." It is to be hoped that Dr. Johnson's stand in regard to this matter may have some effect with the authorities who arrange for the entertainment supplied during the exhibition. If "part of the public" is to be pandered to—and it goes without saying that one element or another must be pleased—it certainly should be the better class, not the lower, to whose mental make-up the "thriller" more especially recommends itself.

Moreover, so drastic a step as cutting out the thriller from the programme of the Big Fair could scarcely fail to attract widespread attention to the evil itself, and the result would no doubt react favorably upon lesser programmes, presented over a very large area. Popular amusements, like other things, are largely imitative, and if the C. N. E. can succeed in introducing new and novel features in which the danger element has no place, but which depend upon appeal to higher faculties for their effect, other institutions whose business it is to provide entertainment for the public will soon follow suit.

Dr. L. S. Manson, one of the expert medical witnesses at the Hains trial, has testified that Captain Hains was suffering from impulsive insanity when he shot William E. Annis, in New York, last August. It would be interesting to know the precise difference between impulsive insanity and the simple outburst of a fierce temper. Or can it be possible that there is, in reality, no difference? And may the so-called "bad-tempered" take unto themselves for the future the rather questionable comfort of reflecting that they are not really bad-tempered—only insane?

Mr. Pinchot, the representative of the United States Government to Canada and Mexico, in connection with the proposal for continental co-operation for the conservation of the natural resources of North America, states that, owing to the cultivation of the land, 800,000,000 cubic tons

of soil are each year being washed into the rivers of this continent, thereby weakening the soil and interfering with navigation. He also states that the forests are being cut down three and a half times as fast as they are growing, and that the portions of land suffering the greatest soil denudation are those from which the trees, as yet the best soil-holders known, have been entirely cleared. Putting the premises together, the advisability of judicious forest-harvesting and of extensive tree-planting, especially in such places as are greatly exposed to washing-out after rains, may appear.

People, Books and Doings.

A new German tenor, Herr Tamani, whose voice is said to rival that of Caruso, is being received with much enthusiasm by European audiences.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison has invented a practical storage battery for power-propelled cars, which will do away, so he thinks, with poles and power-houses. The batteries will run 100 miles without recharging.

King Manuel, of Portugal, is in a very poor state of health.

Mme. Jousselin, the first woman judge in France, took the oath of office recently. She is Judge in the Council des Prudhommes, a tribunal which decides certain disputes in trade.

The new Constitutional Government of Turkey is about to undertake the irrigation, for agricultural purposes, of the area lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates, a strip containing some 3,000,000 acres of cultivable land. This country is really a vast alluvial plain of inexhaustible fertility, and includes the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. An Englishman is to undertake the work.

The history of literature is full of examples of women authors who have successfully masqueraded as men, among them such well-known writers as George Eliot, George Sand, Currier and Ellis Bell, Charles Egbert Craddock, and John Oliver Hobbes; but there are very few instances of the opposite. Some time ago, an Englishman wrote "An English Woman's Love Letters," but he was suspected from the first. The most notable exception is, perhaps, that of the late William Sharp, who for many years wrote, undetected, as a woman, "Fiona Macleod."

In an article published in *Les Annales*, upon Victor Hugo, we are told that the publication of his famous novel, "Les Misérables," was an international event. The book appeared simultaneously in Paris, Brussels, Leipzig, London, Milan, Madrid, Warsaw, Rotterdam, Pest, and Rio Janeiro. The 7,000 copies of the first edition were sold out in Paris within two days, and for a month the firm were printing new copies unceasingly night and day. The success, even for those times, when readers still wept over the distresses of heroines, and were kept awake at night bemoaning the fate of handsome heroes, was unprecedented. Letters poured in, numerous as snowflakes, from enthusiastic readers.

and in one week only Paul Meurice counted epistles from nine women saying that they had just christened their babies either Marius or Co-sette. So much adulation could not but produce a little heartburning among other authors. Jealousy is a very natural and unavoidable emotion among those working equally hard at the same trade. Barbey d'Aureville was among the first to write violently in abuse of *Les Misérables*, but he was very soon joined by others, and in one year no fewer than fourteen books were published, written in hot-blooded derision of "Les Misérables."—T. P.'s Weekly.

Spelling Reform.

III.

In these letters, discussing the simplification of our spelling, nothing is further from my purpose than to defend or encourage carelessness in the art. There is no obvious reason why we should be so greatly more careful of spelling than of the arts of expression, such as pronunciation, syntax and penmanship. Certainly, there is nothing so peculiarly sacred about the unique collection of inconsistencies which we call English spelling that the children in our schools should be held back in their other studies a year or two while they are memorizing the more or less haphazard forms that suited the whims of the not very scholarly printers of two centuries ago.

By way of experiment, to illustrate the respective effects of bad spelling and bad writing as a hindrance to the communication of thought, I placed a page of each of two letters in the hands of several readers. The badly-mispelled letter—it contained the forms, "beleive," "although," "ninety-nineth," "hopefull," "expepte," "takeing"—was plainly written. The spelling of the badly-written one, being from the pen of an educational official, was presumably perfect—no one could be sure it wasn't. The misspelled page was invariably read at sight, intelligently, and without hesitation; the other, if struggled through at all, was read with much halting, difficulty and uncertainty. Considering the purposes of the two arts for the mass of the people, it is hard to explain why Dame Fashion tolerates so complacently the hardly decipherable scrawling of sentences, and at the same time contemns so haughtily the occasional misplacement of a letter. Anyone who seriously considers the time and effort available for real education, which is spent by the average child after attaining reasonable proficiency in spelling, in memorizing a multitude of orthographical puzzles, will concede that we are paying too dearly for our spelling whistle. A British journal, *T. P.'s Weekly*, referring to this waste of time, asks: "May we not be too anxious to teach spelling? We must have standard spelling for print, but why should private spelling be made a test or an agony?"

In penmanship, there is no only one right way of forming letters. A style that is easy to write, easy to read and pleasing to look at, is a

good one, no matter whether it slants or stands erect. It is likewise true of hundreds of English words that there is not at present any only one-right-way of spelling them. One person may prefer the forms, "dyke," "fyshe," "diagramme," "programme," "honour," "labour," "doctour"; another commits no sin who writes these words: "Dike," "fish," "diagram," "program," "honor," "labor," "doctor." The preference may not be merely a habit, imitated by accident; the first person may be disposed to cling to "the good old way," while the latter would hasten "the good time coming." Or, it may be that the first in writing, forms such as "programme" and "honour," feels, not affection for the past, but a sense of pride in advertising his knowledge of the history of the words. He is like Mr. M.

Mr. M.—Another thing, I wish you to put a pair of buttons on the back of the coat.

The Tailor.—Most people do not wear buttons on the back of their coats now. It takes time to sew them on, and they are not of any use. May I ask why you wish them?

Mr. M.—Yes; I wish people who walk behind me to be reminded of the good old time when men used to tuck their coat-tails into their trouser-waists. Do you not perceive that the buttons were useful then?

The Tailor—Ha! ha! ha! Yes; I see. I'll sew them on.

The kind of man who insists on the coat-tail buttons is likely, also, to insist on tacking "ue" to "catalog," and "me" to "program," and the insertion of "u" in "labor."

The last word recalls a new reason that has recently been given why the people of Ontario should write the longer forms of certain words, namely, to show that they "are not Americans." The reason, clearly not a very scientific one, may have weight with some who labor under the mistake that the movement to rationalize English spelling originated in the United States. We have heard of people who have given away a new hat, rather than wear it after a neighbor was seen with one like it.

But the truth is that the agitation for the improvement of English spelling was begun by eminent scholars in England. At the annual conference, in 1876, of the National Union of British Teachers, representing a membership of about 10,000 teachers, a resolution was adopted declaring the desirability of spelling reform, and calling upon the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the matter. The London (Eng.) School Board, by a vote of 26 to 6, in December of the same year, adopted a similar resolution, and also advised the appointment of a Commission. The Board's action was supported by a general conference of British scholars held in London in the following May. Probably the severest oburgations of English spelling that are in print were made by British scholars before the subject of reform was taken up in the United States. It was Lord Lytton who said:

"A more lying, roundabout, puzzle-headed delusion than that by which we confuse the instincts of truth in our accursed system of spelling was never concocted."

Bishop Thirlwall, the learned author of the "History of Greece," said:

"I look upon the established method of spelling—if an accidental system may be so called—as a mass of anomalies, the growth of ignorance and chance, equally repugnant to good taste and to common sense."

Max Muller, Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Oxford, described the current spelling as "Unhistorical, unsystematic, unintelligible, unteachable, but (Heaven be thanked) not unamendable."

Columns of strong condemnation of our methods of spelling, from the mouth and pen of the most eminent British scholars, published before the American Simplified Spelling Board was thought of, show that sympathy with spelling reform does not prove its possessor to be an American. To state that the demand for simplified spelling is distinctly American, is to expose one's ignorance of the history of the movement. To the United

States, however, does belong the honor of being first to organize the forces of reform with a view to effective action. The British press will receive the credit of being more tolerant and sympathetic towards the recently-organized English Simplified Spelling Society than the American press was towards the corresponding Society when it was organized in the United States. The School Government Chronicle, London (Eng.), of Nov. 8th, voiced the views of a large number of British papers, in the following words: "We welcome the Simplified Spelling Society in England, and we greet its American prototype, the Simplified Spelling Board, that lends the name of its distinguished President, Dr. Lounsbury, to the list of the British Society's vice-presidents, as the joint and several preservers of literary English, in that they are to be not only its stubborn protectors against crude and destructive interference, but the guides and cultivators of its continuous organic growth."

It remains yet for another letter to tell the methods by which the above-named learned societies are trying to reach their praiseworthy aim.

J. DEARNESS.

Something About Our Women's Institutes.

I.

I have just laid my hand upon a copy of the report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, in December, 1906, and most excellent and interesting reading it is. I am rejoiced to learn that the number of these Institutes, with the sense of their value, is increasing yearly, that new fields for their usefulness are being opened up, and that more and more women are taking an active, practical and intelligent share in their development.

What nobler motive could be offered as the foundation stone of any great work than that which inspired that magnificent gift to the nation, the Macdonald Institute, at Guelph,

"For the cause of truth for its sake, for the good of mankind for their sake, for the glory of God, and for the good of all," and it is for the expansion of this spirit, as well as for its practical issue, that the women of Canada join hands to-day.

"If you know a good thing, pass it on," is the motto of one of the Institutes, and for this purpose these gatherings of the women folk of our land offer splendid opportunities. It has been my privilege to hear many an admirable address by the thinking women of the Dominion, but seldom have their speeches contained more valuable gems of thought, quoted, or original, than appear even in this two-years-old report of the addresses given at Guelph. Let me offer you some of them. On the subject of education, Dr. Annie Backus says: "Remember that education is an entirely different thing from learning, and bears to learning the same relation that wisdom does to knowledge. To think aright, to have established principles, with no comparison between right and wrong, with no maudlin sentiment, but brave and true in right doing, this should be the basis of all education. So, you see, it is not learned men and women we need, but educated; not dreamers, but workers. The life that counts is the life that does things." Then Dr. Backus gives, in admirable illustration, the care bestowed upon the growing colt, the level floor, the well-lighted stable, the choice of fitting food, the avoidance of anything in manner or method which may spoil its disposition, etc., etc., following her remarks by the question, squarely put, "But, when we go into the schoolhouse, do we find the same care and precautions to keep our children's bodies right? What about the ventilation?" she asks. "Are not the chairs too high and the desks too low, with the attendant risks of the little ones developing stooping shoulders and narrow chests? It is the mothers who should, if only they were given the right, insist upon proper sanitary arrangements for the physical welfare of their children, and yet we do not find a mother's name upon their school boards."

Surely this question as to the wisdom and common sense of giving to the women whose children are being educated in our schools, and whose daughters are many of them teachers in the same, a voice and vote on the school boards of our land, is one which should commend itself to the Women's Institutes of the Dominion.

In this connection, I rejoiced to see in the report of the Women's Institute Convention, held so lately at Guelph, that one of the questions put into the question drawer was, "Are there any W. I. branches agitating to have women on the school boards?" And it was replied to by an emphatic "I hope so" from Mr. Putnam. Thus emphasized, might not our Women's Institutes, amongst whom are so many of the mothers of our country, take this subject into their earnest consideration, and seek for women amongst themselves who would be ready to undertake the responsibilities of so honorable an office, if the opportunity to do so would be offered them?

But to return to the 1906 report, from which I quote, I would venture to note the clear grasp of their several subjects, shown in the addresses by the several presidents of Institutes, the almost unanimous advice given for the promotion of unity in good work, and the desirability of carrying it on upon the widest possible basis. "There should be no drones in office," says one. "Do not be content with subjects already worn threadbare, or with the mere repeti-



Mount Sir Donald, from the East, B. C.

tion of methods whereby to make work easier, admirable as they may be, but have some more definitely intellectual subjects, too, such as something on current events. We are making history rapidly, fast building up a nation, and we women must keep pace with the times."

Dear readers of the "Home Magazine," there must be many of you who are not only members of the Women's Institutes, but who may find, as I did a few days ago, that you, too, have laid aside, amongst other pamphlets or papers, some of these most interesting yearly reports. If you have such, believe me, they are worth reading and rereading. Let me commend them to your renewed attention, for there is hardly a subject of importance to our national and home life which is left untouched upon in their pages. I am promising myself the pleasure, presently, of studying some of the papers whose titles have so attracted me, with a view to passing on to you, from time to time, some of the inspiring thoughts which I cannot but think will, even though in abbreviated and condensed form, interest you, as they have interested myself.

In an admirable paper on "The All-round or Ideal Woman," by Miss Blanche Maddock, of Guelph, I find the following quotation, which seems to me a very timely and suggestive message for the first month of the New Year:

"We shape ourselves,
The joy or fear of which the coming
life is made,
And fill our future atmosphere with
sunshine or with shade.
The tissues of the life to be, we
weave in colors all our own,
And in the field of destiny we reap
what we have sown."

H. A. B.

Current Events.

Over 100 lives were lost by a mine explosion in West Virginia last week.

Senator J. K. Kerr, of Toronto, has been appointed Speaker of the Senate.

Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Russian fleet in the Russo-Japanese war, is dead.

Soundings show that, as a result of the earthquake in Southern Italy and Sicily, the bottom of the straits between Messina and Reggio has been raised about 1,400 feet.

The Turkish Government has accepted the Austro-Hungarian offer of \$10,800,000 as indemnity for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; consequently, the danger of war in the Near East has passed.

It is reported that, after the earthquake shock at Victoria, B. C., last week, smoke was seen issuing from the crater of Mt. Baker, the dormant volcano in the State of Washington, twelve miles from the boundary of Canada.

The charge of causing the death of the late Emperor of China by poisoning has been brought against Yuan Shi Kai, late Grand Councillor and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army, who was dismissed recently by the Manchu element of the Government, on the pretext that, as he had "rheumatism in his legs," he was incapacitated from attending properly to the duties of his office. At present, there are rumors that he is in league with the revolutionists, and serious trouble is feared.

The Quiet Hour.

You are Needed.

"The world wants men—true men,
Who can neither be bought nor sold;
Men who scorn to violate trust,
Genuine gold.

The world wants men—pure men,
Free from the taint of sin;
Men whose lives are clean without,
And pure within."

One of my Christmas letters was from a man who was entirely unknown to me—a Toronto business man. He says: "I do not know whether many men read your column, but be sure one does." I can't help feeling that if any men do take the trouble to read the Quiet Hour, they must often be greatly disappointed, for my conversation is mostly suitable for readers of the other sex. However, after that gentle hint, it will not do to ignore our masculine friends altogether, will it?

Do you ever take a bird's-eye view of your Bible? Written by many writers, in many different ages, it is yet one, in some important particulars. To-day let us consider the way it draws attention to the marvellous fact that the great Creator of men "needs" particular men for carrying out His purposes. Perhaps another day we may consider how He prepares His chosen instruments.

God picks out a man here and a man there, and it is a great honor to be chosen by the King for special service. Those who realize the glorious "call" will hardly refuse to heed it. When the Master sent His disciples to bring an untrained animal for His use, He did not offer pay nor give any other explanation of His demand than the royal declaration: "The Lord hath need of him." That call of our rightful King should still be sufficient for a noble and loyal subject, as it has been in all times.

Take that swift glance through your Bible, and see how Moses was chosen in his infancy for the great work of delivering his brethren, and how Joshua was specially fitted to lead the conquering army into the Promised Land. Then see how, in every time of need, God picked the judges and Samuel. Then David was taken from his simple shepherd's work, and Elisha was called to leave his plow in the middle of a furrow. Jeremiah declares that God ordained him for the work of "a prophet unto the nations" even before his birth. He shrank from such a high vocation, but dared not refuse to obey the call, for he knew that the Lord had touched his mouth so that the message had only to be faithfully delivered. Look carefully and you will see that it was always so, and not only in Bible times. All through the pages of history we find God claiming those whom He has chosen to do special work. Sometimes, as in the case of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, that mighty touch of the Master of men has suddenly transformed the wolf into a sheep, the robber into a shepherd.

But let us never make the mistake of thinking that only a few great characters in every age receive a special call. The glory of the Army of God is that the Leader has special work for each soldier—work that he is especially fitted for, and that no one else can do as well.

You are needed! God needs you and the world needs you. Are you responding with eager enthusiasm to the ringing call, or are you letting your splendid opportunities slip past you each day?

