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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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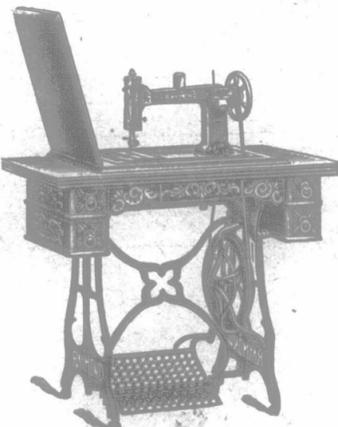
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**T**HE first consideration, of course, is security, and the second, profitable investment. You might get into communication with the Stock Exchange and invest in some Wall Street experience—stocks usually go up until the “lambs” are all gathered within the fold. Like wheat, corn or pork, they are just as liable to go down when you buy as they are to go up when you are short. Investments in manufacturing industries are frequently good, but always precarious. Strikes, combines and trusts may put you out of business in a twinkling. Another favorite jumping-off place for investment is to be found in mines of various kinds, oil or gas wells, etc. These are really the safest so far mentioned, for the reason that you do not as a rule lose any more money than you put in them. One absolutely safe investment is Government bonds, but the profits are very small. Another absolutely safe investment is Alberta Farm Lands. Just as safe as the Government Bonds, but with a much larger profit attached. It is said, and quite correctly, that there are millions of acres of land in the West. The same can be said of Ontario. It is equally true that a great deal of it is not first-class farm land. The point, however, is, do you own any of it? Many of us familiar with the West have in a few short years seen land go up in price from \$2 to \$35 per acre in many of the older and more thickly populated districts. Similar conditions will apply to other good districts now being opened up by the enterprising railways of the West. Sunny Alberta, the Garden of Canada, “lying within the shadow of the Rockies and swept by a soft, south-west wind,” is a “comer,” and the future home of millions. It contains the largest wheat areas in the West. Thousands of people are going into Alberta; probably ninety per cent. are citizens of the United States, shrewd business men, quick to discern a good thing, who are rapidly buying up Alberta lands. Our lands are purchased in large blocks in the best localities, selected by men of undoubted experience in the West. We are satisfied to divide the profit with you. Have you any ambition to own a piece of Mother Earth? If so, get it soon, and let it grow up for a few years with your little boy or girl. It will be interesting and profitable to watch them both.

We have sold thousands of acres of Alberta farm lands during these last few months. Yes! even to residents of Toronto alone we have sold thousands of acres. Are you interested? Are our own Canadian people satisfied to let the procession go by? Would you care to read testimonials from residents of the district? Do you wish to inform yourself of conditions in the West? Would it be interesting to discuss climate, markets, railways, soil, coal, timber, lakes, rivers, etc.? It will not cost you anything, and you are not obliged to buy lands. Send for maps and reports.

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E. W. DAY, General Manager.

32 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866

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No. 645

### EDITORIAL.

#### The Man for Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

The advent of a new Government in the Province of Ontario imposes many and important duties upon the incoming Premier. First among these is the selection of a Cabinet composed of men who are to be heads of the different departments of the Administration, and who form what is designated the Executive Council. As at present constituted, there is, first of all, the Premier, who is also Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Secretary of State, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Agriculture, and Registrar, and two "without portfolios." Except the last named, which are honorary figureheads, these ministers or members of the Government, have all functions to discharge, requiring men of character, knowledge, judgment and executive skill, and the "Farmer's Advocate" has no hesitation in saying that in many respects the most difficult position of all to fill will be that of Minister of Agriculture. Ontario is essentially an agricultural Province, the older portion of it without a peer on the continent, and in New Ontario we have a virgin agricultural empire to be settled and developed. Nor will it do to assume that the advanced condition of agriculture in old Ontario will enable us to rest on our oars. The reverse is true. The older a soil becomes, the more difficult it is to maintain productivity. Market competition grows steadily more keen. Many branches of farming must now be taken up as specialties, requiring greater knowledge and skill. The capabilities of the Province are remarkably varied, ranging all the way from the finest of fruits to the hardest of live stock. Pure-bred live-stock breeding and live-stock husbandry, including dairying, must continue in the forefront of Ontario industries. Associations for the promotion of live-stock interests, fruit culture, dairying, poultry-rearing, agriculture, agricultural exhibitions, and so on, must all be looked after, the policy of Farmers' Institutes is to be guided, agricultural education in the rural and high schools needs more attention, while the Agricultural College with its army of students, the new Macdonald Institute for domestic science and nature study—all these and other agencies indicate in a general way the wide range of knowledge and capability which anyone assuming to fill the position of Minister of Agriculture must possess. He should be a practical farmer and stockman of thorough general and scientific knowledge, and with a wide range of general information. It is not enough that he be surrounded with capable lieutenants. He must know himself the why and wherefore of what is being proposed or being done, and be competent to initiate and control, and if need be, to check the possibilities of subordinates running into vagaries. There never was a time when the agricultural and educational affairs of the Province needed more careful direction than to-day. The Department of Agriculture has been wisely guided in the past. Men of all classes and associations recognize that, in the main, the retiring Minister, Hon. Mr. Dryden, has been an ideal administrator, combining in a singularly high degree all the essential and yet imperative qualifications we have briefly outlined for the occupant of that position. We trust that the new Premier, Mr. Whitney, will be enabled to lay his hand upon a man among his following duly qualified for this all-important trust, and who will command the practical confidence of the farmers and stockmen of the Province. Mr.

Whitney is cognizant of the fact that no ill-advised step in Cabinet-building could be more serious than at this very point, and the commanding following which the Province has placed at his back will enable him to find, either among the present members-elect, or, if need be, elsewhere, one who ranks up to the reasonable standard which we have laid down.