In the convention of S. Andrew's Brotherhood, held at Milwaukee last October, one of the young speakers said: "Going down the street one day, I passed a bank building where they have one of those swinging doors. I noticed some fellows, and even men, slipping in after someone else had started the door revolving. That's a lazy way of doing! But it seems to be a characteristic of the age—doing as little as one can. Ah! fellows, . . . open your own doors! Don't be afraid of hard work! Be active! Not now little you can do and still be a member of the brotherhood, but how much. . . . Now a fellow must give himself up entirely. He must be consecrated from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, and inwardly to the depth of his heart."

Do you want to be a success in life?

Then be worth something to God; worth something to the world! If you slip through life as easily as possible, seeking the smoothest, most comfortable paths, then your life will be a failure and you will wish vainly that you could have another chance to prove yourself something better than a carpet knight. If you haste to rise up early and so late take rest, and eat the bread of carefulness, with no higher aim than the heaping up of riches, are you not recklessly flinging to the winds the glorious opportunity God has placed within your reach of cheering and uplifting your burdened comrades; of inspiring them by word and act, and—above all—by the hidden life of prayer, to realize their high dignity as the children of God?

One of our readers—and, by the way, this one also belongs to the harder sex—has asked me to write on this topic: "Living for the day or for eternity." He suggests a reference to our Lord's words in S. Matt. xvii. : 24-27, where He plainly shows the folly of losing the soul of a child of God, even though the "whole world" should be offered in exchange. The subject is, I fancy, one that lies at the root of all my talks with our "Advocate" readers. Our business in this world is "living," and there are, roughly speaking, only two classes of people—those who walk by "faith," and those who walk by "sight"; or, in other words, those who "live for eternity and those who live for the passing day."

And what a tremendous difference is made by the point of view! If a day is only a unit, standing alone by itself, then it can matter very little how it is spent. But to those who know it is only a little bit of eternity, placed by God within our reach, but still joined indissolubly to the ages that have gone before and that are coming, it is transfigured into dazzling splendor. Everything is worth while, because nothing is ever lost. The cheery word or kind smile, the considerate act or little victory over temper, don't slip away into forgetful nothingness. They are treasured in two ways. They have built themselves solidly into the most enduring fabric on earth—character—and they are treasured tenderly by the watchful Father, and will be brought out to shine before angels and men on the last great day. But the most radiant jewels of all are still out of sight, seen only by the Searcher of hearts. As a plant draws its life from the roots, which are hidden from sight, so a soul is only what God sees it to be in the secret thoughts of the heart.

You are needed! God wants you to live grandly; He has special work for which He has been fitting you all your life through. But He can never work with lives that don't ring true. You are "not by any means a saint," as one of my correspondents declares; but do you honestly want to be holy; are you fearlessly and unreservedly willing that God should take your life as an instrument in His hands and do great and splendid things for the world with it? Do you honestly care more to be noble and holy than for any worldly ambition? Do you honestly desire that God will make the most of your life, no matter what pain it may cost you in the cutting and polishing?

Then be very sure that the Master is sparing no pains in perfecting His chosen instrument; be very sure that He needs you, and that He knows exactly where to lay His hand on you when your opportunity has arrived. You can't possibly live out your life in dull obscurity, for the eyes which are "like a flame of fire" are lighting every hour of every day. And it is not only God who needs you—the world needs you. You are in living touch with all men all the time. One man asked another: "Under whose preaching were you converted?" The reply was: "Under no one's preaching, but under my cousin's practicing."

Wherever you are, you are helping others up, or else—a solemn fact—you are dragging them down. Life is bound to tell, even if you are like Robinson Crusoe, and have not even a "Man Friday" near you. Thoughts are far more mighty in their influence than words or actions, being the spring and source of words and actions. We hear a great deal nowadays about telepathic and psychic forces—but who can measure their sphere of influence or gauge their tremendous power? Who can tell the effect of a single unselfish prayer, or the degrading spell of an ugly

thought? The wise man never said a wiser thing than when he warned men to keep the heart above all keeping, "for out of it are the issues of life."

God needs you, and—you need God. If you are eager to help forward His work, remember this: Your power will be great if you "speak to God about men," though it will be very slight if you only "speak to men about God."

If you are doing the work God has put into your hands—doing it for Him—then you can look up joyously into His face, sure that He is fitting you and your work into His glorious world-plan. Then you can say:

"Let me but do my work from day to day,

In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
'This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;

Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."

HOPE.

The Ingle Nook.

Some More New Year's Greetings.

May I wish you, Dame Durden, and all the Chatterers, "A Happy and Prosperous New Year"? It truly is a case of "better late than never"; I am exceedingly sorry I have delayed so long about writing, but for domestic reasons over which I had no control, it could not be helped. I was greatly surprised that my "shade" was among the number on Christmas Eve; it is so long that I have only received, and not given, that I thought I was entirely forgotten. I wonder how many of you will recognize me in my new winter dress? What a charming, interesting letter from "Help-onabit"! What a grand correspondent she must be! I would so much like to meet her. If we only had that talked-of "badge" we might accidentally meet, as I fancy we live in the same neighborhood.

Nineteen hundred and eight has been a most wonderful year for me; I wonder if others have seen as many changes as I have?

On the eve of the New Year I would like to do a little moralizing. It is on "Thoughtlessness in Speaking. Don't we all say what we don't mean, many and many a time! For instance, don't the majority of farmers' wives complain of having "too much to do," instead of being thankful for the home and work? I have again and again listened to them envying their more fortunate (according to their light) city acquaintances. When least expected, we may lose our comfortable home; then comes the time when we will hunger and thirst for the busy days that are past.

Many years ago I was collecting with a cousin, for contributions towards the support of a lonely old Irish dame, nearing the century mark; her choicest article of diet was pigs' kidneys, and, needless to say, we kept her well supplied with them, whenever possible. Well, we called on Mrs. Blank, the mother of nine boys and one little girl, I think. My cousin said, "Why, Mrs. Blank, what a houseful! How busy you must be!"

"Indeed, Mrs. Blank, I have too many of them," was the reply. Little did she think that in two or three short months she would have to part with her little girl! We were very much impressed. That was a lesson I have never forgotten. I have handed it on to individuals many a time, but I have never written it before.

I had a little taste of city life this summer. I felt like a bird in a cage, most woefully cramped! I was amused one day at a lady's purchase, three cobs of corn and two lemons! And the dust! Oh, the dust! How refreshing the country is after just a taste of the other life!

I was glad to see another letter from "Lankshire Lass." I have called on her twice. She is a great invalid, but the most astonishing one I have ever met. She does all her own housework, washing and cooking, and keeps the house in apple-pie order; and she has the most beautiful windowful of flowers one could wish to see. I asked for some slips:

The Agony OF PILES

ONLY those who suffer from piles know the misery it brings! It robs life of its pleasure, steals the brightness from existence, and substitutes days of dull pain and moments of acute agony. Most so called "remedies" give ease only for a time, and then—back comes the trouble and pain and misery! **Zam-Buk cures Piles!** And cures permanently. Proof of this lies all around you. Women and men in all stations of life have proved it—possibly some of your friends! Let it cure you!

Mrs. Wm. Hughes, of 253, Hochelaga St., Hochelaga, Montreal, says:—"I was a sufferer for years from blind, itching and protruding piles. The agony I suffered no one knows. Remedy after remedy proved useless. Day followed day and there was no relief for me—pain, loss of strength, dulness, misery, this was my experience until Zam-Buk was introduced. I know now that there is nothing on this earth like it! It cured me of piles, and once cured, I have had no return of the evil. I would like all women who suffer as I did to know that Zam-Buk will cure them!

Besides being a specific for piles Zam-Buk cures eczema, blood-poisoning, cracked or chapped hands, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, scalp sores, ringworm, bad leg, frost bite, cold sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. All drugists and stores sell at 60¢ a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for price.

Zam-Buk



PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACKHEADS.

The bane of many a young man's and woman's existence, yield quickly to

OUR HOME TREATMENT.

If afflicted, come and see us or write. No matter how bad your face is, we can cure it—to stay cured. **Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc.**, permanently removed by our method of antiseptic electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Get descriptive booklet "F."

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
61 College St., Toronto, Ont. Estab. 1892

A Woman's Sympathy

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

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

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116 Humorous Recitations, 15c.; 20 Humorous Dialogues, 15c.; 150 Songs with Music, 15c.; Famous Dramatic Recitations, 15c.; by mail, postpaid, two books for 25c.; four for 50c.

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Dept. E. Toronto, Canada. 1245

they were willingly promised. And I think Lankshire Lass would take the "palm" from all of us for sewing! She suffers very much, but notwithstanding the suffering, she certainly does her "dole."

I would like to give you my experience with my sick hens, and my visit to the O. A. C., but they must keep. Have any of you tried potato puffs for tea?

Potato Puffs.—Mash potatoes very smooth, mix in beaten egg, pepper and salt. Turn onto floured bread-board, work in enough flour (be careful) to roll half an inch thick. Cut out with saucer, and put in small amount of nicely-chopped and seasoned cold meat; then double over, press edges together. Bake with little butter on pan. EXIT.

Yes, write us about your sick hens; someone else may have found the same trouble.

A Letter from Our Oldest Member.

Looking over my treasures to-day, I came across this little piece of poetry, which was sent to me by a friend years and years ago, when I was raising my family. I am now a great-grandmother, and raised a large family; they are all married now, and most of them take "The Farmer's Advocate."

I am too old to have my name in print or I would sign it.

Mother! watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it cost,
Little feet will go astray,
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay,
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this heavy task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue,
Prattling eloquent and wild,
What is said, and what is sung
By the happy, joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow while yet unbroken,
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings on the Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart,
Keep, O keep, that young heart true,
Leave not grow the noisome weed,
Sow the good and precious seed,
Harvest rich you then may see
Ripening for eternity.

Dear friend, you are not too old to have your name in print; you are not too old for anything. Goldwin Smith is not far from ninety, and is writing whole articles every week. I think we should keep young all our days; don't you?

Food for an Infant.

Thinking that professional advice in regard to the question asked by "Anxious Mother" in regard to the proper food for an infant might be advisable, we have referred her letter to a practicing physician of this city, Dr. Alice Jamieson. Her reply is as follows:

An average child, after eight weeks, would require about nine feedings during the 24 hours, at intervals of about 2½ hours through the day, 4 ounces being an average amount for one feeding.

Ladle off the upper third of a quart can of milk which has been rapidly cooled and allowed to stand four hours after milking. The same proportion is obtained by mixing equal parts fresh milk and ordinary cream.

To be at all accurate, food for a day must be prepared at one time, and an ordinary graduated measuring glass used, as, roughly speaking, a pint equals about 16 ounces, and a large tablespoonful a scant half ounce.

Take 11 ounces creamy milk as above, 1½ ounces milk sugar, 1½ ounces lime water, and enough boiled water to make 36 ounces. Dissolve the sugar, which is about 4½ even tablespoonfuls in a little of the boiled water, mix with the milk, and add the lime water, then add the amount of boiled water, and cover

in a cool place, each feeding to be heated in the feeding bottle placed in hot water. As the child grows, more milk, less creamy, and less water is used.

Frozen Eggs.

The Poultry World says: In the winter season quantities of eggs are frozen, and it is generally considered that such eggs are worth but little, or, to say the least, are much injured for cooking purposes. This, however, is not strictly true, for, if properly treated, they are but little injured. Instead of (as is the custom) putting them into cold water to take out the frost, and waiting several hours for the thawing to take place, and then finding the yolks in such a solid state that they can be used with no satisfaction, try the following: Place them in boiling water and leave them there from five to twenty minutes, according to the amount of frost in them; then, upon opening, the yolks will be found soft and in such a state that they can be used for almost any culinary purpose.

Cure for Frostbite.

A returned Klondiker tells remarkable stories of thawing out a frozen foot, ear or hand, by immersing the frozen member in coal oil for some time. He says: "This is an absolutely safe remedy, and one thus escapes the surgeon's knife, as no bad results follow. This is not hearsay. A man from our camp was found several years ago when both his hands were frozen to the wrists. He was taken into camp and his hands soaked in coal oil five hours. All the frost came out without his even losing a finger tip. "The doctors were amazed, as they thought amputation would be necessary. His hands were white and hard as marble, and when placed in the oil they snapped and cracked as the fluid began to act. . . . This remedy is often adopted by those who live in cold climates, and it saves many a limb. The temperature of the oil should be about the same as that of the living-room."—American Cultivator.

The Roundabout Club

Hindu Marriages Again.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In continuation of my previous article about "Hindu Marriage," that was published in your paper of 5th November issue, I have the following to add: The Hindus were the first to recognize marriage as an indissoluble, holy bond between two souls. This bond is not for this world, but for the next world too. Even death does not dissolve it; and this idea prevails in the hearts of many Hindu wives who do not care to remarry after the death of their beloved husbands, but prefer to devote their time to fulfilling spiritual duties. This holy bond can exist in many ways, and is expressed in poetic words in the following way:

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.

"And how dies love? A spirit bright,
Love never dies at all."

The spiritual union of two souls cannot exist without love; in case of a married couple their prayers will not be perfect unless they pray together while performing any religious ceremony. The two souls will pray to God for the welfare of each other. The sorrow, happiness and hopes of the two will join at His feet.

I think I could have explained the matter more clearly if I would not have been a bachelor. But as your curiosity has been aroused, and you seek information, I would ask you to read about the subject from "Web of Indian Life," by Sister Nivedita." S. SINHA.

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Our Literary Society.

We trust that our decision to set before you as your work for the next few weeks the study of a very considerable poem, will meet with your approval. We

fully recognize the limitations there are in such an undertaking. We foresee a possible difficulty in sustaining the interest where so great a length of time must elapse between the setting of the questions and the publication of the answers. We understand the disadvantage there may be in upsetting the regularly-accepted mode of studying a poem. Were it possible, we should be glad to follow that mode, to have our students first read over the selection, not critically, but merely with the aim of forming a general impression and getting at the central idea, leaving intensive study for subsequent work; but we cannot even pretend to do this. In the first place, it is impossible to publish the whole poem in one issue; in the second, we cannot be sure that more than a very small percentage of our students are in possession of a copy of the poem which they might read for themselves.

As a matter of fact, we have been forced to the plan of presenting the poem in sections, and asking our students for intensive study of each instalment as it appears, this to be followed, when the entire selection has been published, by the writing of critical essays upon the poem as a whole. But we are by no means dependent as to results. We know what members of the L. S. have done in the past, and we trust to a similar enthusiasm for the future. Besides, we feel assured that this work, in a systematic way, upon a definite "whole," will be in the end more satisfactory, and more likely to produce lasting benefit than an unsystematic study of short poems or a course of essay-writing on a variety of unrelated subjects. We can, at least, make the trial, and hope for results.

In deciding upon Robert Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra" as a suitable selection for such work, we have been moved by several reasons, which, we trust, will appear to our students as the study progresses. Moreover, the poem is reasonably short, and is just difficult enough of interpretation to form an admirable subject for study, while its continuity is not so marked as to forbid division into such sections as may be required for our purpose.

For each "study," then, we will allow a certain number of marks, and the total obtained by each student during the winter will determine the winners of our souvenir awards. These will be: (1) To the winner of the highest number of marks (not less than 75 per cent. of the total), twelve books, leather binding. (2) To the winner of the second highest number of marks, eight books, leather binding. (3) To the third in order, six cloth-bound books. . . . All of the volumes will be by standard authors, and may be selected by the winners from a list submitted by us.

In addition, we will send to those who follow next in order as per marking, and who have submitted good work, single copies of cloth-bound books, to be chosen by ourselves.

We do not make the above offer by way of "pay" for work submitted. We have reason to know that the most enthusiastic of our students work for the work's sake,—for the good which they themselves receive by their own personal effort. But we feel that the awarding of a few souvenirs can do no harm, and may, perhaps, add a little zest to the winter's contest.

STUDY NO. I.

Rabbi Ben Ezra.

(By Robert Browning.)

I.

Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be,
The last of life for which the first was made;
Our times are in His hand
Who saith, "A whole I planned,
"Youth shows but half; trust God: see
all, nor be afraid!"

II.

Not that, amazing flowers,
Youth sighed, "Which rose makes ours,
"Which fly leave and then as best recall!"
Not that, admiring stars,
It yearned, "Nor Jove, nor Mars;
"Mine be some fiercer flame which blands,
transcends them all!"

III.
Not for such hopes and fears
Annulling youth's brief years,
Do I remonstrate: folly wide the mark!
Rather I prize the doubt
Low kinds exist without,
Finished and finite clods, untroubled by
a spark.

IV.
Poor vaunt of life indeed
Were man but formed to feed
On joy, to solely seek and find and feast:
Such feasting ended, then
As sure an end to men;
Irks care the crop-full bird? Frets doubt
the maw-crammed beast?

V.
Rejoice we are allied
To That which doth provide
And not partake, effect and not receive!
A spark disturbs our clod;
Nearer we hold of God
Who gives, than of His tribes that take,
I must believe.

-
- (1) Upon what word or phrase do "Not that," etc., Stanza II., and "Not for," etc., St. III., depend? (To make this clear, see the following example: In "Not for your sake, do I this."—"Not for your sake" evidently depends for its significance upon "do I this,"—especially upon the verb "do," of which it is an adverbial complement.)
 - (2) Quote from some other poet a thought similar to that embodied in lines 4 and 5, St. III.
 - (3) Explain "spark," "clod," also line 6, St. IV.
 - (4) Account for the use of the capital "T" at "That," line 2, St. V.
 - (5) Write the meaning of the above as fully as you can, in your own words.
- Kindly send answers to reach this office on or before January 31st. Also, kindly keep the issues in which selections of Rabbi Ben Ezra appear, so that you may finally be in possession of the complete poem for the last study.

Winter Evenings.

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutter fast,
Let fall the curtain, wheel the sofa round,
And, while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Sends forth a steamy column, and
The cup that cheers but not inebriates
waits on us,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."
—Cowper.

In summer and autumn the thought of winter fills us with sadness. When the glory of the summer is all around us, we cannot think of the time when the birds leave, the flowers die, and the snow covers the earth like a shroud; but when winter has fairly set in, how cosy the long evenings are! We can go to our book-shelves, take down the great poets and writers, and unite them to make one of our family circle.

I would like to impress on the boys and girls on the farm the great privileges they have. Our future depends on how we spend our leisure time. Think of the long winter evenings. Try to spend these in the company of the great. Have you any books? If not, get some. DON'T BORROW. Make enquiry, and you will be surprised how cheaply the works of the great writers can be bought. Make some special effort or sacrifice to get, every now and then, one of the poets or great prose writers. A person becomes like the company he keeps. Keep the company of the great.

When you are getting presents for the young people, be sure and get them "Songs of a Sourdough," by Robert W. Service. If you have a boy who never read poetry before, he will be captivated by the rhythm and swing of these songs. Take the "Law of the Yukon"; it will be sure to stir a boy's blood:

"Send me the best of your breeding,
Lend me your chosen ones,
Them will I take to my bosom, them
will I call my sons;
Them will I gild with my treasure, them
will I glut with my meat;
But the others—the misfits, the failures—
I trample under my feet."

"The Parson's Son" has a weird fascination that grips us all. Invite your

inner circle of book friends; take turns reading "The Shooting of Dan McGrew," "The Cremation of Sam McGee," "The Call of the Wild"; read them all, and see how the young people will enjoy the evenings.

In the office it is impossible for you to appreciate how your literary department has been appreciated during the past winters. If some fairy power could show you the number of firesides where it is read and thoroughly appreciated, I am sure you would be encouraged.

JOHN D. MCGREGOR.

Halton Co., Ont.

The "One Book" Query.

If I were marooned on an island and allowed one book of my own choice, of all the books which I have read, I think I would choose "Leaves of Grass," by "the good, gray poet," Walt Whitman. In reading the poems of Whitman, one feels a sense of oneness with the author, due, no doubt, to the influence of Whitman's universal sympathy and implicit faith in the monistic doctrine of the unity of all life. An inexplicable charm and beauty cling about his simple style. Whitman, the poet of Democracy, wrote for all time and peoples, although his message was delivered more directly to America. The hostile criticism which at times has been directed against him, is due to an inability on the part of some readers to understand and appreciate his unique verse and utter lack of conventionality. We can enjoy Whitman no less in adversity than in happiness. Sympathy, love, hopefulness and encouragement everywhere pervade the "Leaves of Grass." His lines throb with the pulse and passion of one Universal Life.

VERNE D. ROWELL.

Western University, London, Ont.

A student and admirer of Whitman, to whom we read the above, expressed the opinion that Mr. Rowell's criticism shows a deep insight into the thought of the "good, gray poet." We should like to hear the opinions of many more of our readers as to the book they would choose if marooned on an island for a year.

[Note.—We believe we neglected to mention that the query refers to books outside of the Bible, which, were it included, would, no doubt, be the volume chosen by the great majority.—Ed.]

The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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CHAPTER VI.

Beaumanoir.

They rode on in silence. A little beyond the village of Charlebourg they suddenly turned into the forest of Beaumanoir, where a well-beaten track, practicable both for carriages and horses, gave indications that the resort of visitors to the Chateau was neither small nor seldom.

The sun's rays scarcely penetrated the sea of verdure overhead. The ground was thickly strewn with leaves, the memorials of past summers; and the dark-green pines breathed out a resinous odor, fresh and invigorating to the passing rider.

Colonel Philibert, while his thoughts were for the most part fixed on the public dangers which led to this hasty visit of his to the Chateau of Beaumanoir, had still an eye for the beauty of the forest, and not a squirrel leaping, nor a bird fluttering among the branches, escaped his notice as he passed by. Still he rode on rapidly, and having got fairly into the road, soon outstripped his guide.

"A crooked road this to Beaumanoir," remarked he at length, drawing his rein to allow Master Pothier to rejoin him. "It is as mazy as the law. I am fortunate, I am

Men's Coon Coats \$35



We have only 25 coats to offer at this give-away price. Here's an opportunity for 25 men to get the bargain of their lives. Every coat will give satisfaction, and is backed by our guarantee—"Satisfaction, or money back." Do not let the low price influence you to think these coats are poor quality. We made a particularly fortunate purchase, and want you to get the full benefit. Others are asking \$60.00 for a coat not so good.

F. A. 6.—Men's Coon Coat, made from carefully-selected, heavily-furred whole skins, perfectly matched. High storm collar, lined with best-quality lining, finished with leather shields at armholes, and cut 50 inches long. We specially recommend this coat to our mail-order friends, knowing it will give every satisfaction. State size wanted. While they last we offer them at each \$35.00.

F. A. 7.—Men's Coon Coats, similar to above in style and finish, but skins not so good, suitable for driving and rough work, but a coat which will give good wear—23 only; well lined, leather shields at armholes, and cut 50 inches long. Worth, in the regular way, \$35.00; while they last, \$18.50.

These coats are not included in our free-delivery offer. Our big January and February sale is now on. Have you received a catalogue. If not, write for one to-day. You can make big saving by buying from Scroggie's by mail.

OUR GUARANTEE.—We guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. Read our great Free-delivery Offer. It is of special interest to you.

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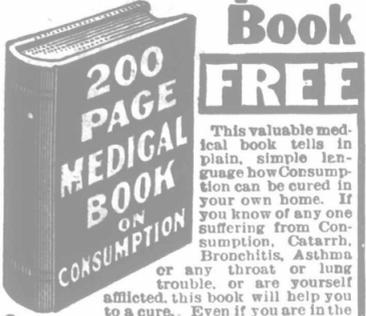
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Consumption Book



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co.**, 959 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

TO RENT

ANNANDALE FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO, CAN.

consisting of 220 acres of land under cultivation, free from stumps; 280 acres pasture land and orchard of choice fruit; stabling for about 150 head of stock, and piggery capacity for 200 hogs. The bright possibilities of the tenant of Annandale Farm are probably more widely known than that of any other farm in the Province. It was brought to perfection as a model for mixed farming under the personal attention of the late E. D. Tillson, Esq., and more recently under the control of Mr. Geo. Rice as a breeder of Holsteins, and the farm has continued to stand out as one of the finest private farms in the Dominion.

The barns and other buildings embody the most modern ideas. The diversity of the soils, the perfect water supply, the nearness to first-class schools and business college and the splendid shipping facilities to five cities, coupled with the establishment here of Borden's Condensed Milk Factory and the Tillsonburg Pork Packing Co., should make Annandale Farm especially attractive from the tenant's viewpoint. For full particulars address:

**THE E. D. TILLSON ESTATE, LIMITED,
TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO.**

Tobacco Habit.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

Liquor Habit.

Marvellous results from taking this remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

A large touring automobile containing a man and his wife met a load of hay in a very narrow road. The woman declared that the farmer must back out, but her husband contended that she was unreasonable. "But you can't back the automobile so far," she said, "and I don't intend to move for anybody. Besides, he should have seen us." The husband pointed out that this was impossible, owing to an abrupt turn in the road. "I don't care," she insisted. "I won't move if I have to stay here all night." Her husband was starting to argue the matter, when the farmer, who had been sitting quietly on the hay, interrupted: "Never mind, sir!" he exclaimed, with a sigh. "I'll try to back out. I've got one just like her at home."

BLACK WATCH
Men should look for this Tag on Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of

Black Watch

The Big Black Plug.

2272

sure, in having a sharp notary like you to conduct me through it."

"Conduct you! Your Honor is leading me! But the road to Beaumanoir is as intricate as the best case ever drawn up by an itinerant notary."

"You seldom ride, Master Pothier?" said Philibert, observing his guide jolting, with an audible grunt at every step of his awkward nag.

"Ride, your Honor! N—no! Dame Bedard shall call me pleasant Robin if she ever tempts me again to mount her livery horse—if fools only carried cruppers!" as Panurge says."

"Why, Master Pothier?" Philibert began to be amused at his odd guide.

"Why? Then I should be able to walk to-morrow—that is all! This nag will finish me. Hunc! hanc! hoc! He is fit to be Satan's tutor at the seminary! Hoc! hanc! hunc! I have not declined my pronouns since I left my accident at the High School of Tours—not till to-day. Hunc! hanc! hoc! I shall be jolted to jelly! Hunc! hanc! hoc!"

Philibert laughed at the classical reminiscences of his guide; but, fearing that Pothier might fall off his horse, which he straddled like a hayfork, he stopped to allow the worthy notary to recover his breath and temper.

"I hope the world appreciates your learning and talent, and that it uses you more gently than that horse of yours," remarked he.

"Oh, your Honor! it is kind of you to rein up by the way. I find no fault with the world if it find none with me. My philosophy is this, that the world is as men make it."

"As the old saying is,—

"To lend, or to spend, or to give in,

'Tis a very good world that we live in;

But to borrow, or beg, or get a man's own,

'Tis the very worst world that ever was known."

And you consider yourself in the latter category, Master Pothier?" Philibert spoke doubtfully, for a more self-complacent face than his companion's he never saw—every wrinkle trembled with mirth; eyes, cheeks, chin and brows surrounded that jolly red nose of his like a group of gay boys round a bonfire.

"Oh, I am content, your Honor! We notaries are privileged to wear furred cloaks in the Palais de Justice, and black robes in the country, when we can get them! Look here at my robe of dignity!" He held up the tattered tail of his gown with a ludicrous air. "The profession of notary is meat, drink, and lodging; every man's house is free to me—his bed and board I share, and there is neither wedding, christening, nor funeral, in ten parishes that can go on without me. Governors and Intendants flourish and fall, but Jean Pothier dit Robin, the itinerant notary, lives merrily; men may do without bread, but they will not live without law—at least, in this noble, litigious New France of ours."

"Your profession seems quite indispensable, then!" remarked Philibert.

"Indispensable! I should think so! Without proper acts the world would soon come to an end, as did Adam's happiness in Eden, for want of a notary."

"A notary, Master Pothier?"

"Yes, your Honor. It is clear that Adam lost his first estate de usis et fructibus in the Garden of Eden, simply because there was no notary to draw up for him an indefeasible lease. Why, he had not even a bail a chattel or chattel mortgage over the beasts he had him of named!"

"Ah," replied Philibert, smiling, "I thought Adam lost his estate

through a cunning notary who persuaded his wife to break the lease he held; and poor Adam lost possession because he could not find a second notary to defend his title."

"Hum! that might be; but judgment went by default, as I have read. It would be different now; there are notaries in New France and Old, capable of beating Lucifer himself in a process for either soul, body or estate! But, thank fortune, we are out of this thick forest now."

The travellers had reached the other verge of the forest of Beaumanoir. A broad plain, dotted with clumps of fair trees lay spread out in a royal domain, overlooked by a steep, wooded mountain. A silvery brook crossed by a rustic bridge ran through the park. In the center was a huge cluster of gardens and patriarchal trees, out of the midst of which rose the steep roof, chimneys, and gilded vanes, flashing in the sun, of the Chateau of Beaumanoir.

The Chateau was a long, heavy structure of stone, gabled and pointed in the style of the preceding century—strong enough for defence, and elegant enough for the abode of the Royal Intendant of New France. It had been built, some four-score years previously, by the Intendant Jean Talon, as a quiet retreat when tired with the importunities of friends or the persecution of enemies, or disgusted with the cold indifference of the Court to his statesmanlike plans for the colonization of New France.

A short distance from the Chateau rose a tower of rough masonry—crenellated on top, and loopholed on the sides—which had been built as a place of defence and refuge during the Indian wars of the preceding century. Often had the prowling bands of Iroquois turned away baffled and dismayed at the sight of the little fortalice surmounted by a culverin or two, which used to give the alarm of invasion to the colonists on the slopes of Bourg Royal, and to the dwellers along the wild banks of the Montmorency.

The tower was now disused and partly dilapidated, but many wonderful tales existed among the neighboring habitans of a secret passage that communicated with the vaults of the Chateau; but no one had ever seen the passage—still less been bold enough to explore it had they found it, for it was guarded by a loup-garou that was the terror of children, old and young, as they crowded close together round the blazing fire on winter nights, and repeated old legends of Brittany and Normandy, altered to fit the wild scenes of the New World.

Colonel Philibert and Master Pothier rode up the broad avenue that led to the Chateau, and halted at the main gate—set in a lofty hedge of evergreens cut into fantastic shapes, after the fashion of the Luxembourg. Within the gate a vast and glowing garden was seen—all squares, circles, and polygons. The beds were laden with flowers, shedding delicious odors on the morning air as it floated by, while the ear was soothed by the hum of bees and the songs of birds revelling in the bright sunshine.

Above the hedge appeared the tops of heavily-laden fruit trees brought from France and planted by Talon—cherries red as the lips of Breton maidens, plums of Gascony, Norman apples, with pears from the glorious valleys of the Rhone. The bending branches were just transmuting their green unripeness into scarlet, gold and purple—the imperial colors of Nature when crowned for the festival of autumn.

A lofty dove-cote, surmounted by a glittering vane, towers and Parkers with every shift of the wind stood near the Chateau. It was the home of a whole colony of doves, whose pigeons, which fluttered round and of it, whoded in circles about the tall chimney-stacks, and, cawing and bowing together, on the roof of the Chateau, and in the air, innocence and happiness.

"To be sure,"

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6194 Mannish Shirt
Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

6194—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 3 yards 32, 2½ yards 44 inches wide.



6215 Misses' Shirt
Waist, 14 and 16 years.

6215—The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 2½ yards 32 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide.



6218 Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 34 waist.

6218—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6½ yards 24 or 27, 3½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3½ yards.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

"I was once the teacher, who had been some of the most talk upon architecture," said a little boy tell me what a teacher.

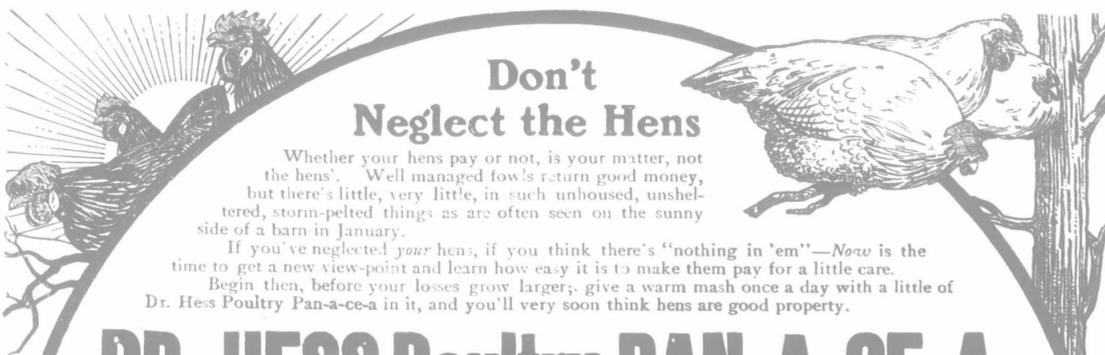
"I was once the teacher," said Tommy Smart. "A teacher."

GOSSIP.

A deputation from the Galt Horse Show waited on Miss K. L. Wilks, Cruickston Park Farm, the other day and presented her with a beautifully-illuminated address testifying appreciation of that lady's great services to the horse-breeding industry of Canada. It praises her liberality and discrimination in stock purchased, and congratulates her on the signal successes at recent great horse shows. Miss Wilks gracefully acknowledged the tribute.

THE GREAT SHORTHORN SALE.

The following notes will give a limited idea of the high-class character of the breeding of the Shorthorns to be sold at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Thursday, February 4th, by the Millers, Arthur Johnson and David Birrell, in all 23 females and 8 bulls. From the herd of Miller Bros., Brougham, there will be two bulls, one a 10-months-old Lady Ann, by Uppermill Omega (imp.); the other a roan 14-months-old Campbell Mina, by Mistletoe Eclipse. Of the four females from this herd, one is a roan 3-year-old Campbell Mina, by Imp. Precious Stone. This cow has a roan bull calf at foot. Another is a red 11-months-old, by Uppermill Omega (imp.); she belongs to the favorite Village tribe. Another is a red 2-year-old Lady Ann, sire Strathallan's Royal; this is a show heifer. Another is a roan 2-year-old Rose of Autumn, by same sire; this is an essentially high-class show heifer, was never shown, but fit to go in any ring. From the herd of Robert Miller is the grand champion female at Toronto last fall, Pleasant Valley Jilt, a red 2-year-old Jilt, by the Toronto grand champion bull, Old Lancaster (imp.). This is certainly one of the best heifers on the continent, and promises to capture the grand championship of America this year. Another is a red yearling, Rose of Strathallan, by Heatherman. From the herd of John Miller, jr., are some grand thick things, put up on show lines. They are: In bulls, one red 15-months-old Victoria Royal, by Village Secret; this is something extra good. In females there is a red 3-year-old Roseberry, by Prince Gloster. She has a bull calf at foot. Another is a roan Golden Drop, 15 months old, by Rosebud Champion, a very choice heifer. Another is a roan 5-months-old, out of same dam, and by Royal Clare, will make a show heifer. Another is a red 11-months-old Bessie, by Lancaster Champion. Another is a red 2-year-old Ruby, by Golden Carol. Another is a red Missie senior yearling, by Rosebud Champion. Another is a red 2-year-old Bessie, by Village Secret; she has a heifer calf at foot. Another is a roan 17-months-old Lady Madge, by Lancaster Champion. Another is a roan yearling, Village-bred, by Glamis Duke. From the herd of Arthur Johnson are: In bulls, a red 18-months-old Lavender, by Lancaster Champion, a thick, good sort. Another is a white 2-year-old Missie, by Imp. Butterfly. Another is a red 3-year-old of the noted Lindy tribe, and sired by Imp. Cyclone; this bull won third prize at Toronto last fall. From this herd in females are a roan 3-year-old Wedding 909, by Imp. Scottish Hero. Another is a red 16-months-old Lady Eden, by Imp. Choro Korai. Another is a red 7-months-old Lavender, by Royal Clare. From the herd of David Birrell, in bulls, there is a roan 11-months-old C. Butterfield, by Imp. Royal Prince. Another is a red 11-months-old Duchess of Gloster, by same sire; here is a pair of herd-leaders. In females there is a red 2-year-old Emson Flower, by same sire; a red 4-year-old Crimson Flower, by Imp. Blue Ribbon; a red 2-year-old Duchess of Gloster, by Royal Prince; a roan 2-year-old Butterfly, by same sire. From the herd of John Miller, Brougham, a roan yearling Village-bred heifer, by Mistletoe Eclipse, the whole making an offering of high-class cattle, of choice breeding and in excellent condition, including a number of showing quality cows, will not disappoint visitors to the sale. All animals sold to go to the United States will be recorded in the American Herdbook. This sale will commence at 10 a. m. on Thursday, Feb. 4th, as advertised.