#### Stock Judging.

One of the hopeful signs of an increasing interest in improved live stock on the part of the young farmers of this country at the present time is the very large attendance at the short judging courses at the agricultural colleges, leading exhibitions, and elsewhere. One of the reasons why more farmers do not take a pride in their stock, and study to improve its character, is that they have not confidence in their judgment of type and quality, and of the distinguishing characteristics of breeds, and hence are timid about making a start in buying breeding stock of the pure breeds lest they make a mistake and experience a financial loss or the humiliation of exposing their ignorance of the class of stock they take up. One who is a tolerably close observer, who gives his attention to any class of stock for which he has a special fancy or liking, and associates with men who from experience have become good judges, will unconsciously become a fair judge of that particular class of stock, while having but hazy ideas of the points of excellence in other classes. There are, for instance, many who are fairly good judges of horses, having a fancy for and giving their attention to that line of live stock, who cannot trust their own judgment of cattle, sheep or swine; while, again, some have given special attention to beef or dairy cattle, and have paid little attention to horses, and would not undertake to judge that class of stock at a fair, because of lack of expert knowledge of the approved types and their points of comparative excellence. The judging course affords an excellent opportunity for young men and older men to gain information regarding all the classes of stock from men who have had the advantage of experience in their breeding and handling, and with representative animals of the different classes placed in order of merit before them as object lessons, with explanations and reasons given, the teaching is not merely theoretical and abstract, considered and thought of apart from the object, but practical and concrete, the animal, with all its peculiar attributes and characteristics being directly in sight. But while all this is distinctly helpful in fixing in the mind the various points in animal conformation and quality, it will, in most cases, fail to constitute a man a safe judge, unless he have, to a considerable extent, a natural love for animals, and the education that comes from successful practical experience in breeding and caring for them. Some men with long and varied experience in these lines fail to become good judges or successful breeders, though, by being good salesmen, they make the business fairly profitable; while others, with the natural intuitions of a judge, and an eye for symmetry of proportions, together with close observation and limited experience, become good judges, but, owing to lack of the gifts of a salesman, make but a partial success of their business from a financial standpoint. These considerations, however, need not discourage anyone who has a liking for good stock from striving to qualify himself to successfully breed and handle them. Persistence in the study of breed characteristics, close observation in making comparisons, watching the work of experienced judges, and enquiring of such men when in doubt, will, in most cases, constitute a rea-

sonably safe judge, while care in the selection of sires is the secret of success in breeding for improvement.

One thing that needs to be emphasized in connection with judging courses is that measures should be taken to secure for the purpose first-rate animals of the various classes, in order that the class may learn to recognize the best type and get it firmly fixed in their mind. To this end, the Agricultural College farms should be furnished with first-class stock of the principal breeds, or if this be found impracticable, the loan of specimens of the best types should, if possible, be secured from leading breeders, the funds necessary for the purpose being provided by the Government.

#### Learn When Young.

"Farmer's Advocate" representatives have attended all the leading winter fairs and conventions of associations allied to the farming industry, and have noted the very general absence of young men at these educative gatherings. Men we have seen there far past middle age, and men who were already past the age when the mind most easily grasps and retains fresh ideas, but of young men and grown-up boys of an age when, more than at any other time, increased knowledge means increased earning power and increased worth to the country, there has been a sad lack. This condition of affairs would be even more unfortunate were it not for the fact that we have been able to give to all who are at all anxious to acquire advanced thought on questions of direct bearing upon farming which was promulgated at these conventions through our concise and carefully prepared reports, a digest of the best and latest ideas on agricultural theory and practice. We commend these reports, commencing with that of the fruit-growers' convention, which appeared in our November 24th issue, to the perusal of everyone whose home is in the country, or who in any way has to do with the growing of fruit, the caring of stock, the growing of crops, the feeding and milking of cows, the making of cheese and butter, or who in any way is associated with any of these industries. It matters not whether one is engaged in these branches from necessity or choice, the acquiring of knowledge that will give him greater ability to perform work, and that will thus add to the productive power of the great army of workers in agricultural pursuits, is not only a privilege, but a duty, of those concerned. The older men who attend conventions, and other means of acquiring knowledge relating to their profession, are frequently heard to say that if they had only known years ago what they are learning now, how much better off they would have been, mentally, socially, financially and otherwise, and is it not a fact that the best time to acquire advanced ideas that will enable us to make the greatest success of life's work is when these ideas are fresh and when teachers are first imparting them and investigating their truth? We might illustrate this point. Prof. McKay laid before the dairymen's convention, recently held in Stratford, a method of making butter whereby a given percentage of moisture could be incorporated, and those who heard him or who read of his method in our published report, have knowledge that will enable them, if they are buttermakers, to give an increased value to every pound of butter-fat they receive at their creameries. Here is an idea that will not be utilized by all buttermakers immediately, but will be fresh news to some years from now. Then, how much will they have lost in the meantime through not knowing how to incorporate moisture in butter, and thus sell it for

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (32 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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as much as is got for butter-fat. This is but one illustration. There are many others that might be given. The conventions usually bring out several new ideas or eradicate some erroneous beliefs, hence it is necessary, if one is to be a success, or even keep pace with those in his profession, to provide himself at once, and, if possible, when young, with all the knowledge available upon his particular work. Young men who neglect to do this will not only be less useful, but will in time be forced by competition to modernize their views or be driven into some other less skillful occupation, and everyone knows that changes for such reasons are not profitable, but promotions, through the recommendation of honest work well done, are always accepted gladly.

### Good for Schoolboys.

My little boy received his watch yesterday, and he is delighted with it. We have two little boys, and they have each received a watch this fall by working on Saturday, while out of school. I am sure if more little boys had any idea the watches were so good they would make an extra effort to get some of their neighbors to subscribe for your valuable paper, as I would not like to be without it for double the cost.

Huron Co.

JAMES HAYDEN.

### A Wonderful Knife.

The premium knife which you kindly sent me came safely to hand, and I am very much pleased with it. It is an excellent farmer's knife, first-class in every respect. Please accept my thanks. We like the "Farmer's Advocate" very much, and am glad to have it come every week.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Ontario Co., January 24th, 1905.

### Agricultural Society House-cleaning.

Persons responsible for the conduct of agricultural societies, in the Province of Ontario particularly, have had ample testimony, through the "Farmer's Advocate" and otherwise, during the past few years, that there exists a distinct revulsion of feeling against the degenerate tendencies that have crept into a very large number of our annual exhibitions. Following in the wake of the Chicago World's Fair a few years ago, and other big shows, the so-called "attraction" features and concessions to the gambling and side-show fraternity have been gradually crowding into the background the primary educational objects of the exhibition. The general effect has been bad, and the better sense of the public has revolted. If agricultural societies are wise they will heed the warning, and inaugurate a new policy. Now is the time to begin preparations for the exhibitions of the next season. A periodical house-cleaning is always a wholesome process. The directors themselves should take the initiative. They should not delay till outside influences are brought to bear upon them. Otherwise, they may encounter a proposition to deprive them of their prerogatives and to centralize at the Provincial capital the management of agricultural societies, which, in our judgment, would be a grave mistake, because its inevitable tendency would be to weaken local self-reliance, enterprise and effort, and to develop a spirit of spoon-fed dependence upon the Government. The agricultural societies have been dealt with liberally in the past, and they have admittedly done good work in improving the live stock of this country. The support they have received should be continued, and the officers and directors should demonstrate their title to the trust imposed upon them by the efficiency of their administration, co-operating with all reasonable and helpful suggestions that come to them from the Agricultural Department and other sources.

### An Equitable Immigration Policy Wanted.

In a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," Senator James McMullen drew attention to a subject which should not be lost sight of now that the Canadian Parliament is in session. The Senator took the ground, and we think justifiably so, that the immigration policy of the Dominion Government should not be so exclusively devoted to filling the West, to the neglect of the need for farm help in Ontario and other Eastern Provinces. For ten years or more past, the Dominion policy, as evidenced by the literature distributed in foreign countries, and the efforts of the immigration agents, has been directed to settling Manitoba and the Northwest. Now, there is good reason to commend every reasonable effort to people these fertile lands, but there are ample areas and splendid opportunities all through Eastern Canada for settlement, and agriculture in these portions of Canada is now suffering from want of farmers and farm help more than from any other one cause. Its fertile and productive lands are not properly tilled, partly because of lack of immigration and partly because its own agricultural population has been drained westward. The people of Canada, irrespective of locality, contribute toward the construction of transcontinental railways and the cost of the immigration policy. We submit, therefore, that all Provinces should receive proportionate representation in the efforts made to people the country, and members of Parliament should insist that this be done. Some labor organizations have very unwisely opposed increased population in Canada through their representatives in Great Britain. There was a time when the Ontario Government maintained an immigration agency in Great Britain, and unless there be some reasonable modification of the policy of the Dominion in attracting emigrants, so that all portions of the country would receive their share, the Eastern Provinces will be compelled to renew efforts on their own behalf. Manifestly, this would be unfair to the taxpayer of these Provinces, and efforts should first be made to ensure a more equitable distribution of effort.

### HORSES.

It is known that of the 2,400 stallions standing in Ireland only about thirty per cent. are pure-bred.

\* \* \*

The old-fashioned racing cutter is never used on ice any more, the bike sulky being considered three or four seconds faster, as the rubber tires do not slip and slide going around the turns of a half-mile track. It is pretty cold though, riding in a bike sulky.

\* \* \*

Because the brood mare is content to stand in the stable is no reason she should be allowed to do so. Keep her outside several hours each day. There must be plenty of outdoor exercise and good feeding to produce a rugged foal.

\* \* \*

It is just as well to remember that there is a better market for the produce of big strong road or carriage stallions, even though they never won a race, than for that of the wind-splitters that are attracting crowds at the ice races these days.

\* \* \*

It has truthfully been said that the race-track does not improve the breed which performs there, or that there is not a horse in the country that is better for any purpose but short speed spurts because of race-tracks. There is ample need for the encouragement of the breeding of the heavy harness, heavy hunter types of horses.

### The Irish Draft Horse.

The first authentic reference to the Irish draft horse must date from the close of the eighteenth century. At that time, a very great increase in the area of land under tillage took place, and this created a demand for a bigger, stronger, and more docile horse than was required when the land was chiefly devoted to the rearing of flocks and herds. Though there are historical references to the importation of draft horses from England to meet this demand, there are reasons for believing that these horses failed to serve the purpose for which they were intended. The prejudicial influence of the cross of the heavy English draft on the Irish horse seems to have been recognized even at this early period. The cross was found unsuitable, and the effort to effect a change in this way was abandoned. The people were, therefore, compelled to rely on the selection of the heavier of their native horses for the production of animals of a type suited for farm work. The animal produced in this manner must have been a farm horse of good quality, for he filled that position when Ireland was largely engaged in tillage. He was also a harness horse of sufficient merit to suit the requirements of a farming population, and though too coarse for hunting, he had a natural liking for the game, as shown by his high spirit and the readiness with which he took to jumping. The most valuable and prominent characteristic of the Irish draft horse was his suitability for mating with the Thoroughbred. To this cross we owe the Irish hunter, which has established for Ireland a world-wide reputation.

During the past fifty years, Irish draft horses have steadily decreased in number and quality; at the present moment they have almost disappeared. The increase of tillage at the close of the eighteenth century was mainly responsible for their evolution. Its regrettably large decrease, especially during the last twenty-five years, is mainly responsible for their present scarcity. The decrease in the area under tillage began on the large farms of the country, and by degrees the draft horses passed almost exclusively into the hands of the smaller farmers. The agricultural depression which set in about 1879, and which has continued up to the present time, so crippled these small farmers that they were compelled to part with their good colts and fillies, to meet the urgent calls made on them. Consequently, after a drain of twenty-five years, we have left only some very old and degenerate specimens of a very valuable breed. This must be regarded as a national loss. The great demand for Irish hunters, and their increasing value, as years passed by, resulted in their widespread and general production. Given the Irish draft mare to mate with the Thoroughbred horse, hunter-breeding was simplicity itself, but when breeders were compelled to couple the Thoroughbred sires with mares possessed of two or more crosses of Thoroughbred blood the result was by no means so certain. The hunter being a cross-bred animal, it is obvious that the maintenance of a definite type depended largely on the balancing of the two factors which produced him. But breeders were compelled, owing to the disappearance of the old draft type, to rely more and more on Thoroughbred blood. It is true that the best and most valuable hunter is the Thoroughbred hunter, but the production of animals of this class is so very uncertain that it can never be recommended for general adoption.