Don't Neglect the Hens

Whether your hens pay or not, is your matter, not the hens'. Well managed fowls return good money, but there's little, very little, in such unsheltered, storm-pelted things as are often seen on the sunny side of a barn in January.

If you've neglected your hens, if you think there's "nothing in 'em"—Now is the time to get a new view-point and learn how easy it is to make them pay for a little care.

Begin then, before your losses grow larger; give a warm mash once a day with a little of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-CE-A in it, and you'll very soon think hens are good property.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Makes poultry keeping a paying business, because it does what nothing else will do—strengthens and tones the digestive organs up to a point where there is very little food waste. That means that the corn and meal you feed are put to use—assimilated and made into eggs and flesh. This is "THE DR. HESS IDEA" and for this purpose he formulated his Poultry Pan-a-CE-A. There are in it bitter tonic principles and iron, the blood builder, and necessary nitrates to keep the system free of disease breeding poison.

Poultry Pan-a-CE-A, given as Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) directs, increases egg production wonderfully. When you have fowls to market, it fits them (by increasing digestion) better than anything else and no other preparation is as good for young chickens. It also cures gapes, cholera, roup, etc.

Poultry Pan-a-CE-A is endorsed by all the great poultry associations in this country and in Canada. A penny's worth is enough for thirty fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid. Dr. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

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

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD Here is the prescription stockmen need to prevent indigestion and loss of appetite in animals. Digestive disorders are a common trouble when feeding for market, because animal organs are not strong enough to bear unaided the heavy strain put on them by double rations. This is "The Dr. Hess Idea." He believed it possible to give a tonic that would maintain digestion at a maximum performance, which of course means a steady gain every day. Thousands know by experience that this is so. The best medical men in the country endorse Dr. Hess Stock Food and it is sold on a written guarantee. The dose of Dr. Hess Stock Food is small and fed but twice a day. **100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.** Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Stock Book, Free.

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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Bait and Situation Wanted, and Pet Stock.

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.

CHOICE farm for sale, County of Welland, 117 acres; 25 acres in bush. Brick house (eleven rooms) and outbuildings in good condition. Well watered. Possession arranged. A bargain. R. F. Argles & Co., 6 King St., West, Toronto.

CHATHAM Cuban Land Co., Ltd. (Dept. C), Chatham, Ont., have 4,000 acres of Cuba's choicest pasture, fruit and grain land at very moderate prices. Government guaranteed. Perfect climate, free from frost or excessive heat. Many opportunities for any ambitious man. A rare chance at your very door. Ask for free illustrated prospectus.

ENERGETIC man wants situation with farmer. Address: Box 75, Cedar Springs, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE—50 acres; 8 miles to London market; good buildings. 25 acres; 3 miles to London market; good buildings; good garden land. 5 acres; 1 mile to London market; 10 minutes' walk to street cars; a fine home; 10 acres; 1 mile from London market. 100 acres; 4 miles from London market. 150 acres; 6 miles from London market. 40 acres; market garden; 3 miles from London. 320 acres of land near City of Moose Jaw, N. W. T.; lovely house and bank barn; good water; 5½ miles from Town of Luford; no better section; well settled; will exchange for small farm in Middlesex. 100 acres, County of Lambton, Township of Inneskilling; good buildings; good land. If no want of a farm, large or small, we can suit you. Apply: London Real Estate Exchange, Room B, Green Swift Building. Auction sales promptly attended to. J. A. Lawson, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—Three-horse Bell tread power. Nearly new. Will sell cheap. Apply: Carpenter Bros., Fruitland Ont.

RESPONSIBLE agents wanted for unallotted territory. Complete line of all No. 9 woven and coiled wire fencing, gates and fire escapes. National Wire Fence Co., Pres. at, Ont., Hamilton, Ont.

TELEGRAPHY and Railroad Work quickly and thoroughly taught on railroad main-line wires. Railroad co-operation and thorough office training insures positions. Write F. E. Osborn, Melson's Bank Bldg., London, before closing with any school.

WANTED, about May 1st, a first-class farm hand. One thoroughly competent to care for prize horses, and accustomed to the care of a station. No other need apply. J. H. M. Parker, Willowdale Stock Farm, Leaside, Ont.

WANTED—First-class stockman and general man by the year. Would prefer man and wife without children, and engage both. Good place to live well. All advantages. Apply: Thos. L. Roberts, Lyndoch Ont.

WANTED Hard maple logs, 22 inches and over diameter small end, 10 to 16 feet long. Will inspect, pay cash at railway track. Bradley Company, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED A DELHI TANNERY Hides, Skins and Furs to tan for Robes, Coats and Gaitlets Mitts, etc. Tanned soft and pliable. Never wet hard. **B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONTARIO**

PRICE OF FARM BOOK.

Attention is called to an error in our price-list of agricultural books offered for cash, or as premiums for new subscribers, appearing on the inside page of back cover of "The Farmer's Advocate" up to January 14th, the price of the book "Feeding Farm Animals," by Shaw, being quoted at \$1.35, which should read \$2.00.



Woodview Revelation.

First-prize Barred Rock cockerel, Jamestown Exposition, 1907; male in the first-prize breeding pen, Madison Square Garden, New York, 1907; first-prize cock, Toronto, 1908. Owned by John Pringle, London, Ont.

Mr. F. W. Scott, Highgate, Ont., writes: We have recently sold the following Shorthorns: To Wood Bros., Laingbank, the grand bull calf, Clan Campbell, sired by Lord Lieutenant (imp.); dam Jean Campbell, by Scotland Yet. To John D. McNeil, Dutton, the grand roan yearling bull, Roan Chief—39826—, by Lord Lieutenant (imp.); dam Cloris 4th (imp.). To John F. Stuart, Comber, the two-year-old heifer, Cloris A., by Favorite (imp.); dam Cloris 4th (imp.). To John F. Mitchell, Burlington, Missie Rose, nine months old; a good one, that will make a show heifer hard to beat. We still have some very choice, low-set, heavy, one, two and three year old heifers for sale. We also have four good young bulls on hand, all sired by Lord Lieutenant (imp.), and from good milking dams, that we will price reasonable, considering quality and breeding.

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.

BREEDER of high-class Barred Plymouth Rocks. Choice stock for sale at times. Eggs in season. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

BUFF Wyandottes for sale. A few choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Charles Hardy, Mandamin, Ont.

COLUMBIAN Wyandottes. Best fowl yet introduced. Also Toulouse geese. Emerson Tufts, Welland, Ont.

FOR SALE—Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Black Minorca cockerels. Eggs for hatching in season. Address: Mrs. C. Day, Highgate, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, bred from prize-winning stock. Fine heavy birds. Good plumage. Francis Docker, Dunnville, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. Show birds. Bred from prizewinning heavyweight stock. Young toms 22 to 27 lbs. Pairs not akin. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

OVER 400 Bronze turkeys have been shown at Guelph Winter Fair the past nine years by 25 exhibitors. I was awarded 30 first prizes, leaving only 24 firsts for the other 24 exhibitors. I have furnished first-prize winners at Dominion Exhibition (Calgary), Manitoba Poultry Show (Neepawa), and Winnipeg Poultry Show the past year, besides winners at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., and largest shows in Indiana. Choice stock for sale—all ages—at moderate prices, considering quality. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

TOULOUSE geese, two dollars each. R. I. Reds, one dollar each. Emerson Tufts, Welland, Ont.

WHITE Leghorns—For sale: A number of cockerels, show birds; also some very choice pullets. Robt. Hughes, Collingwood, Ont.

WHITE Plymouth Rock cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. J. R. Dods, Alton, Ont.

Canada's Champion Barred Plymouth Rocks.

At Toronto, 1908, we won 1st, 2nd and 5th cock birds; 1st, 2nd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerels; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets. Two silver challenge cups. Our birds scored 39 points, all others shown only 21 points. One hundred cockerels from our best matings for sale at \$5 each. One hundred pullets \$2 each. Twenty hens \$2 each.

JNO. PRINGLE, LONDON, ONT.

A certain father who is fond of putting his boys through natural history examinations is often surprised by their mental agility. He recently asked them to tell him "what animal is satisfied with the least nourishment." "The moth!" one of them shouted confidently. "It eats nothing but holes."

Make Your Own Stock Food.

One pound of Barnes English Compound makes ten pounds of stock food, by mixing it with three pounds of linseed meal and six pounds of corn meal. As a conditioner and flesh-producer has no equal. Postpaid on receipt of 50c., money order or stamps. Address: S. G. Amsden, Windsor, Ont.

No Lamé Horses

If You Will Use

Tuttles Elixir



Don't neglect the lame or blemished leg. Or don't give up because other things have failed. When you stop to think that there are hundreds of thousands of horses that have been made sound and are kept sound, kept at their hard work day in and day out—thanks to Tuttle's Elixir—then you will realize that it's time you tried it too. Let us prove to you that it cures!

Curb, Splints, Spavin Lameness, Ring-Bone, Knotted Corbs, Cockle Joints, Sprains, Bony Growths, Swellings, Shoe Bells and Founder, Distemper and Colic

It never fails to locate lameness, and the thousands who have tried it will tell you that it makes the finest leg and body wash they ever used. Send for the proofs. We want you to know also of the remarkable curative powers of Tuttle's Worm Powders, Tuttle's Condition Powders and Tuttle's Hoof Ointment. Ask your dealer for Tuttle's Elixir and other remedies. If not there we will ship to you by express. Don't experiment. Get Tuttle's and be sure.

FREE "Veterinary Experience," a 100-page book of most valuable information to every horse owner. It will enable you to be your own veterinarian. Write for it today.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.
66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
62 Gabriel St., Montreal, Can.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WON'T GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST

THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP BY W. A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 6-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
78 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

GOSSIP.

There are times when it is not best to stock up with an expensive pure-bred herd, but in the majority of cases it is unwise for a farmer or dairyman to continue the use of grades when there is more money in a pure-bred for whatever purpose he may want.

Hampshire hogs of various ages, including bred sows, are advertised in this paper by Artemas O'Neil, Birr, Ont., near London, G. T. R. station, Lucan, or Denfield. This breed of swine has grown rapidly in favor where best known, and has captured important prizes in competitions open to all.

ANGUS CATTLE AT AUCTION.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this paper of the dispersion sale to take place on February 26th, of the entire herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to the estate of the late Mr. W. B. Greenfield, at Haynes Park, Bedford, England. This is an old-established and up-to-date herd, containing representatives of such prizewinning tribes as the Darlings of Haynes, Sybils, Ericas, Queens, Ruths, etc. The herd has won numerous prizes at both breeding and fat-stock shows. For catalogue, apply to John Thornton & Co., 7 Princes street, Hanover Square, London W., England.

One of the most thrifty districts of Prince Edward County, Ont., is that surrounding the beautiful town of Wellington. Farms and outbuildings, orchards and live stock, all indicate agricultural progress, and among them that of A. A. Morton & Son is especially notable, because of the herd of pure-bred Ayrshires shortly to be dispersed at the Toronto Junction Stock-yards. The bunch is the product of ten years' breeding, selection and care, with a view to developing, without papering, a type of cow with capacity for feeding, and giving a generous flow of milk without tiring the milker. "I can fairly claim," remarked Mr. Morton, sen., to the writer, "that when you sit down to milk, there is not a cull in the lot."

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Feb. 3rd.—At West Toronto, W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, and J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.; Shorthorns.

Feb. 4th.—At West Toronto, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; Peter White, Pembroke; the Millers, Arthur Johnston and John Davidson; Shorthorns.

Feb. 5th.—At West Toronto, W. F. McLean, M.P.; A. A. Morden & Son, Wellington; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton; F. M. Chapman, Pickering; Ayrshires and Yorkshires.

March 4th.—R. H. Reid & Sons, Pine River, Ont.; Shorthorns.

VERDICTS OF CHRISTMAS SHOWS.

Since 1869, when the champion plate for best beast in the show was first awarded at Smithfield, writes the Agricultural editor of the Glasgow Herald, 12 pure Aberdeen-Angus animals and two of the Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cross have won. The breed has, in addition, supplied the female champion of the show 17 times in 37 years.

At the Smithfield carcass competition of 1907 the Aberdeen-Angus took first and championship, the breed having further, two seconds.

At the nine Chicago International Shows an Aberdeen-Angus has carried off the championship five times, a grade of the breed once, and at the other three shows a high grade of the breed has stood reserve. Further, in the competition for car lots the championship has fallen to the Aberdeen-Angus seven times out of nine trials.

At the Chicago carcass competition in connection with the International of 1908 the grand championship went to a steer under two. Results in junior steers were: 1 (and champion), Aberdeen-Angus; 2, Grade Aberdeen-Angus; 3, Hereford-Aberdeen-Angus; 4 and 5, Grade Aberdeen-Angus. Aberdeen-Angus steers were second and fifth in the older class. The International had consequently the Aberdeen-Angus for grand champion steer, grand champion car lot, grand champion carcass, and also for grand champion steer herd.

JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club is advertised to take place at the Walker House, Toronto, on Thursday, February 4th, at 10.30 a.m. Persons attending are reminded that by securing a certificate from the railway agent at station where ticket is purchased, reduced return rate may be had.

ANOTHER JERSEY RECORD.

The American-bred Jersey cow, Adelaide of Beechlands 168699, of the Hazel Fern Herd, on the Ladd farm, at Portland, Ore., (F. E. McEldowney, Supt.), completed a yearly authenticated test on November 24th, 1908. Beginning this test when five years and eight months old, and carrying a calf for the last eight months of the test, she gave within the year 15,572.1 lbs. of milk, the greatest amount of milk produced by any Jersey cow on authenticated test, and excelling all others thus far in butter, producing 999 lbs. 8 ozs. She has thus beaten the Island-bred cow, Financial Countess, by 2,324 lbs. milk, and 63 lbs. 14 ozs. butter.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

COW CONDEMNED.

A sells a beef cow to B. After shipping her to Montreal, vet. tests or examines cow, and says she has tuberculosis and has her destroyed. B comes to A and demands money back. No guarantee was given nor asked when B got cow. Can B get money back legally?

DUNDAS CO. FARMER.

Ans.—According to the foregoing statement of facts, we would say B is not entitled to recover damages from A.

CURING PORK IN PICKLE.

Give a good way of curing pork, using sugar in pickle. W. J. G.

Ans.—A satisfactory pickle is made from a mixture of salt 7 lbs., granulated sugar 1½ lbs., and saltpetre 2 ozs., for every 100 lbs. of meat. This should be rubbed in well, and the meat packed closely in a clean, pure cask, using all the mixture. Cover with cold water and roll the cask about once a week. In about 50 days the meat may be taken out and washed or soaked for 12 hours.

OIL CAKE VS. COTTON-SEED MEAL.

Will you please tell me which is the best feed for dairy cows, oil cake or cotton-seed meal? Which would be the best to buy at the same price? A. M.

Ans.—Carefully-conducted experiments have shown that in the feeding of dairy cows, while cotton-seed meal produces more milk, oil-cake meal gave better returns in butter, and all things considered neither feed showed an advantage over the other. If the rough feed is of a dry nature, oil-cake meal would be preferable on account of its laxative effect, while if silage and roots are freely fed, cotton-seed meal, which has a constipating effect, might give better results on the whole, but at the same price per ton we should prefer oil-cake meal.

DELAYED ACCEPTANCE OF ORDER.

Last September I gave an order at one of the fairs for a cream separator. The order says: "Ship by freight, at once, or as soon thereafter as possible," then price, subject to being accepted by the Separator Company. We signed the order. This is not according to the order. This is not according to the verbal agreement made before the order was signed. The separator was not shipped, and we wrote in about six weeks asking the reason, and received a reply asking for reference. We made no answer. They wrote again, telling us they would ship the machine if we wanted it. We did not reply. They have no agent near us. If they knew us better, they would not ask for reference. We do not now want the separator.

1. Are we liable for the separator?
2. Can we do anything to prevent being forced to accept it?
Ontario.

Ans.—1. We think not.
2. If you should hear from the company again about it, better reply that you no longer want the article, and, if it should be tendered to you, simply decline to receive or accept it.

Nitrate of Soda

NITRATE SOLD IN ORIGINAL BAGS

The Nitrate Agencies Company

Toronto, Canada

Orders for All Quantities Promptly Filled—Write for Quotations



Acadian Pride Homespun Pants A.P.H.