**Horse Courage.**

JUDICIOUS AND KINDLY EDUCATION WILL INCREASE IT.

On account of the prevalence of electric cars, automobiles, traction engines, steam road-rollers, and other objects calculated to alarm horses while on the city streets or country roads, it is becoming more and more requisite—in fact, necessary—in order that there may be a reasonable degree of safety in driving, that our horses should have "courage."

The question that confronts us is, "How can we engender courage in our horses?" Is courage an inherited trait, or the result of environment and education? I think it is influenced by both, but especially by the latter. The alarm or fear shown by horses the first few times they behold an object unfamiliar to them cannot be said to be due to a want of courage. We all remember a few years ago, when the bicycle first came into general use, that mostly all horses became excited at the sight of a man or woman moving along at speed without "visible means of support." Many horses were quite unsafe, and unless the rider dismounted from his wheel, and either stood or walked along, there was every probability of an accident. Horsemen used to grumble and swear at these machines, and claim that they had no right on the roads or streets. Wheels became very plentiful, and many of the said horsemen were soon seen riding them, either as a convenience or pastime. In fact, they became so common that a horse had not time to take notice of them, he met so many, and now, even though they are comparatively seldom seen, it is exceedingly rare for a horse to take any notice of them. Have we any reason to claim that our horses of to-day have greater hereditary courage than those of eight or ten years ago? I think not. What, then, has brought the change? We must, I think, attribute it to environment, or the familiarity that "breeds contempt." Bicycles are seen by most colts during colthood, and by all during their first lessons in harness on the streets or roads, and they, from the first, treat them with indifference. It may reasonably be claimed that heredity has some action in the matter. There is no doubt that colts are influenced by the habits of their ancestors, probably more particularly by those of their dams during pregnancy. Hence, if the sire is accustomed to certain sights without experiencing any particular emotion, and the dam the same, and especially if so during pregnancy, it is reasonable to suppose that the progeny will naturally have no aversion to the same. This law of breeding, I think, has an action, but I think education and environment has more. We may say that a bicycle is not to be compared with an electric car, automobile, traction engine, etc., as a means of instilling fear into a horse, and there certainly appears to be reasonable grounds for the contention. At the same time, the fact remains that horses which are accustomed to these sights become as indifferent to them as to the former. None of the objects named is so formidable as a locomotive engine going at good speed and blowing off steam, with a train of cars behind it. At the same time, it is quite a common thing to see a horse who will stand quietly at a crossing quite close to a train while it passes, or drive quietly along the road going parallel with the railway track, while a train is going either way, become practically unmanageable at the sight of a trolley car or an automobile approaching. Can we call the exhibition of fear cowardice or want of hereditary courage? I think not. It is due to want of familiarity. The horse has become accustomed to seeing and hearing locomotive engines since colthood, and has learned that they will not injure him, but the other sight is that of an object to which he is not accustomed, hence his fear. It will be noticed that horses used in large cities, where they meet these objects frequently, with very few exceptions, are perfectly indifferent to them, but those in small cities or rural districts, in which such sights are not frequent, continue to fear them. There certainly is a great difference in the quickness or readiness with which horses lose their fear of such sights. But even this, I think, is not altogether due to the degree of normal courage they possess. It is largely due to the manner in which their familiarity with such sights is attained. Great care should be exercised in educating horses in these matters. There are few that do not show fear at first, and if we attempt to break him, or, more properly, to educate him at once, force him to go close, and whip him if he refuses, there is a great danger of spoiling him. In such cases, he soon associates the sight with abuse and a whipping, and becomes practically unmanageable. While, on the other hand, if he is carefully handled, allowed to view the object from some distance, and, if he shows fear, is petted, instead of spoken sharply to and whipped, he, in most cases, decides that there is no danger, and a little care, intelligence and kindness will usually be successful in his education. Of course, there are

some horses that cannot be educated to tolerate certain objects, notwithstanding all the patience and kindness that can be practiced on the part of the driver. In some cases, this is due to a bad fright the first time the object was seen, while in others it may be due to normal want of courage. In either case, the animal is unsafe and practically useless in a section where the particular object is liable to be seen, and the only wise thing to do is to dispose of him to go to a section where he will not meet it. There are peculiarities in horses that are very hard to account for. Some have a decided aversion to certain objects, as a pig, a wheelbarrow, an umbrella, a trolley, an automobile, a traction engine, a perambulator, etc. etc. They will treat with indifference all objects except the one, and cannot be reconciled to that. Why such animals will exhibit courage in facing everything but some particular one, and exhibit gross cowardice or fear of that, cannot, in some cases, be understood, but must be due either to an unaccountable inherent dread of the sight, or to some injury or extreme fright caused by it at a former period. Again, some horses will not tolerate certain objects under certain conditions, and are indifferent to the same under others. For instance, a horse may be practically indifferent to the trolley when standing or moving slowly, but become very unsafe if it is moving fast; while others are indifferent to it at any rate of speed, but will not go near it when standing still. Some become very much excited and hard to handle when a car is coming behind them, and pay no attention when they are meeting one, while others are the reverse. The same or other peculiarities exist in regard to other objects, and are very hard to understand. When we consider matters

**STOCK.**

**Across the Atlantic on a Cattle-boat.**

Having decided to visit England, and wishing to do the trip as cheaply as possible, I made enquiries as to the conditions on which one could obtain a free passage with cattle. I found several men who, at one time or another, had made the trip; but their reports were so contradictory that I disregarded them all, and took the first offer that came along. This was from a farmer near London, Ont., who had a carload of 19 head of cattle, destined for London, Eng. I had heard many stories of the high wages paid to cattlemen, but they all turned out to be fairy tales; though I believe that sums varying from five to twenty dollars can be obtained in some of the summer months. In common with all the other men on the boat, I had to be satisfied with the magnificent sum of five shillings; but as the free passage was our chief consideration, we did not complain.

On a Monday in November, I boarded the caboose of the train of which my car formed a part; and after a 30 hours' journey, and no less than three changes, I arrived at Montreal, a distance of about 450 miles. Not a rapid journey by any means; but the look-out of a caboose forms a splendid point of vantage from which to view the surrounding country.

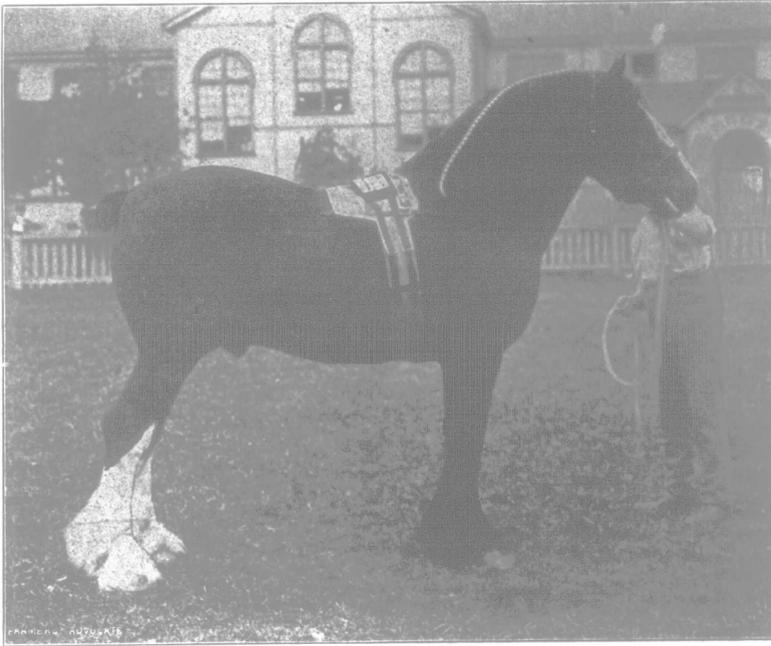
At Montreal, the cattelman has nothing whatever to do with his charge—his duties do not commence until the boat has left the port, and cease when it arrives at port of destination. Therefore, his best plan is to get away from the stock-yards as soon as possible, and, if necessary, find a boarding-house near the quay, so as to be on hand whenever his boat sails. In my own case the boat, though advertised to sail on the Wednesday, did not leave until Friday. I went aboard on

Thursday evening, and then my troubles began. (I should have mentioned that the cattlemen are rated as members of the crew, have the same food, and are, like the crew, responsible to the captain of the boat. Our quarters were in the fore-castle, near those of the crew.) As my valise, together with its contents, was worth something between fifty and sixty dollars, I was naturally careful where I left it; so I got over the difficulty by leaving it with the steerage steward, who, for a "considerable consideration," took charge of it during the voyage. Perhaps a better plan was that adopted by the other cattlemen, who put their baggage under their bunks, and arranged for one man to be always in the cabin—an easy matter, as there were twelve men in our cabin.

I said our troubles began, but they were not of a very serious nature. However, I'm afraid the "green ones" must have felt a little dismayed at the idea of sleeping on iron laths, which formed our bed for the first night. That night I shall never forget—the dim light showed a strange mixture of men, nineteen in all; tall and short, strong and weak, "green ones" and "toughs." Men from all parts of England, and a fine assortment of cockneys, an Austrian and a Pole; and one true representative of the Maple Leaf—Independent and resourceful, equal to any emergency. Our English mothers would not have recognized us then; and to say truth, we would not have had them to do so. "What the eye never sees, the heart never grieves for." Overalls, top boots and leggings, "jumpers" and jerseys, were the height of fashion. We made ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, but rose from our hard beds very little refreshed, and very cold. However, breakfast and a run around the deck soon put us right. The next night we were supplied with warm blankets and ticks, which we filled with hay or straw, as our fancy dictated.

As our duties did not commence until evening, we had plenty of time to "size up" our mates, and we were soon standing around in groups of two and three, or four, getting to know each other. In my own case, some kind of magnetism must have drawn me and three other men together, for we chummed all through the voyage, and were fortunate enough to be working under the same foreman. Although we had the largest number of cattle to look after, (154 steers and 800 sheep), our work was always done as well and as quickly as any—a result of "camaraderie" and co-operation.

The work was no snap, either; it was hard while it



**Royal Baron.**

Clydesdale stallion. Winner of first in the four-year-old and over class, at National (Toronto) and International (Chicago), 1901. A good type of the horses imported and for sale by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Recently purchased by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

carefully, we cannot be surprised that we meet such cases, and it certainly is cruel to punish an animal so afflicted. If we consider a minute we can all call to mind many women and some men who become very much alarmed during a thunder-storm. They cannot bear to be alone, and, in some cases, become hysterical, or insist upon having the blinds drawn and the gas lighted, etc. They cannot help acting in this way. We know there is little danger, that company and artificial light are no protection, but, all the same, they cannot act calmly. Let us, then, be charitable, and attribute to horses the same unconquerable dread that exists in some human beings. I think my arguments go to prove that courage in horses is engendered more by education and environment than by heredity, although the latter operates to some extent. In breeding, it certainly is wise to select as parents, animals of known courage, when possible, but we must intensify such courage by education, and make sure of their safety when in the presence of all the sights and noises they are liable to meet, before we can trust our wives or children to drive them, as a horse that is liable to act badly under any such circumstances or other conditions not mentioned is unsafe for general driving, except in the hands of an experienced and courageous horseman. I would again like to emphasize the fact that education is the main point to be considered, and that many horses are made cowardly and unsafe by cruel, timid, passionate or incompetent drivers. "WHIP."