Is pure Nova Scotia sheep's wool, dark in color, neat appearance. There is nothing so durable.

A. P. H. PANTS are well and strongly made, and have four pockets.

Try a pair, and see the difference in wear between pure wool and shoddy.

Enclose \$3.00, with leg and waist measure, and we will deliver a sample pair, charges prepaid, to any address in Canada.

Clayton & Sons HALIFAX.

THE EDWARDS, DRUMMOND, WHITE SALE.

The annual auction sale of selections from the noted Shorthorn herds of Hon. W. C. Edwards, Sir George Drummond and Mr. Peter White, to be held at West Toronto on February 4th, should attract the attention and secure the interest of breeders and farmers generally who desire to improve their cattle. The catalogue shows that in regard to desirable breeding, the offering is of the highest class, the foundation stock being of the finest families of the breed, while superior sires have been regularly at the head of the herds from which they are drawn, herds which have supplied prominent prizewinners in recent years at the principal shows in Canada. A special feature of this sale is the grand contingent of richly-bred young bulls, which are as good individually as in their breeding. It is practically certain that an equally excellent lot of young bulls has never before been offered at public sale in this country, while the females in the offering are of equally high-class character. Anyone at all interested should apply for the catalogue, which will satisfy the most exacting critic that the breeding of the stock is of the very best, and it is safe to say the animals will not disappoint when seen in the flesh. This sale presents a rare opportunity to secure a desirable herd-header or a few sound foundation females, as it is not expected that high prices will prevail, and the present is an opportune time to invest in the right sort of breeding stock, as it is practically certain that values will rise in the near future. Fuller particulars of the offering may be looked for in next week's issue.

TRADE TOPIC.

HOMESPUN TROUSERS.

Where any article is manufactured in large quantities, the cost of production is reduced to a minimum. Clayton & Sons, of Halifax, have undertaken to supply homespun pants in dark colors, made from Nova Scotia wool. Since standard sizes are made by the thousand, it is possible to place these in customers' hands at a low price, as only slight changes will be required to suit any order. See their advertisement on another page.

FREE!

\$200.00 IN CASH

And 500 Valuable Premiums Given Away

Below will be found three sets of mixed or jumbled letters. The first set when placed in proper order spells the name of a large animal. The second set spells the name of a staple article of food. The third set spells the name of a large city. Here are all the sets:

RSEOH [the name of a large animal]
RAEBD [the name of a staple article of food]
LEAMOTNR [the name of a large city]

Can you place the above sets of letters in proper order, so as to spell the words wanted? It is not easy, but with patience and perseverance it can be done. It may take a small amount of your time, but as there are cash prizes and valuable premiums given away as an advertisement, it is well worth your time to make an effort.

It is just possible that you may have entered contests before and have not been successful, but please remember that in this instance you are dealing with a reliable firm and that there are over five hundred prizes to be distributed.

Write your answer to the above neatly and plainly on a slip of paper, and send it to us at once. Both writing and neatness count in this contest. If you do not happen to be a good writer, have some neat writer enter the contest for you, in his or her name, and if you are awarded a prize, agree with the person who does the writing that the prize belongs to you. All this may take up a little time and be a little trouble, but the prizes are handsome and valuable, and worth many times the amount of time that anyone will give to the above.

Should you read this advertisement and yet not desire to enter the contest yourself, please point out the advertisement to some relation or friend who might be interested. This is an opportunity of a lifetime, and should not be missed.

This contest is not open to children under 14 years of age. We propose to hold a contest for young people very shortly, but will not accept entries from children in this one. Below is the prize list for the most correct, best written and neatest solution of the above:

- 1st Prize.....\$50.00 in Oash
- 2nd Prize.....\$40.00 in Oash
- 3rd Prize.....\$35.00 in Oash
- 4th Prize.....\$25.00 in Oash
- 5th to 9th Prizes, five prizes of \$10.00 each.....\$50.00 in Oash

- 10th to 14th Prizes, Five Ladies' or Gents' Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches.
- 15th to 19th " Five Family Dinner Sets (97 pieces).
- 20th to 24th " Five Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Plated Watches.
- 25th to 29th " Five Sets of half dozen Silver Plated Knives and Forks (Rogers)
- 30th to 34th " Five Ladies' or Gents' Solid Silver Watches.
- 35th to 39th " Five Handsome Violins and Bows.
- 40th to 44th " Five Hardwood Accordions.
- 45th to 49th " Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs.
- 50th to 54th " Ten Ladies' Toilet Sets.
- 55th to 59th " One Hundred Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Filled Rings.
- 60th to 64th " One Hundred Waterion Fountain Pens.
- 65th to 69th " One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Rogers).
- 70th to 74th " Forty Ladies' Hand Bags.
- 75th to 79th " 110 Sets Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Rogers)
- 80th to 84th " "
- 85th to 89th " "
- 90th to 94th " "
- 95th to 99th " "

CONDITIONS

The judging of the above will be in the hands of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity, who have no connection whatever with this office. No employee of ours nor any of their relations will be allowed to compete. We do not ask anyone to send ANY OF THEIR MONEY in order to enter this contest.

There is a simple condition that must be complied with, about which we will write you as soon as we receive your answer to the above.

This contest is open to persons of either sex over 14 years of age. No entries will be received from children.

When replying to this advertisement, be sure to write your name and address very plainly in the space below. Cut out the advt., and send it to us, together with the slip of paper on which you have written your solution to the puzzle, and we will write you at once in regard to the simple condition mentioned above.

I wish to enter the above contest, and agree to accept the decision of the three judges appointed by the Bovel Manufacturing Co., whose decision will be final.

Name.....

Address.....

State whether we are to address you as Mr., Mrs., or Miss.....

Address: **BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. O, Montreal, Can.**

Clydesdales and Hackneys We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.** G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Ltd., have at present for sale a choice selection of young **HACKNEYS** broken to harness, well worth moderate prices. Also 70 choice **BERKSHIRE BOARS** and **SOWS** at moderate prices. Also 70 choice **SHROPSHIRE RAM** and **EWELAMBS**, all bred from imported ewes, and sired by the best imported rams. Will be sold at times prices. **JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD**

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.—Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE P. O. Ont.; Newmarket Sta., G. T. R.** Telegraph and telephone one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.

IMPORTED SHIRES At their St. Thomas stables, the John Chambers & Sons Co., of England have for sale stallions and fillies from their noted Shire stud, high-class representatives of the breed. Correspondence solicited. Address: **DR. C. K. GEARY, St. Thomas, Ont.**

Imported Clydesdales In my new importation I have the best lot I ever imported. 7 stallions, including the great sire, Baron Hood, and the best of bottoms, and royally bred. All have great size, smoothness, quality, on the best of bottoms, and royally bred. **WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL, ONT.**

GOSSIP.

The official report of the dressed weight of Fyvie Knight, the grand champion steer at the late International Exhibition at Chicago, gives the dressing percentage as 69.25. The dressing figures of this steer as previously published was 68.56. In arriving at this percentage the weight of the animal when he went over the scales on the day of the auction was counted. This was not doing justice to him, as he was kept down town for about two weeks, and, besides, feed was taken away twelve hours previous to slaughter. He was weighed immediately before slaughter, and tipped the beams at 1,575 lbs., which should be the live weight taken in arriving at the dressing percentage of this steer. The official figures as given by Armour & Co., who slaughtered the animal, follow:

	Pounds.
Official weight in the show.....	1,610
Live weight at time of auction sale..	1,590
Live weight at time of slaughter....	1,575
Warm weight.....	1,112
Cold weight.....	1,090
Hide.....	98
Fat.....	124
Dressing percentage, 69.25.	

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES AT AUCTION.

The combination sale of Ayrshires and Yorkshires from the well-known herds of W. F. MacLean, M.P., of Donlands; A. A. Morden & Son, Wellington; R. E. Gunn, Dunrobin Farm, Beaverton, and F. M. Chapman, Pickering, to be held at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on February 5th, as advertised, presents opportunities for the procuring of high-class dairy cattle and swine but seldom offered to Ontario breeders and farmers. Among the Ayrshires offered are three young cows, freshly calved, from the herds of Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que., and James Benning, Williamstown, sired by the well-known bull, Shamrock of Ste. Annes 11735, by Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.), and Carrick Lad of Ste. Annes, by Napoleon of Auchenbrain, and out of dams sired by Chieftain of Ste. Annes and Saladin, all well-known bulls of highest merit. There are six young bulls from two to fourteen months old, sired by Hillhouse Fizz of Ste. Annes, one of the finest sons of the great champion Howie's Fizzaway (imp.), and out of the above-mentioned cows, and others sired by Cross of Knockdon (imp.). Two fine yearling heifers are also in the offering, which give promise of great capacity; these are of the same high-class breeding as the bulls. The Yorkshires consist of four fine brood sows, in pig to Summerhill Percy, imported in dam, a boar of high quality, bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, Warrington, England, and imported by D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; also six extra choice seven-months-old boars, sired by Imp. Percy, and out of an extra good sow. The remainder are boars and sows from three to six months old, some of the sows being bred, and all of highest quality. The boars contributed by Mr. Gunn, of Beaverton, are by one of the best boars ever bred by Mr. D. C. Flatt, and as they are the pick of Mr. Gunn's herd, they will be of a quality in keeping with the high-class nature of the stock on Dunrobin Farm.

The herd of registered Ayrshires, the property of Messrs. A. A. Morden & Son, Wellington, Ont., to be dispersed also at West Toronto on February 5th, was founded in 1902, and since that time the undesirable animals have been culled out and only high-class sires used, the ambition of the owner having always been to have animals of the heaviest milking strains, with well-shaped udders, big teats, and strong constitutions. This herd as well combines various extractions from the herds of well-known breeders of high-class Ayrshires, viz.: F. E. McDonald, Bloomfield; A. Terril, Wooler; Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, and Alex. Hume, of Menie. This herd consists of eleven cows, all in calf to our grand stock bull, Prince Rob; two yearling heifers, in calf; one yearling bull, three heifer calves, one bull calf, and the stock bull, making nineteen head of pure-bred Ayrshires, together with a few choice springers and freshers. The Ayrshire herdbooks, from Volume 3 to 16, inclusive, will be given to the buyer who purchases the greatest amount in dollars, he not at present being a member of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

ROOFS THAT NEVER WEAR OUT

Sea Green or Purple Slate

is nature's own product—not man made. Quarried from solid rock—split into convenient form for laying, and then in its natural state ready for the roof.

SOLID ROCK CAN NOT WEAR OUT

It can't burn, rust, warp, crack, tear or decay. That's why Sea Green or Purple Slate Roofs never wear out and never require painting and repairing like all other roofing. Sea Green or Purple Slate Roofs are suitable for any building, new or old. Give perfect protection. Reduces insurance rates because spark and fire-proof. Afford clean easterly water. Not affected by heat or cold. First cost—only a trifle more than sheet lived roofing. Settle your roof question for all time. Don't spend more money for poor roofing. Write to us for our free book "ROOFS"—it will save you money. Give name of your local roofer. Write today.

AMERICAN SEA GREEN SLATE CO.
 Box 3 Granville, N. Y.

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE!

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. **SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.**
C. E. Brooks, 8824 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

RHEUMATISM.

The Best and Safest Cure for **COUG, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, & CLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS** All Druggists, at 40c., and \$1 per box.

MEN WANTED AT ONCE on salary and expenses. One good man in each locality with rig or capable of handling horses to advertise and introduce our guaranteed Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics. No experience necessary; we lay out your work for you. \$25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write **W. A. JENKINS MAN'G CO., London, Ontario.**

D. McEACHRAN,

F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., ETC.
Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Q., Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred **CLYDESDALES** **STALLIONS RECENTLY IMPORTED.**

Personally selected from the extensive stud of Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Baron Baries 13972, 2-year-old; sire Baron's Pride, dam by Macgregor, g.-dam by Cedric. **Selborne 14363**, 2-year-old; sire Pride of Blacon, dam Sybel Grey (dam of Acme). **Deotter Jim 14094**, 2-year-old; sire Pride of Blacon, dam by Prince Macgregor.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

One of the fillies is the celebrated four-year-old, prize, cup and championship winner, **Hilda** (now Linlithgow Lass), by Everlasting, purchased from Wm. Nelson, of Haining Valley, Linlithgow; sired to Sir Hugo.

ABSORBINE



will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cuts, Blisters, Fists or any unhealthy sores quickly & pleasantly; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. **ABSORBINE**, Varicose Veins, Hemorrhoids, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and inflammation.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, BONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

For Sale! Percheron and French Draft Stallions, mares and colts. Duroc-Jersey Swine, both sexes. **JACOB STEINMAN, NEW HAMBURG, ONT.** Only a stone's throw from G. T. R. depot.

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns

We are now offering eight specially good young bulls, richly bred, and will be priced right; also a dozen heifers. Some choice young Shire fillies. And Lincolns of both sexes.

John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont. Weston Station.

Hillhurst Hackneys and Shetlands For Sale: 3 imp. mares, broken to ride and drive; 1 yearling filly, imp. in dam. Low price for lot. **JAS. A. COCHRANE, Lennoxville, P. Q.**

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wender cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms. **DR. BELL, V. S. Kingston, Ont.**

HORSE OWNERS! USE



THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada.

CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce sores or blisters. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

Radiol

RADIOL TREATMENT prolongs the life of a horse's legs. Completely removes by radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, etc. No Blister; No Laying Up; No Hair Removed.

RADIOL TREATMENT fixes down a worn horse's legs, and is a certain cure for puffy joints and Sprains, Prevents Filled Legs.

An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LEO WARR" counteracts that daily wear and tear of the legs unavoidable with the horse in constant work, whether training, racing or on the road.

One flask of "Radiol" will make a gallon of valuable leg wash.

6 Mar., 1906.

Dear Sir,—I have found Radiol very effective in reducing capped hocks and similar enlargements on horses' legs, and I, therefore, consider your claim that it is a necessary stable requisite quite genuine. Yours faithfully, W. M. PRICE, Estate Manager to the Earl of Minto, Howick, N. B., England.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET AND USES OF "RADIOL." Ask your chemist for "RADIOL." Price 50¢ a large flask, or post free from Canadian Agent: Theas. Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal. Manufactured by The Radiol Co., 212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

INSURE



YOUR STALLIONS

Just as you insure your Buildings.

The loss of a stallion represents a certain capital, the reimbursement of which comes in hand to replace the lost animal whether death be due to accident or disease.

On payment of a small premium our Company will insure your stallion, as well as your Horses, Mares, Colts, Fillies, Bulls, Cows, Calves, Hogs and Sheep, against death by accident or disease.

Booklet sent free on demand. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts where resides a veterinary surgeon.

GENERAL ANIMAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, Dept. B., New York Life Building, MONTREAL.

MR. A. I. HICKMAN

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the spring months the export of light and heavy horses will be a specialty. Breeders should write and learn how to get in right. Mr. A. I. Hickman will be at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, Eng., during the week of the Royal Show, and will be pleased to meet all foreign and colonial visitors there.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CHRONIC DIARRHEA.

Aberdeen-Angus bull, two years old last September, has chronic diarrhea. He took diarrhea when nursing his dam, and has been troubled with it ever since. He has a good appetite, and will eat anything.

W. W.

Ans.—This indicates disease of the liver, and if this condition exists little can be done. As he is strong, with good appetite, I would advise you to give him a purgative of 1 qt. raw linseed oil. This will, of course, temporarily increase the diarrhea, but should remove from the intestines any irritant matter that may be the cause. In 48 hours, if the diarrhea continues, give him 2 drams powdered opium, and 1 oz. each of catechu and prepared chalk in a quart of cold water as a drench every five hours until diarrhea ceases. Add to his drinking water $\frac{1}{4}$ of its bulk of lime water, and feed on good hay and chop, with little roots or sloppy food. Also give him, three times daily, to increase digestion, 2 drams each of ginger, gentian and nux vomica.

V.

HEAVY FEEDER.

Pregnant Clydesdale mare is very hungry all the time. She would eat continuously, I think, if she were allowed. She eats her bedding. She paws when I am about to feed her. She is fed clover hay in the morning, cut food at noon, consisting of hay, corn and straw and cut food, and oat straw at night. She gets $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon of chop mixed with cut food three times daily, and a turnip or two at night.

W. J. S. R.

Ans.—This mare is like many others, in the fact that she will eat too much if allowed to. She is not suffering from any disease. Your method of feeding is very good, except that you give too little grain. A weaning colt should have as much grain as you are giving this Clydesdale mare. One-half gallon of oat chop is equal to little more than a quart of whole oats. Double the supply of chop and add 1 gallon of bran to each feed. This will have a tendency to make her want less bulky food. Give her regular exercise, and, if necessary, wear a muzzle on her to prevent her eating her bedding. It is not wise to allow enormous quantities of bulky food, and horses do better on reasonable quantities.

V.

Miscellaneous.

VETERANS' LAND GRANTS.

A gentleman now lives in Michigan who fought in the Fenian Raid. What legal steps must he take in order to obtain his land grant the Government is offering in New Ontario? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We are informed by the authorities at Toronto that, owing to the fact that the veteran's name is not given, it is impossible from the records there to say whether or not application for this grant has already been made to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto, to whom such applications were addressed. The time limit for such applications expired on 30th September last.

GETTING RID OF BATS.

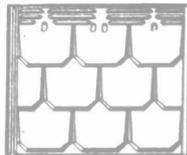
How can I get rid of house bats? They have taken up quarters between the walls of my house, and are very annoying. Four have been caught and killed, but, judging from the spooky noises, many more remain. J. J. J.

Ans.—Provided it is impossible to make an opening and drive them out, by knocking on the wall or by smudge or fumigation, your only resort will be to use a poisonous gas, such as hydrocyanic acid gas, which kills them. The use of such gas poisons is accompanied by considerable danger, and, therefore, requires to be handled carefully. Besides, there is the objection of having dead animals lying between the walls. The annoyance should cease, as bats lie torpid during the winter. No doubt the weird noises were heard for a time when the animals went into winter quarters.

WHAT'S THE GOOD OF A GUARANTEE IF YOUR HOUSE BURNS DOWN?

You put Metal Shingles on your house, for one reason, to protect the home against lightning. Suppose lightning does strike the roof and house takes fire? What good is the guarantee of the company that said their shingles were "lightning-proof."

You don't pay for a guarantee—you pay for protection. You get absolute protection in



"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

MADE IN CANADA FOR 24 YEARS

What proof have you that shingles, made by firms in business only a few years, are lightning-proof and "will last a lifetime."

"Eastlake" Shingles have been on the roofs since 1885. Of course, they are guaranteed because they have proved their protection by 24 years' service.

"Eastlake" Shingles are absolutely lightning-proof and fire-proof—and will protect the roof against fire from the outside.

"Eastlake" Side Lock and "Eastlake" Cleats make it impossible for rain, snow and wind to creep under—prevent leaks—and insures the roof lasting as long as the house.

"Eastlake" Shingles are easily put on, and you can do the work yourself. Made galvanized or painted. Write for booklet.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited

TORONTO

Manufacturers

WINNIPEG

Agents wanted in some districts. Write for particulars naming this paper.

65

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares!



A fresh lot has just arrived, including many prizewinners. Some extra big ones. Prices right. Inspection invited.

DALGETY BROS.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Stables Fraser House. Address correspondence to Dalgety Bros., Glencoe, Ont.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.—Both imported bred at Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners. Our last Canadian landed in August. They include the pick of Scotland, from such renowned sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Baron of Bucklyvie, Hiawatha, Marsells, Sir Everest, and Prince Thomas. We have on hand over 30 head to choose from, from the above noted sires, from 1 to 6 years old, and including stallions and mares. Correspondence solicited. Call and see them at our barns, Columbus, Ont., before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are right. Long-distance phone in houses. Phone office, Myrtle station, C.P.R.; Oshawa station, G.T.R. Smith & Richardson & Sons, Columbus, Ont.



NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

My new importation of Clydesdales are now in my stables. 14 stallions, 2 fillies. Visitors will find them as choice a lot as ever seen in Canada. Big, full of style and quality, and bred right royally.

T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ontario, P. O. and Station

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE! I have on hand several Clydesdale stallions, as choice a lot as ever crossed the ocean. Missie, Stamford, Claret and Gem of Balechin Shorthorn; up-to-date in type and quality. 50 imported Shropshires, 30 ewe and 30 ram lambs from imported stock. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition horse barns. THOS. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT., P. O. AND STA.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

My new importation for 1908 has now arrived—stallions and fillies—personally selected. Richest in breeding; highest in quality; with abundance of size and character. Sold on terms to suit. GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, landed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit. C. W. BARBER, Gatineau Point, Quebec. "Close to Ottawa."



Clydesdales imported and Canadian-bred. Our mares all are bred to Acme (imp.), the 6th best breeding horse in Scotland in 1907. Four male foals and one filly, all from high-class (imp.) mares. See right.

R. M. HOLTBY Sta. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., G.T.R.; Myrtle, Ont., C.P.R.

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE."

AT THE
UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO, CANADA

On Thursday, February 4th, at 10 a. m.

THERE WILL BE SOLD

35 Pure Scotch Shorthorns

Contributed by **John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; Miller Bros., Brougham, Ont.; David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont.; John Miller, Brougham, Ont.; Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**

There are 27 females, all of valuable ages, one of them GRAND CHAMPION at TORONTO in 1908. Others of high-class SHOW-YARD character, fit companions for the champion, and no animal in the lot without merit of a high class.

There are 8 bulls, all old enough to use; some of them prizewinners, and others that will be; every one fit to head a good herd. The catalogue shows that there are LAVENDERS, LANCASTERS, VILLAGE GIRLS, SECRETS, MISSIES, BESSIE LASSES, MARR BLYTHSOMES, GLOSTERS, CRIMSON FLOWERS, STRATHALLANS, MINAS, BRAWITH BUDS, and others of choicest breeding.

The contributors have decided to make an annual sale, and they know what it means when they say: "We wish to have our measure taken by the contributions we make to this our First Event."

This sale, made by six of the leading Shorthorn establishments in Canada, together with the sales mentioned below, make a series of events not before equalled in the Shorthorn history of Canada.

The sale will be held in a comfortable building. Lunch will be provided, and papers will be furnished buyers to enable them to get animals home without trouble.

Buy single-fare tickets, and get standard certificates for cheap return fares.

Col. F. M. Woods } Auctioneers. Write: John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont., For Catalogue.
Capt. T. E. Robson }

Messrs. Pettit and Watt sell on the 3rd; Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., Peter White and Sir George Drummond sell on afternoon of 4th at same place.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



UNION Horse Exchange

STOCK YARDS WEST TORONTO, CANADA.
 The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.
 Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.
 The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a speciality.
HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
 (Late Grand's Repository.)



PREMIUM AND PRIZE Clydesdales

I have just landed my choicest importation of premium and prize Clydesdale stallions in 30 years' experience. I will not exhibit at Toronto in January. Come and see the winners at home. Everybody welcome.
O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

Poultry Tonic

INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION. CURES DISEASE.
 1 1/2 lbs., 25c. By Mail, 35c.
 MADE IN CANADA



Louse Killer

KILLS LICE ON POULTRY AND STOCK.
 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
 1-lb. Can, 25c. By Mail, 35c.

THE HACKNEY STOCK TONIC COMPANY, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

NEW CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

My new importation of 24 Clydesdale stallions is now in my stables. I invite inspection and comparison. I think I have the best lot for size, style, character, quality and action ever imported. 27 Clyde stallions and 8 Hackney stallions to select from. Prices right, and terms to suit.
T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONT.
 POST OFFICE, PHONE AND STATION.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE YOUNG Shorthorn Bulls

Combining **Substantial Individuals with Rare Breeding.** A few heifers will be sold cheap.
MAPLE SHADE FARM. STATIONS: MYRTLE, C. P. R. BROOKLIN, G. T. R.
 Long distance telephone. **JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONT.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HOGS TRESPASSING.

As hogs got into the schoolyard and from the schoolyard in to my pea field through a hole in the schoolyard fence, and destroyed half the crop of five acres of peas, to whom must I look for damages, the school trustees or the owner of the hogs? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
 Ans.—The latter.

LYMPHANGITIS.

If my horse stands in his stall for two days his sheath swells to the size of your fist, and his legs commence to swell. I have been giving him a tablespoonful of saltpeter and sulphur mixed with his crushed oats occasionally. Would you kindly give me further advice in your valuable paper?
 H. J.

Ans.—This is lymphangitis; sometimes called weed, or Monday morning ailment, as it is liable to occur after a day's idleness on full feed. Prevention consists in regular exercise and moderate feeding on a laxative ration. To treat an attack, feed bran only for 12 hours, then give a purgative ball of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed on bran till purgation commences. When the bowels regain normal condition, exercise regularly and give 1 dram iodide of potash in feed, or as a drench, night and morning, for ten days, then cease for a week and repeat if necessary. Hand rub and bandage the legs, leaving the bandages on two or three hours at a time.

In composition, alfalfa is nearly, if not quite, equal to bran, pound for pound. The excellent feeding value of alfalfa lies in its high content of digestible protein. With an average yield of four tons, alfalfa will produce 880 pounds of digestible protein per acre. If this amount of protein is supplied from oil meal, which is usually purchased for its protein contents, it would require 1.5 tons, which would cost at present \$52.50.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Important Sale of the late Mr. W. B. Greenfield's on l. c. herd at Haynes Park, Bedford, England.
JOHN THORNTON & CO. will sell by auction, by order of the Executors, on Friday, February 26 1909, One o'clock

at Haynes Park, six miles from Bedford, and four from Southill Station (Midland Railway), this entire and old-established herd, which was founded in 1880. It contains many representatives of those famous prizewinning tribes—the Darlings of Haynes (descended from the Bogfern Sybils), the celebrated Ericas, Queens, Ruths, and other well-known strains. The herd has won numerous prizes at both the Breeding and Fat-stock Shows. The sale includes those celebrated prizewinners, Darling of Haynes 2nd 32047, the Champion Cow in 1906; Darling of Haynes 4th 37504, second at the R. A. S. E. Show at Newcastle, 1908; the heifer Rhona of Haynes 40647, second at the Royal Counties and first at the Essex Show, 1908; also those well-known prize bulls, Gay Boy of Danesfield 21967 and Rustic of Haynes 26369, as well as some very promising yearling heifers and young bulls.

Catalogues will be issued in due course, and may be had of JOHN THORNTON & Co., 7 Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, W., who will execute commissions, and arrange for the shipment of any animals purchased for abroad.

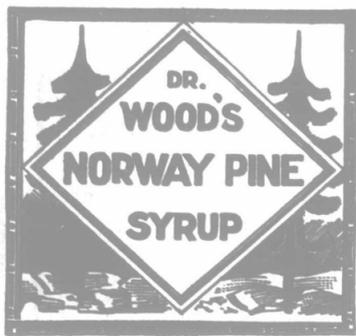
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE!

FOR SALE: Some of the best strains. Several fine heifers; also cows and a couple of bulls. Apply: **MANAGER,**

GRAPE GRANGE FARM, CLARKSBURG, ONT.

Angus Cattle for Sale—A few choice females and young bulls. Prices right. Three miles west of Erin station. C. P. R., 16 miles north-east of Guelph.
J. W. BURT, Coningsby P.O., Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus For sale: The right sort, some of them by Klondyke, imp. Drumbo station.
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.



Combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, SORE THROAT, PAIN or TIGHTNESS in the CHEST,

and all throat and lung troubles. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents.

A HARD DRY COUGH.

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millvale, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

STAMMERERS

The ARNOTT METHOD is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. **THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE BERLIN, ONT. CAN.**

Frank Lincoln, who used to be well known in Chicago as an entertainer and humorist, had been appearing in London for a time in a monologue. One afternoon he had just made his bow and was about to begin, when a cat walked in and sat down on the stage.

"You get out!" said Mr. Lincoln, severely. "This is a monologue, not a catalogue!"

HERE'S A MESSAGE TO ALL WOMEN

Madame Letourneau Tells Them to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Read Why She Gives this Advice and How She was Relieved of Her Sufferings.

St. Paul du Buton, Montmagny Co., Que., Jan. 18.—(Special).—It is a message of hope that Madame F. X. Letourneau of this place sends to the suffering women of Canada.

"After my last child was born," she states, "I suffered with Kidney Disease, which developed into Rheumatism, Sciatica and Backache. I was fearfully nervous. My limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins and pains in the back of my head and through the eyes. I was a perfect wreck.

"Chancing to read that my symptoms were those of Kidney Disease I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills and began to improve almost at once. Six boxes worked a complete cure."

Diseased kidneys are the cause of nine-tenths of the ills that make life a burden to so many women in Canada. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure diseased kidneys.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ASSESSMENT.

1. Can a man who is over 21 and under 60 years of age, and who is working for his brother (a farmer), but who has no share in the farm (never had and is not likely to have), be assessed as a joint owner?

2. Would he have a right to vote at the annual school meeting, and at every other election? **HAYSEED.**

Sarnia, Ont.
Ans.—1. Not properly.
2. No.

MAP OF LONDON.

Where can a map of the City of London be obtained, and at about what price? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—A small map of London, Ontario, may be had through this office for fifteen cents, or a considerably larger one for sixty cents, postpaid. These may be had at a city bookstore here at less the postage and mailing expenses.

CLYDESDALE WINNINGS.

In your issue of February 13th, 1908, appeared a Scottish Letter, headed, "Well-bred Clydesdales." I want to know if Baron's Pride (9122) took the prize as an individual, or was it for stock horse in 1900? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—It was as a sire of winners at the seven principal British shows that he made the record referred to.

MEAL MIXED OR ALONE.

Do cattle get any more good of their meal to mix it with pulped roots than when fed alone? **R. J. F.**

Ans.—The advantage, if any, would consist in a more thorough mastication and mixing with the digestive juices. It is considered not best that stock should eat a large quantity of meal rapidly, though it probably matters less in the case of ruminants than with horses.

UNTHRIFTY BULL.

I have a bull that is a very poor feeder; he will eat hardly anything now. He is out for an hour every day, and gets quite a bit of exercise. What is best to give him? **FARMER.**

Ans.—Purge him with 1½ pounds Epsom salts, dissolved in two quarts warm water. Follow with two drams nuxvomica, and one dram each, sulphate of iron and gentian, night and morning for a week. Keep him warm and comfortable while giving medicine, and tempt his appetite with a little good clover hay and ground oats and bran.

PIGS AILING.

I have a litter of September pigs. For a time they were doing well, but lately seem affected at the throat. They have difficulty in breathing and eating, and fall fast. I have bedded them with barley straw (bearded). Would it be that some of the beards are getting lodged in their throats? **W. B.**

Ans.—While barley straw is not the best bedding for pigs, because of the danger indicated, it is probable that close confinement, lack of exercise, and constipation, are causes of the ailment. Give laxative food, as bran, oat chop, and roots, and, if necessary, raw linseed oil as a purgative, say half a teacupful to each, and repeat if necessary. Keep a mixture of charcoal, or wood ashes and salt, in a low box, to be taken at will.

FEEDING TURNIPS WHOLE.

1. Do you think there is any danger of choking in cattle fed turnips whole? Do cattle do as well on turnips fed whole? **H. A. D.**

2. How does the O. A. C. feed their cattle? **H. A. D.**

Ans.—1. There is little more danger of choking when fed whole than if sliced, and mature cattle, with a full mouth, get more nourishment from roots scooped by their teeth, eaten slowly and well-mixed with saliva than by any other method. In the case of young cattle not having all their permanent teeth up, it is necessary to slice or pulp roots.

2. We understand their system is mixing cut hay and straw, silage and pulped roots in alternate layers, and feeding the mixture twelve hours after mixing, the meal ration being scattered over in the manger at feeding time.

Great Combination Sale by Auction

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1909,

THERE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE

Union Stock Yards, West Toronto,

THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

By A. A. Morden & Son, Wellington, Ont., his entire herd of high-class Ayrshires, consisting of 20 head, eleven of which are cows in calf, of highest-producing capacity, and of choicest breeding, being extractions from the well-known herds of Wm. Stewart & Son, Alex. Hume and A. Terril.

By Donlands Farm, Donlands, Ont., twelve Ayrshires of choicest breeding and merit. Stock personally selected from the best herds in Canada by Mr. James Boden, from such sires as Howie's Fizzaway, Cross of Knockdon and Napoleon of Auchenbrain.

An extra choice lot of young boars by F. M. Chapman, Pickering, Ont. High-class young sows in pig.

For terms of sale, catalogues, etc., apply to:

A. LEITCH,

Donlands, Ont.

Manager Donlands Farm.

A. A. MORDEN & SON

Wellington, Ont.

Lake Ontario View Farm.

AUCTIONEER: GEO. JACKSON, PORT PERRY, ONT.



HAWTHORN HERD

OF DEEP-MILKING

Shorthorns

For Sale: 6 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.) = 2840. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne = 68706. **WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ontario.**

SHORTHORNS!

Five bulls, sired by Lord Lieutenant, imp., one from imported dam. Cows and heifers from Lord Lieutenant, and now bred to Good Morning, imp., our present stock bull. All will be priced low, considering quality and breeding. Office near both stations.

SCOTT BROS., HIGHGATE, ONT.
P. M. Ry.

WILL MAKE PRICES ON THE FOLLOWING LIST OF Two imported bulls, tried sires, very valuable, will sell or exchange at moderate price.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Shropshires and Cotswolds One Clydesdale filly coming three, from imported sire and dam, amongst the best. The filly is good and has the quality wanted in a show mare. A small number of imported cows and heifers, and some splendid young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams. Good young Shropshire and Cotswold ewes in lamb to high-class imported sires.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

MAPLE HOME SHORTHORNS



Our present offering is several very choice and richly-bred one- and two-year-old heifers, and three yearling bulls. Away above the average. Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped.

A. D. SCHMIDT & SONS
Elmira, Ont.



Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

In Shorthorns, over 50 head—cows, heifers and calves from 2 to 8 months. In Cotswolds, shearing ewes and ram and ewe lambs. In Berkshires, a few young sows.

Chas. E. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont.
Post Office and Station.



SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Ten bulls from 9 to 15 months, including two recently imported bulls from noted herds in Scotland; also Broadhooks Chancellor, winner of 1st at Toronto; and a lot more of the same stamp. These bulls will be priced right. Don't fail to see them before you buy.

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONT., P. O. and STATION.

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS



My herd are profitable milking Shorthorns. For sale are a few females and two good red bulls, of good milking dams, for spring service. **L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont., P.O. and Station.** Farm within ½ a mile of station.

Greengill Shorthorns!

We offer for sale our herd bull, imp. Lord Roseberry, also young bulls and females all ages, either imp. or from imp. stock. Prices right. Long-distance phone. **R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson P. O., Ont.**
Burlington Jct. Sta.

First Sale of Salem Shorthorns, Feb. 3, 1909

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT. ELORA, G. T. R. AND C. P. R.



DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.

R. H. MCKENNA,
Late of Picton, Ont.

Cattle and Sheep Metal ear labels, with owner's name and address, and numbers. Sample and prices mailed free. **F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters.