lasted, but it made the time pass quickly, and we were young, and strong, and willing. On the Saturday morning our work began in earnest. We rose at 3.30 a.m. and watered the cattle—an arduous task, as each animal was watered separately from a pail. Our bunch drank from 500 to 700 pails daily; and as each pail had to be lifted from a barrel about four feet high, we were always glad when the watering was finished. After water came hay; then we turned into our bunks until 8 o'clock, when breakfast was served. At 9 o'clock we commenced work again—drawing up hay from the hold, feeding meal, etc. Dinner at noon, and work from 2 till 5 o'clock, when our work was practically done; about 6 o'clock we tidied up the alleyways, and were free for the evening.

When we had got settled down to the routine, we told one man off as cattlemen's steward, or "Peggy," as he is always called. His duties were to fetch the rations, wash up, and to look after our general comfort. At the same time, it paid us to look after ourselves, or we might have found "grub" running short. At first we thought the food not so bad, but when we got hash, hash, hash, day after day, we began to tire of it. So I and my chums formed a committee of ways and means, to see what could be done in the matter. By careful and judicious "tipping," we persuaded the carpenter and his mate to supply us with food that they could dispense with—such as salmon, jam, and other stores—and for the rest of the voyage we had at least one good meal each day. We could laugh in our sleeves at the grumbings of the other fellows, though, of course, we had to pay a high price for our luxuries.

It will be seen that a cattle-boat is no place for the man who is not prepared to make himself agreeable, to take things as they come, and to work hard. One can't expect a thirty-dollar trip for nothing. We had one man, the son of a British army officer, who seemed to think he ought to have a valet to wait on him (as "Peggy" remarked, a nurse would have been more the thing). He would persist in throwing his clothes all over the place; and one night, when he had thrown his hat on the table, his coat on one bed, and his vest on another, he received them all at his head; someone took away his blanket, and while he was looking for it, his trousers disappeared. For about twenty minutes we tormented him, then we thought he had got enough for once. It was a pretty rough lesson, but an effective one, for he kept his clothes in his own bunk after that.

Washing was another difficulty, for when we were in mid-Atlantic, the water-pipe in the crews' quarters burst, and our only chance of washing was to take a bucket and dip it into one of the barrels from which the cattle were watered. In this way we got at least one wash each day, and that helped us to retain our self-respect.

We hadn't much time to talk, but what time was at our disposal was usually spent in talking of home, and speculating on the time of our arrival. Many and varied were the reports we got from the sailors, and we amused ourselves by asking every man we came across, when we should land, of course receiving a different answer from each.

To make a long story short, we arrived at Deptford one misty Thursday evening, about dark, and our duties were ended. The boat drew up alongside the wharf, and in half-an-hour five hundred cattle and seven hundred sheep were landed. Men belonging to the stock-yards did all the driving—we merely looked on to see that the animals were not ill-treated; for the foremen are responsible only for the time the stock is on the boat. We went ashore about 9 o'clock, after a voyage of exactly a fortnight; and although we were by no means sorry to leave the boat, we all agreed that, in spite of many drawbacks, we had experienced a very enjoyable time. "FENBOIS."

**Stock Foods in Pork Production.**

Last fall Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, undertook to investigate the use and value of stock foods for the production of pork, and accordingly instituted experiments, the details of which, as supplied us by Mr. Grisdale, are given herewith:

In August 32 pigs, ranging in weight from 43 to 80 lbs., were divided into eight groups of four pigs each, and for the next 90 days fed experimentally. In each case the individuals in a group were nearly uniform in size. The groups, however, showed considerable difference in their total weights, the heaviest group weighing 300 pounds, or 75 pounds per pig; while the lightest group weighed 180 pounds, or 45 pounds per pig. It was not possible to secure a more uniform lot at the time, and it was considered better to have considerable difference in the total weights of the lots, rather than to have some large and some small pigs in each lot. The experiment lasted 90 days. During that time the pigs were confined in pens, with small, floored yards attached. Lots 7 and 8, however, were outside—lot 7 having a small, unfloored yard and a cabin where-in to sleep, while lot 8 had a clover pasture of about one-eighth of an acre area, and a cabin where-in to sleep. The results, as given below in tabular form, speak for themselves, but it will be noticed that all supplementary foods fed other than skim milk and pasture had the effect of raising the cost of production. Skim milk, on the contrary, lowered the cost very noticeably, and pasture had a similar effect in a lesser degree. The meal used was a mixture of half shorts and half middlings, oats, peas and barley. In estimating the cost of production, the meal ration is valued

at \$1 per 100 lbs., the skim milk at 15c. per 100 pounds, and the supplementary foods or stock foods at the cost of same on the Ottawa market, viz.: 'Anglo-Saxon Stock Food,' 10c. per lb.; 'International Stock Food,' 15c. per lb.; 'Herbageum,' 12c. per lb., and sugar and flax, 2½c. per lb. Pasture is not valued, but its value may be added from the data given."