In Shorthorns, we are offering young bulls and heifers, by imp. sires and out of heavy-milking dams. In Leicesters, we have a grand lot of shearing rams and ram lambs, and one and two year old ewes of No. 1 quality.

W. A. DOUGLAS, TUSCARORA P. O., ONT.
Caledonia Station.

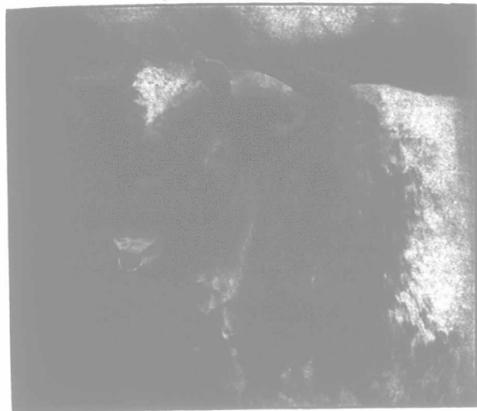
Athelstane Shorthorns For sale: 5 young bulls and females, all ages. Some extra choice heifers. All of popular Scotch families. **Roan Chief (imp.) #2865**—heads the herd. **WM. WALDIE, Box 324, Stratford, Ontario.**

47 Choice Scotch Shorthorns at Auction

TORONTO JUNCTION STOCK YARDS, 1 P. M.,

February 3rd, 1909,

From the Noted Herds of J. A. WATT and W. G. PETTIT & SONS.



This offering comprises one of the best collections of Shorthorns sold in Canada in recent years, and contains many high-class show animals, including Imp. Prime Favorite =45214=, the grand champion bull of 1907. The 33 females are a choice lot, and are bred along lines that should appeal to the more critical buyers. The man in quest of a herd bull should not fail to attend this sale, as the 14 bulls offer one of the best opportunities of the year. Come to this sale and make your selections at your own price. Send for the catalogue, mentioning The Farmer's Advocate. Address:

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

Feb. 2nd.—Annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
Feb. 4th (morning).—Miller combination sale of Shorthorns.
Feb. 4th (afternoon).—Annual Edwards-Drummond-White sale of Shorthorns.

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. Now in quarantine. Will be for sale at my farm first week in January. They are of such noted families as Broadhocks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices, as well as quality and breeding, will please you. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, MANAGER.

J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

CLYDESDALES

One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

JAMES McARTHUR, Gables, Ontario.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1908

A few extra good young SHORTHORN bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTER ram lambs by the grand champion ram, "Sanford." Right good ones, and a few choice ewes.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

Shorthorns!

BELMAR PARC

John Douglas, Peter White, Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailor. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females, imported and from imported stock, in call to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario, Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) =55042= (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King =65703= 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

Scotch Shorthorns

Bell telephone at each farm. Farms only 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

BULLS: 4 choice yearlings, IMPORTED; 8 yearlings and a number of choice calves of our own breeding. **FEMALES:** A number of cows and heifers forward in calf, including showyard material. Tempting prices. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.**

Scotch Shorthorns Canada's greatest living sire, Milled's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners, out of Stamford, Lady Ythan, Claret, Emeline, Matchless and Belona dams. A visit will be appreciated. **GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O., Ont. Waldemar Sta., C. P. R.**

TWO IMP. BULLS of excellent quality, color and breeding. One 7 months old, sired by imp. Joy of Morning =32070=; dam Blossom 2nd, imp. Also heifer calves and young cows, and heifers in calf. And choicely-bred Yorkshires of either sex. Prices very moderate. **GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P. O., ONT. Erin Station, C. P. R.**

SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE

SHORTHORNS

as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

VALLEY HOME Shorthorns and Berkshires

For sale: Six young bulls fit for service, and young cows and heifers; some are choice show animals. Also ten fine young Berkshire sows of prolific strains. Write, or come and see our stock. Visitors welcome.

S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont.
Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

Pleasant Valley Herd

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by Imp. Ben Lomond =65160= (80468) and Bud's Emblem =63860=, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O. Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DESTROYING RED WILLOWS.

How can I kill red willows in a wet place? The land grows coarse grass. Would it be better to drain the land first, or to destroy the willow first? When should they be cut? N. B.

Ans.—Since willows thrive on wet land, the process of eradication would be made easier if the area were drained. If there is a satisfactory outlet, an open ditch should be of great benefit. Cut them off near the ground after the first full flush of the season's growth—probably late June or early July—and pull out larger roots with a team and chain.

INVERSION OF VAGINA.

1. I have a cow that gets very thin in flesh about three or four weeks before coming in, and she shows what I hear people call the reed; she is worse when lying. Is there anything I can give her to stop it?

2. Is there any injury to hens in giving them broken glass as grit?

J. J. B.

Ans.—1. The thin condition of the cow probably is not due to the inversion of the lining of the vagina, which most frequently occurs in the case of cows in high condition. Little can be done by way of prevention other than by placing extra planking on the floor, raising the hind end of the false floor considerably higher than the front. The trouble almost invariably ceases after calving.

2. We have known broken glass to be used for this purpose without apparent injury, but would not advise its use. Broken crockery is preferable.

SPLINT—WORMS—CROOKED TAIL.

I have a driving horse, four years old, has a splint on inside of leg, about one and a half inches below the knee, and goes quite lame at times. What is the proper remedy?

2. I have a horse with worms about four inches long, and as large around as a common darning needle. What is the treatment?

3. Have a brood mare that has raised five colts, four of which carry their tails to the right side. This is not in the mare's breed. Is there a successful treatment for this, or can I have it done by a veterinary? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The advertised specifics for cure by absorption of splint and other bone affections have proved satisfactory in many cases. If these fail, blistering may be more effectual.

2. For worms in horse, take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, and sulphate of copper, and two ounces each of calomel and tartar emetic. Mix and make into twenty-four powders. Drug-gist will prepare these. Give a powder every night and morning in feed, or as a drench in a pint of water. After last powder has been given, give a purgative ball of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

3. A veterinarian may, by severing the muscle on the opposite side, straighten the tail.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our full plan of milking, together with extensive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vet-Book Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chicago, Ill.
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Scotch Shorthorns

Four young bulls recently imported, one Brawith Bud, a grandson of Bapton Diamond; two Kiblean Beauties and one a Marr Emma; also Canadian-bred bulls, and a grand lot of heifers.

H. J. Davis,

Woodstock, Ont.

Long-distance Bell phone. C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Glen Gow Shorthorns

Our present offering is 9 bulls from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by imp. Ben Loman and imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance phone.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ontario

Brooklin and Myrtle Sts.

Brownlee Shorthorns Three young bulls left yet, 14 to 16 months. Will sell at a bargain. Also a few heifers. Very reasonable. Good milking strains. C. P. R. station. **D. BROWN, AYR, ONT.**

Scotch Shorthorns We now offer four heifer calves, 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dam. Will be sold right. **C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Ont. Wyevale Sta.**

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorers, Test Syphons, Sitters, Distors, etc. Received only award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for illustrated catalogue. **Hausmann & Dunn Co., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.**

Brampton Jerseys!

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Can.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club will be held on Thursday, February 4th, 1909, at the Walker House, Toronto, at 10:30 a. m. Those attending should secure certificates from railway agent when purchasing ticket in order to return by reduced rate.

R. Reid, Secretary, Berlin, Ontario.

JERSEYS We have the get of Ethel's John, a 75 FOR SALE per cent. Mary Ann of St. Lambert bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Minette, Brampton Monarch (imported), Blue Blood, and Financial King. Write for what you want. **H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, Nova Scotia.**

HAD BACHACHE.

Was Unable To Do House-work For Two Years

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less "female trouble" than they think.

Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble."

Why, then, blame all your trouble to "female disease"?

Most of the so-called "female disorders" are no more or less than "kidney disorders," and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. C. Dupuis, Bellevue Village, N. B., writes: "I was unable to do my house-work for two years on account of backache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. His dam, Grace Payne 2nd, 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, is dam of world's champion 4-year-old butter cow. Sire Count Hengerveld De Kol, 70 A. R. O. daughters, including world's champion milk cow. For sale: 1 service bull; 10 bull calves, by 20-lb. butter cows. 75 head to select from.

W. D. BRECKON, Mgr., Bronte, Ont.

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS!

For sale: 13 bulls of serviceable age, sired by Tidy Abbe Kirk Mercedes Posch, whose 7 nearest dams have records within a fraction of 27 lbs. Out of show cows, with high official records. A high-class lot of young bulls. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont., Oxford County.

WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechthilde Posch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam lanthe Jewel Mechthilde, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent. fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality.

Shipping stations—Paris, G. T. R.; Ayr, C. P. R.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—For sale: 4 bull calves from one to ten months old; 2 heifer calves. All bred from choice dams. Also a pair of choice cows supposed to be in calf. R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry (G. T. R.) and Myrtle (C. P. R.) stations, Ontario Co.

Maple Glen HOLSTEINS For sale: Two bull calves born April 28th. One sired by Brightest Canar; dam of calf has 22½ lbs. butter record, over 4 per cent. fat. The other from 19.45-lb. 2-year-old A. R. O. test, sired by a bull with a 22¼-lb. tested dam, with 93 lbs. milk 1 day. Also a 4-year-old cow due in Oct., sire's g. dam sister of Carmen Sylvia. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Both male and female, including my present stock bull, Cornucopia Alban De Kol, in ported.

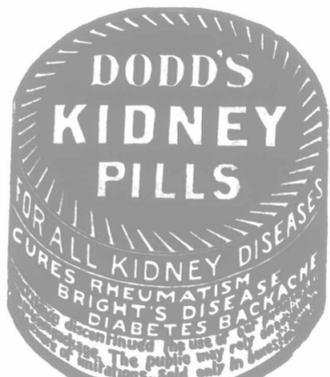
J. A. CASKEY, MADOC, ONT.

Hans came in from his ranch, two miles this side of Olney, this week—to buy a horse.

"I've got the very thing you want," said Ike Bergman; "it's a fine road horse, five years old, sound as a quail, \$175 cash down, and he goes ten miles without stopping."

Hans threw up his hands skyward.

"Not for me," he said; "not for me. I wouldn't gif you five cents for him. I live eight miles from Astoria, and I'd haf to walk back two miles."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

RAISING CLYDESDALES OR PIGS, WITH NO LAND TO CULTIVATE.

I have a fine, big stable, but have no land to cultivate.

1. Would it pay me to purchase two or three Clydesdale brood mares and raise colts for selling, having to buy all my feed?

2. Would it pay me to purchase two or three brood sows and raise young pigs for selling at age of one month or so? I would like to make a business of either for a side line. J. J. M.

Ans.—1. There are many factors that enter into this question. Brood mares are available for work during almost the entire year, and, in fact, are much better at work than idle. If you are in position to have them earning money at work that is not liable to be injurious, and if you can procure food in winter and pasture in summer for mare and foal at reasonable figures, you should be able to derive a profit. A great deal would depend on the quality of the stock and the success that attends your efforts in breeding.

2. There would be less risk in the purchase of brood sows. No consideration for money-making other than from the sale of offspring would be given. While a run on pasture or green feed would be desirable, it is not indispensable. At the age of six weeks or so, the young can be sold at prices seldom lower than \$1 each and sometimes going \$2 or higher. If you are fortunate with the sows, two litters of seven to ten should be produced, or an average of, say, fifteen pigs each year from a sow. If you had pure-breds of desirable quality, much more might be made by selling the young for breeding purposes. Even at the price for ordinary grade pigs, the returns easily should leave a profit after paying for feed and labor. Considerable use can be made of the slops and waste from the kitchen, but skim milk is very desirable. Much would depend on how well the stock were handled.

DRYING OFF JERSEY HEIFER.

We have a three-year-old Jersey cow which came in January 1st, 1908, and is still giving a nice mess of milk. She is due again February 7th next. We have been told that Jersey cows should not be dried before calving. Would you advise such a course, or would her milk be good? We will be thankful for any information, as we have had no experience with Jerseys. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—The statement that Jersey cows should not be dried before calving is of a piece with a great many other misleading impressions that are generalized on the strength of a limited personal experience. There are cows in all the prominent dairy breeds which milk so persistently that it is not always safe to attempt to dry them off, and there are, perhaps, a few more such among Jerseys than among other breeds, but the majority of Jersey cows are dried off in the usual way, six weeks or two months before calving. It is much better for both cow and calf that this should be done when it can be accomplished without danger of udder troubles. The cow's milk-making machinery needs a rest, and failing this she will be less able to milk liberally in the succeeding lactation period. The calf she is carrying needs all the nourishment she is able to spare it in the last few weeks, and also needs the supply of colostrum which nature ordinarily stores up in the dam's udder awaiting parturition. If the cow is milked right through, the first milk she yields her calf will be modified from the laxative albuminous article that nature intended. Moreover, the milk yielded for four or five weeks prior to calving is not suitable for ordinary household use. Endeavor always, therefore, to dry every cow off, even if it means withholding all but straw and coarse fodder for a time, but never attempt it after a cow has commenced to "spring bag," which will probably be about a month previous to calving.



Personal To Rheumatics

I want a letter from every man and woman in Canada afflicted with Rheumatism, Lumbago or Neuralgia, giving me their name and address, so I can send each one **Free a One Dollar Bottle** of my Rheumatic Remedy. I want to convince every Rheumatic sufferer at my expense that my Rheumatic Remedy does what thousands of so-called remedies have failed to accomplish—**ACTUALLY CURES RHEUMATISM**. I know it does. I am sure of it and I want every Rheumatic sufferer to know it and be sure of it before giving me a penny profit. You cannot **over** Rheumatism out through the feet or skin with plasters or cunning metal contrivances. You cannot **tease** it out with liniments, electricity or magnetism. You cannot **imagine** it out with mental science. **You Must Drive It Out.** It is in the blood and you must **drive it out** and **get it.** This is just what Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy does and does it. Rheumatism is Uric Acid and Uric Acid is Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy cannot live together in the same blood. **The Rheumatism has to go and it does go.** My Remedy cures the sharp, shooting pains, the dull, aching muscles, the hot, throbbing, swollen limbs, and cramped, stiffened, useless joints, and cures them **quickly.**

I CAN PROVE IT ALL TO YOU
If you will only let me do it. I will prove much in **One Week**, if you will only write and ask my Company to send you a dollar bottle **FREE** according to the following offer. I don't care what form of Rheumatism you have or how long you have had it. I don't care what other remedies you have used. If you have not used mine you don't know what a **real** Rheumatic Remedy will do. **Read our offer below and write to us immediately.**

A FULL-SIZED \$1.00 BOTTLE FREE!
We want you to try Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy, to learn for yourself that Rheumatism can be cured and we want no profit on the trial. A fair test is all we ask. If you find it is curing your Rheumatism or Neuralgia, order more to complete your cure and thus give us a profit. If it does not help you, that ends it. We do not send a small sample vial, containing only a thimbleful and of no practical value, but a **full-sized bottle**, selling regularly at drug-stores for **One Dollar Each**. This bottle is heavy and we must pay postage to carry it to your door. **You must send us 25 cents** to pay postage, mailing case and packing and this full-sized \$1.00 bottle will be promptly sent you free, everything prepaid and **Duty Free**. There will be **nothing to pay** on receipt or later. Don't wait until your **Heart-Valves** are injured by Rheumatic Poison, but send today and get a Dollar Bottle free. Only one bottle free to a family and only to those who send **25c** for charges. Address **KUHN REMEDY CO., DEPT. M. B. HOYNE & NORTH AVES., CHICAGO**

DON'T

Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from 14 months to 1 month old, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." FRED ABBOTT, Harrietsville, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Several choice bull and heifer calves; also one bull fit for service.

WALBURN RIVERS, Foiden's Corners Ont.

HOLSTEINS Choice bull calves from high-producing and Record of Merit dams. White Rocks and Bull Orpingtons. Winners of silver cup and sixteen regular and special prizes at Galt and Hespeler shows. David Rife & Sons, Hespeler, Ont.

Now

is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell **CHEAPER** now than we do next spring. Why not write to us **RIGHT AWAY** for a **BARGAIN** in bulls from R. O. M. dams? Or better yet, call and see us.

E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONTARIO.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Offers for sale 5 young bulls from Record of Merit cows, and sired by Count De Kol Pietertje. Also 2 bulls sired by Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, and a number of heifers bred to this bull. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO.

OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.

FAIRVIEW HERD HOLSTEINS

The greatest A. R. O. herd of in northern New York. Headed by Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest sire of the breed, having five daughters whose seven-day records average 29¼ pounds each, and over 4 3/4% fat. Assisted by Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Pontiac Korndyke, out of Pontiac Rag Apple 31.62 pounds butter in 7 days, and 126.56 pounds in 30 days, at 4 years old. Cows and heifers in calf to the above two bulls for sale, also young bulls sired by them out of large-record cows. Write, or come and inspect our herd. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott, Ont.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS!

Two cows due to calve inside of six weeks. Two cows giving milk, bred to Prince Posch Pietertje C. G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT. EVEGREEN STOCK FARM offers for sale choice young HOLSTEIN BULLS, from 10 to 12 months old, sired by sons of Mercena 3rd and Tidy Abbe Kirk, each of which made over 27 lbs. of butter per week, and 80 lbs. milk per day. Also choice young females. Write for prices. F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime. Arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!

Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-year-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of neifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.

Holsteins & Yorkshires

R. Honey, Brickley, Ont. All surplus stock of Holsteins sold, except this crop of calves. Ready to book orders for them. Best bacon type Yorkshires, one to six months, both sexes, at moderate prices.