Lots... 1	Description of Ration.							
	Meal— Inside.	Meal— Anglo-Saxon Stock Food.	Meal— International Stock Food.	Meal— Sour Milk, Skim.	Meal— Herbageum.	Meal— Sugar and flax.	Meal— Outside.	Meal— Pasture, clover and rape.
Number of days on feed	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Total weight to start	800 lbs.	206 lbs.	208 lbs.	180 lbs.	220 lbs.	240 lbs.	204 lbs.	250 lbs.
Average weight to start	75 "	51½ "	52 "	45 "	55 "	60 "	51 "	62½ "
Total weight at end of experiment	725 "	566 "	541 "	612 "	673 "	711 "	657 "	653 "
Average weight at end of experiment	181½ "	141½ "	135½ "	153 "	168 "	178 "	164 "	163 "
Amount meal eaten	1800 "	1531 "	1456 "	1275 "	1781 "	1880 "	1942 "	1741 "
Amount other food	80 "	80 "	42 "	1885 "	45 "	322 "	453 "	413 "
Total gain of lot in 90 days	425 "	359 "	333 "	432 "	458 "	471 "	453 "	413 "
Amount meal required for 100 pounds	438 "	432 "	437 "	295 "	393 "	399 "	421 "	431 "
Amount other food for 100 lbs. gain	22 "	22 "	12 "	306 "	10 "	68 "	421 "	421 "
Cost of 100 pounds gain	\$4.38	\$6.52	\$6.17	\$8.42	\$5.15	\$5.69	\$4.31	\$4.21
Daily rate of gain per pig	1.17 "	1 "	.925 "	1.20 "	1.25 "	1.31 "	1.25 "	1.15 "
Total gain per pig in 90 days	106½ "	89½ "	83½ "	108 "	113½ "	117½ "	113½ "	103½ "

replying to our inquiry for his conclusions upon the work, Mr. Grisdale writes:

"I believe that so far as our experiment goes it is correct; that is, so far as one experiment may be said, or can be held, to prove anything. We never draw definite conclusions from one experiment; we give the results for what they are worth. I am not prepared to say that stock foods are no good. In my address at the Guelph Winter Fair, I did not condemn stock foods entirely, but stated that they had their place, or at least that there possibly was a place for them, that place being as a tonic or condiment, to be given to cattle or live stock suffering from indigestion or ill health of some description. I believe that when the directions given by the stock food people are carried out for a short time—say, three or four weeks—the result will be favorable, but if continued longer, as they seem to advise in their directions, I do not see how the results could fail to be similar to those we have secured. You state that many feeders seem to succeed with the stock foods. I may say we succeeded. Where we did not seem to have succeeded, and where I doubt if any of the feeders will succeed, is in cheapening the cost of production, since the stock foods are expensive.

"As to the comparative economy of feeding meal inside versus outside on pasture, I would say that this is not the first experiment we have conducted here along similar lines with similar results; and, further, that experiments at Guelph go to show the same thing; that is, go to show that for quick feeding, pigs inside are likely to make better and quite as economical gains as pigs outside on pasture. Where duration of the feeding period is a matter of a minor consideration, cost of production can be materially reduced by putting the pigs on pasture and compelling them to gain a fair proportion of their living from that pasture; but where rapidity of gains and economy of cost are both of importance, then the pen-fed pig has an advantage over the pasture-fed pig."

**Best Age for Economical Gains.**

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, who, at the Maritime Winter Fair, had on the platform with him two animals, one a six-year-old ox, the other a yearling steer, said: First, look at the steer's face. We want a broad face, not too long, with a mild, large eye; a large muzzle. All good feeding steers have short, thick necks. We want a steer with a good constitution, for he must digest large quantities of food to make a rapid growth. To secure constitution an abundance of heart room is essential, shown by his thickness and depth. This also gives room for the organs of digestion behind the heart and lungs. He compared the conformation of the two animals beside him; the large ox, with a sharp shoulder and high back; the yearling, with great width of shoulder, top and back, and fullness of loin. The development of the hind quarters should also show length and depth and width, a straight and not a rounding ham. The thick, low-set steer will flesh much more cheaply than the rangy steer. From one year to two and a half years is the ideal age for feeding for beef. The relative cost of a pound of gain is as follows:

From birth to six months.....	2 cents per lb.
Six months to one year.....	5 " "
One year to two years.....	8 " "
Two years to three years.....	17 " "

There is something in the young animal that enables it to make better use of its food than when it gets older. We find it pays to put feeding animals in a loose box (of course, they must be of fairly uniform size); eight or nine in a box is enough; bed them well, and keep them comfortable; keep the stall well ventilated. Under poor ventilation, a bunch of steers gained only one pound per day, while another lot gained 2½ pounds, with exactly the same feed and care, but good ventilation.

When putting up steers in the fall, feed lots of succulent food, and all the roughage you can economically get them to eat. Give every steer as many turnips as he wants, with four or five pounds straw, and as much hay. Well-cured clover is the best hay. After four to six weeks, begin the meal. Start with one pound per day; increase this quantity gradually. Oats, barley and peas mixed are a good ration. If you have to buy, get some food that is cheapest, according to its analysis.

Bran can often be got at a low price in summer. Gluten is one of our best feeds. The Edwardsburg Starch Co., of Montreal, has given us an honest gluten meal, almost equal to oil meal. It is quoted at \$25 per ton on track at Ottawa. A wide ration can be fed at the start of the feeding period with profit, but it must get narrower as the feeding period advances.

He urged all Maritime Province farmers interested in beef-raising to attend the short course at the new Agricultural College at Truro, and discuss with the experts who would be there the very best practices, as found by actual experience.

**Smithfield Block Test.**

Continuing its reports on the carcasses of cattle exhibited at Smithfield, the London, England, Live-Stock Journal has the following:

Shorthorn heifer, Fragrance, first prize in class (first at Birmingham); bred and exhibited by His Majesty the King; age, 2 years 9 months 21 days; live weight, 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.59 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,160 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 79.77.

Shorthorn heifer, Jewel, winner of the champion plate as best beast in the show; exhibited by Earl Rosebery, and bred by John Ross; age, 2 years 8 months 27 days; live weight, 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.75 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,194 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 68.07.

Shorthorn steer, reserve and highly commended in class; bred and exhibited by John Ross; age, 23 months 8 days; live weight, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.88 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,122 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 67.03.

Hereford heifer, Rosalie, first prize in class

(first at Birmingham); bred and exhibited by His Majesty the King; age, 2 years 10 months 3 weeks; live weight, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.65 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,206 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 69.65.