Only Bull Calves FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIRES,

Of the best performing strains. GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO.

Riverside Holsteins

For sale: Seven young bulls from two to nine months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Sir Pietertje Posch De Paver who sired a record dam average in official test 30.27 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk in 1 day. J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

125 head to select from. 35 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls Bonheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Priced right. P. D. HEN, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.

GOSSIP.

THE PETTIT-WATT SALE.

From a popular breeding standpoint and the high-class excellence of the animals to be offered, the Pettit-Watt sale, at the Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Wednesday, February 3rd, will probably equal, if not excel, anything of the kind heretofore held in Canada. The consignment from the herd of W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, consists of 8 bulls and 12 females. Prominent among the former is the 1907 Toronto grand champion, Prime Favorite (imp.) =45214=, a roan 6-year-old, Princess Royal bred son of that great sire, Bapton Favorite. He is still remarkably smooth and soggy, and positively right in every particular. This is the first time a bull of his calibre has been offered by auction in Canada. Other bulls in this consignment are His Grace (imp.) =69740=, a roan yearling, and Lord Fyvie (imp.) =69741=, a red yearling. This pair are of the type very much looked for, low down, thick-fleshed and soggy. Others are Silver Prince =70352=, a Lady Dorothy, white, a yearling, got by the Toronto champion, and himself winner of first as a junior yearling at Toronto, 1908. The others are all yearlings, and are all, but one, sired by the Roan Lady bred bull, Imp. Scottish Pride, and nearly all out of imported dams. On blood lines, one is a Waterloo Princess, one a Roan Lady, one a Snowdrop, one a Matilda—an exceptionally choice lot of young bulls of the low-down, thick type. The females belong to the Roan Lady, Rosetta, Averno, Waterloo Princess, Priarose, Ury, Dido, Claret, Countess of Balmoral, Clementina and Miss Ramsden tribes. In age there are one yearling, six two-year-olds, one four-year-old, two five-year-olds, one six-year-old and one seven-year-old; two are imported. All two years of age or over are either in calf or have calves at foot. The quality of the offering is exceedingly high, among them being Dido 21st, a roan two-year-old, that was first and junior champion at Syracuse in 1907, also fifth at Toronto in 1908; Pride 6th, a red yearling, that was in the third-prize junior herd at Toronto, 1908; Averno 13th, a red two-year-old, that was fifth at Toronto as a calf and third at Toronto, 1908; Rosetta 16th, a white two-year-old, that was one of the first-prize pair at Toronto, 1907, the progeny of one cow. Several others of this consignment are of show-ring form, and in fine flesh.

The consignment from the noted Watt herd, at Salem, Ont., are seven bulls and 21 females. There is probably no other herd in Canada that for over a quarter of a century has made and maintained a reputation of superior excellence equal to this herd, and this is the first time representatives of the herd were offered by auction, and when it is remembered that the offering is made up of the choicest young things in the herd, a lot of more than ordinary merit may be expected to be on hand for the sale. Inspection will show this to be the case. The seven bulls to be sold are all got by the great stock bull, Imp. Jilt's Victor =45187=, a bull that has to his credit as winnings, second at the Canadian National, Toronto, 1907, being only beaten by the grand champion; first and grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition, 1907; second at Calgary and the Dominion Exhibition, 1908, in a class of eight, and after travelling over 5,000 miles, he was placed third at Toronto, a record that speaks of superior excellence. Among the young bulls, which range from 9 to 15 months of age, are: Jilt's Stamford; dam Julia Stamford, by the Toronto junior champion, Royal Wonder; he was this year second at Calgary and first at Brandon; a high-class herd-header. Belona Victor, a C. Bellona, out of Gem of Balmoral 2nd, a grand champion at Toronto; he was second at Calgary, third at Brandon and Toronto, 1908. Others are one English Lady, one Emaline, one Stamford. Here are a rare nice lot of young bulls. The females are in age, 11 yearlings, 5 two-year-olds, 1 four-year-old, and one six-year-old. On blood lines they are C. Lovelys, Standfords, English Ladys, Matchlesses, Madges, Clarets, Mildreds, C. Secrets, Bess, Fanny Bs, and Lady Edens, among which are such high-class show sires as Secret Rose, a roan yearling, who was first as a junior yearling at

(Continued on next page.)



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are in such demand that I have decided to make another importation. I intend attending the great dispersion sale of the world-renowned Barcheskic Herd, belonging to Mr. And. Mitchell, Kirkcubright, Scot., where some 300 of the choicest Ayrshires ever offered will be sold. Orders entrusted to me will be carefully attended to. Breeders, take advantage of this great sale, and replenish with a few good ones. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance phone in house.

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I am offering 0 choice shearing Shropshire ewes of my own breeding, from imp. Minton and Buttar dams, and bred to a first-class imp. ram; also 20 extra good Cotswold ewes of first-class breeding. They must be sold to make room. **JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.** Claremont Stn., C.P.R.

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We have 50 yearling ewes, all bred to our imported ram, champion at Toronto Exhibition, 1908, which we will sell at especially reduced prices for the next thirty days, in lots to suit purchaser. Also a few yearling rams and ram lambs by imported sires. Terms reasonable. **HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.** Arkell, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

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For sale at very moderate prices. They were sired by a champion ram. And are being bred to another champion. Are of first-class type and quality. Write for circular and prices. **J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO.**

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Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes, pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. and Stn.

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A choice lot of boars fit for service. A few sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs of both sexes and all ages. We have one type, and that the most approved. We sell on the purchaser's approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P.O., Ont. Shedden Sta.

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At the late Guelph Winter Show we won decidedly the best of it in the bacon classes. Our Yorkshires are noted for superior excellence. Both sexes and all ages for sale.

At the late Guelph Winter Show we won decidedly the best of it in the bacon classes. Both sexes and all ages for sale.

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Won the leading honors at Toronto this fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.

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I have a splendid lot of **TAMWORTH SOWS** well forward in pig, and well worth looking after; also grand selection of boars, 3 months to 10 months old, several prizewinners, and a 1 out of dams that have been prizewinners all over this part of Ontario. I have also a few choice Shorthorn heifers well forward in calf to my Cargill-bred bull, and others ready to breed. All will be sold well worth the money.

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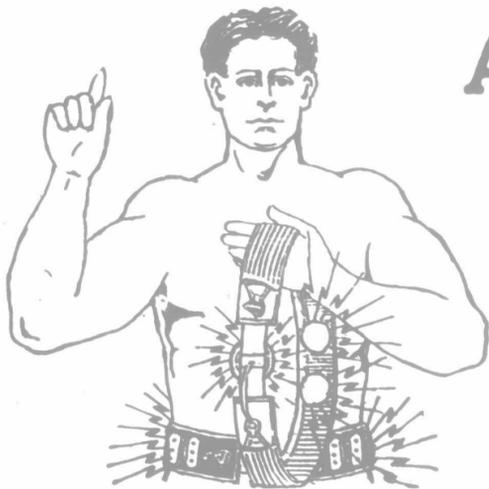
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If you are a man whose youthful vitality has been wasted by indiscretions, excesses or overwork, I want to assure you that there is a positive remedy for your trouble. If your condition is that of exhaustion or feebleness, the very element which you have wasted, viz., human electricity, can be put back into your body. When you get it back your weakness will disappear, and you will become strong in nerve, brain, muscle, and every organ, and filled with joy that you are once more a perfect specimen of manhood. DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT will fill your system with the power you have lost. It does this in a gentle, glowing, soothing way while you sleep. You get up in the morning refreshed, all aches and pains disappear, and you feel strong enough to attempt and accomplish what any other man can or may. It makes you feel like a new man, because it restores and develops the vigor originally given to men by nature.

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am the man."

Dear Sir,—Your Belt is all you recommend it to be. It has completely cured me of my trouble, and I feel like a new man. Your Belt is the best remedy on the market for all pains in the back, and I would not be without it. Wishing you every success, I remain,

FRANK VINALL, Hespeler, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am feeling fine; thanks to your Belt. I never felt better in my life, and will have great pleasure in recommending your Belt to any one who should wish to know how good it is.

JOSEPH RUDDY,

501 St. James Street, London, Ont.

Dear Sir,—When I began wearing your Belt I had been suffering from articular rheumatism for fifteen years, and was so badly affected that I had to use a cane to get around. I am pleased to say that your Belt has completely cured me without a drop of medicine of any kind, and I have recovered the use of my limbs, and can walk and run as well as ever I could in my life. I will be only too pleased to give any one the particulars of my case, which are well known in my part of the country, where I have been in a public position since boyhood, and am well known.

JAS. W. AINSLIE,

Drumbo, Ont.

The reason so many men neglect to use my Belt is that they fear it will fail, like other things they have tried. Now, the security that I offer to the doubtful man is that he need not pay for my Belt until it does for him what I say it will do, if he will in turn give me reasonable security that he will pay me when cured. Put aside these testimonials. Don't make any difference whether you know that Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cured them or not. Give me reasonable security. I will arrange the Belt and send it to you, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

Give me a man who is thin, puny and un nourished in appearance, and I will pour this electric Life into his body every night for three months, with proper exercise to draw it into his muscles and tissues, and I will add twenty-five pounds to his weight, remove every evidence of his weakness, and restore his strength. Look at the men who have worn my Belt, and you will see men of force, men of power and confidence, men who respect themselves and are respected by their fellow men.

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GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 105.)

Brandon and Calgary, 1908 (the dam of this heifer sold for \$1,800, and her sire is a brother to the American 1907 champion, Whitehall Marshall); Matchless 45th, a red yearling, was third at Toronto as a junior yearling in 1908; Jilt's Lady, a red yearling, was second at Calgary and Brandon and Toronto as a junior heifer calf, 1908; Orford Queen, a roan, 15 months old, was third at Calgary and Brandon as a senior heifer calf, 1908. Others put up on show lines that have never been out for honors are Olga's Fair Stamford, a roan yearling daughter of the champion cow, Olga's Stamford; Maud's Lady, a roan yearling, out of the champion cow, Tiny Maud; Mildred 30th, a daughter of the champion and sire of champions, Mildred's Royal, and granddaughter of the \$1,200 bull, Scottish Beau (imp.); Abbotsburn Girl, a granddaughter of the great sire, Imp. Royal Sailor, and great-granddaughter of the World's Fair champion, Young Abbotsburn, etc. The whole offering will be brought forward in prime condition, and every one of breeding age guaranteed right. All animals sold to go across the line will be recorded in the American Herdbook.

NEWLY-IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.

Mr. H. J. Davis, the well-known importer and breeder of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, of Woodstock, Ont., has lately landed at his farm from quarantine four exceptionally nice young bulls, of a type, quality and breeding calculated to further enhance his reputation as an importer of the right good kind. They are: Count Beauty, a red-roan, 11 months old, of the favorite Kiblean Beauty tribe, and sired by Joachim; dam by Lovat's Chief. He is an exceptionally straight young bull, and gives promise of developing into a right good one. Beauty Chief is 10 months old, by the same sire; dam a Kiblean Beauty, by Red Rover. This youngster looks like a coming show bull, and should he get into good hands will be heard from. Diabolo is a red yearling Brawith Bud, by the Blythstone bull, Diamond King. This is one of Mr. Gordon's breeding, and is something extra, even, thick, mellow, and with splendid lines. Best Boy is a roan, 11 months old, of the favorite Bessie strain, and sired by the Duchess of Gloster bred bull, Duke of Gordon. Here is certainly one of the best young bulls imported of late years, and should soon be picked up, as no fancy prices are asked for any of them. In home-bred bulls there are only two left—one 11 months old, a Mina, the other a yearling, of the noted Village tribe, and sired by the stock bull, Westward Ho (imp.), the Missie-bred son of Merry Morning. Westward Ho is proving a sire of more than ordinary merit, his get showing a remarkable uniformity of type. Many of the breeding females are imported, representing the C. Butterfly, Collynie Rosebud, Rosetta, Duchess, Red Lady, Broadhooks, Jilt and Marr Beauty families. In young females there are fifteen one- and two-year-old heifers, the get of the stock bull, Protector (imp.), Bapton Chancellor (imp.), Queen's Councillor (imp.), Deeside Chief (imp.), and Nonpareil Chief (imp.). Many of them are also out of imported dams, the whole making a choice collection of richly-bred heifers. Mr. Davis is also still strong in Yorkshire swine. Nearly all his breeding stock is imported, personally selected, with the double object of ideal type and easy feeding. On hand are both sexes, of almost any age. The farm is connected with long-distance Bell 'phone, thus enabling customers from a distance to get in touch with Mr. Davis in a few minutes at any time.

SATISFIED WITH REMEDY.—Writing to W. F. Young, P.D.F., J. N. Young, Victor, N.Y., says, under date of September 1st, 1908: "I procured the Absorbine, and after using it as directed for a period of five days, my horse was entirely cured of lameness. Have used it two or three times a day since, using clear stuff and bandage, but not the wash. At any price am satisfied with your remedy, and thankful to see him go without the limp." Absorbine is mild in its action and positive in its results; it does not blister or remove the hair! An advertisement of Absorbine appears on another page.

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The William Weld Company, Limited, London, Ontario.

FREE Lightning Insurance Policy With Every Roof Covered With SAFE LOCK SHINGLES

EVERY Canadian farmer who expects to build or re-roof his house or barn should write us to-day for details of our Free Lightning Insurance Policy in connection with Safe Lock Metal Shingles.

We give it to you without any conditions whatsoever, except that you roof with Safe Lock Shingles.

Such an offer is unprecedented, but we can afford to make it because we know absolutely that Safe Lock Shingles will insure safety from lightning.

It is absolutely free. You do not have to pay one cent for this protection, either directly or indirectly.

Insurance records show that nearly one-half the fire losses on barns in Canada result from lightning. This loss, running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, can be entirely prevented if Safe Lock Shingles are used.

We know this, and we back up our statement with a Free Insurance Policy payable under its terms in cash.

Safe Lock Shingles are sold at the same price as shingles known to be inferior in quality of steel, galvanizing and construction.

We have been manufacturing Safe Lock Shingles for over ten years, and roofs laid when we started in business are still "as good as new," to quote from hundreds of letters we have on file in our office from our pleased and satisfied customers.

In all this time these roofs have not cost one cent for repairs of any sort.

In all these years no building covered with Safe Lock Roofing has ever been destroyed by lightning.

Do you know that Safe Lock Shingles fully meet the rigid requirements of the British Government for Admiralty and other public service. Think what that means. Let us illustrate.

Every farmer knows from experience that ordinary galvanized fencing seldom lasts longer than two or three years without showing signs of rust. On the other hand, galvanized wire for Government use gives years and years of service, owing to the splendid galvanizing insisted upon.

Safe Lock Shingles are galvanized the same as Government wire, and therefore may be depended upon to give long service. We really do not know how long they will last. Safe

Lock Shingles in use for more than ten years show no signs of wear.

To-day we are using better material in their construction than ever, the steel is of higher grade, and the galvanizing is heavier. We have also made several improvements in manufacturing. For instance, every shingle is cut accurately to size before it is galvanized, thus protecting the edges of the shingles instead of leaving them raw and exposed to the decaying action of moisture.

We want you to remember the

thus causing a leaky roof.

Safe Lock Shingles cannot be blown off, nor can they be pulled apart by warping of the sheeting, or any other cause.

Study the small illustrations on this page, and you will be convinced of the truth of this statement.

FIG. 1

In Fig. 1 the solid black line shows the top lock, the shaded line the bottom lock. Notice that a

contraction due to heat and cold. They cannot unlock.

Illustrations 3, 4 and 5 show the construction of other metal shingles.

FIG. 3

No. 3 is the old-fashioned cleat shingle now almost entirely driven from the market by the Safe Lock. These do not always shed water, and it is almost impossible to keep them from leaking after they have been on for a season or two.

FIG. 4

Note in No. 4 that the nail is only about half way driven into the sheeting, leaving a large surface exposed to the weather. This makes a very insecure fastening for a roof, and this is still further weakened by the springiness of the steel, which has a tendency to pull out the nails, causing a loose, leaky, rattling roof.

FIG. 5

No. 5 is a side slip pattern, similar to many now on the market. The one shingle slips into the other, but does not lock. Shingles constructed in this way pull apart easily and must not be confused with the positive lock in our Safe Lock Shingles, as shown in Fig. 2.

Safe Lock Shingles are absolutely uniform. We have spent time and money to perfect their construction, which is fully protected by patent. They are now easier than ever to lay, and a Safe Lock roof cannot leak, if the shingles are laid in accordance with our printed instructions.

SAFE LOCK SHINGLES are the only shingles that—

1. Give you a positive guaranty against Lightning, backed up by a policy signed and guaranteed by the manufacturers.
2. Meet fully the rigid requirements of the British Government for Public work.
3. Lock on four sides, and cannot be pulled apart.
4. Have three (3) thicknesses of metal along upper edge at point of greatest strain.
5. Completely protect nails from weather.
6. Have edges galvanized after being cut to exact size.

name Safe Lock. No other shingle has that name.

No other shingle is a Safe Lock Shingle.

Safe Lock Shingles lock positively on all four sides. Other shingles grip only on two sides. This is not enough for a permanent, durable roof. We know of many instances of buildings covered with these shingles being entirely unroofed in a stiff breeze. Another objection is that these shingles are apt to spread apart owing to the warping of the sheeting to which they are nailed,

double fold forms the top lock instead of a single fold, thus giving twice the strength at the point where the greatest strain comes.

With Safe Lock Shingles the nails are driven full length into the sheeting, and are protected by the peculiar lock construction from any possibility of water backing up and starting rust.

FIG. 2

Fig. 2 shows the side locks. Note the deep firm grip which allows ample room for expansion and

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