Aberdeen-Angus steer, Danesfield Gay Knight, reserve and highly commended in class; age, 2 years 11 months 23 days; live weight, 15 cwt. 3 qrs.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.63 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,200 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 68.02.

Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Vintage of Glamis, first prize in class, winner of the breed cup, reserve for champion plate, and also reserve number for the best heifer in the show; age, 2 years 10 months 15 days; live weight, 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.71 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,196 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 66.81.

Cross-bred (Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus) steer, Sandy; age, 13 months 21 days; live weight, 12 cwt. 23 lbs.; daily gain of live weight, 1.92 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 854 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 62.47.

Cross-bred (Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn) steer, Danesfield Max IV., reserve and highly commended in class; age, 2 years 10 months 28 days; live weight, 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.76 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,194 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 63.99.

Cross-bred (Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn) heifer, Ladas; age, 2 years 11 months 28 days; live weight, 14 cwt. 2 lbs.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.44 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,016 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 64.72.

Cross-bred (Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn mixed) heifer, Constante of Arndilly, second prize in class; age, 2 years 11 months; live weight, 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.75 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,268 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 68.06.

Cross-bred (Shorthorn-Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus) heifer, Princess, commended in class; age, 2 years 11 months 6 days; live weight, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.; average daily gain of live weight, 1.63 lbs.; weight of dressed carcass, 1,174 lbs.; percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 67.66.

**Sheep and Swine Carcasses at Smithfield.**

The following statement of the result of the carcass competition in some of the prizewinners in the sheep classes at the late Smithfield Show, as published in the Live-stock Journal, may be of interest to sheep breeders and feeders. It should be stated that not all the breeds were represented in the killing contest, there being no pure-bred Shropshires, Cotswolds, Lincolns nor Leicesters entered. In this statement the weight of skins is not taken account of, which would somewhat change the record, the skins varying in weight from eight to seventeen pounds.

In the class for Long-woolled yearling wethers, the first award went to a cross-bred sheep, whose live weight was 120 lbs., dressed weight 78 lbs., percentage 65; the second to a Mountain sheep weighing 113 lbs. alive, and dressed 71 lbs., percentage 62.

In the class for Long-woolled lambs, the first place and championship was won by a cross-bred, whose live weight was 123 lbs., and dressed 77 lbs., percentage 62. The second prize went to a cross-bred weighing, alive, 129 lbs., dressed 79 lbs., percentage 61.

The first prize in the class for Short-woolled yearling wethers went to a Suffolk, weighing, alive, 140 lbs., and dressed 91 lbs., percentage 65. The second-prize winner, a Suffolk, weighed, alive, 178 lbs., and dressed 116 lbs., percentage 65.

In the class for Short-woolled lambs, the first prize went to a Suffolk weighing 167 lbs. alive, and dressed 103 lbs., percentage 61. The second-prize winner, a Suffolk, weighed 160 lbs. alive, and dressed 103 lbs., percentage 64.

In the swine carcass competition, Berkshires, Large Whites, Middle Whites and Large Blacks were entered and slaughtered.

In the class for pigs not over 100 lbs., live weight, the first award went to a Berkshire weighing 91 lbs. alive, and 69 lbs. dressed, percentage 73; second prize to a Berkshire, live weight 87 lbs., dressed weight 67 lbs., percentage 77.

Pigs over 100 lbs. and not over 200 lbs., live weight, first to a Berkshire weighing 202 lbs. alive, and 162 lbs. dressed, percentage 80; second to a Middle White weighing 187 lbs. alive, and 157 lbs. dressed, percentage 83.

Pigs above 200 lbs. and not over 300 lbs., live weight, first prize to a Berkshire weighing 268 lbs. alive, and 218 dressed, percentage 81; second to a Large White weighing 214 alive, and 174 dressed, percentage 81.

**It's Fine.**

Mr. Geo. Hilbron, Norfolk, Ont., says: Your paper is A1. It can't be beat. We like it fine.

**Bull Syndicates.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Until about ten years ago, the farmers in this section followed the plan of one man keeping a bull for his own and public use at a certain fee per cow, but it seemed to work out at the end of the year that he had kept his bull for his own benefit, and the fun of obliging his neighbors. Do not think from this that the neighbors were all dishonest or deadbeats, but every man who has kept a bull for public service knows that often it is most unsatisfactory. At times the bull is overworked, or the owner has to leave an important job himself to oblige others, or has to always have someone at home. This went on, and every year someone who always kept a good bull gave it up, until real good ones were scarce. These were overworked, and did

buying, let me say two things: Be sure you get one old enough—from fourteen to eighteen months—and be sure he is a good one. A few dollars' difference in price may make hundreds inside a few years. This is how it was figured out with us, and as we have the cows calve all the year around, the number was so at ninety (90): cost of bull, \$135; advertising, 45c.; 85.00; expenses of competent man to buy bull, \$10.00. In no year was the limit ninety reached, but in three years 238 cows calved, at less cost to the patrons than seventy-five cents each. W. T. J. Victoria Co., Ont.

**Stock-judging at the O. A. C.**

The judging of horses, which took place the first few days of the short-course judging at the Ontario Agricultural College, was very well attended. The College farm is not particularly strong in horses, nothing being done in the way of horse-breeding. However, the surrounding country has some good ones, and some of these were brought in for the work. The lecturing was done by Dr. J. H. Reed, College Veterinarian, assisted by Dr. Henry Reed. Both of these gentlemen are experts in horse judging, and the keenest interest was manifested in the work.

Dairy cattle were pretty well represented. Dentonia Park Farm, Toronto, supplied a carload, and the College has quite a herd of its own. Considerable interest was taken in the Guernseys, some of the class present having never before seen representatives of the breed. Among the speakers and leaders in the discussion were Messrs. Ketchen, of Dentonia Park; D. Drummond, the well-known authority on Ayrshires, from Montreal, and A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, breeder of Holstein cattle. Altogether, the work on dairy cattle was excellent, and the discussion lively and educative.

Bacon hogs were also well represented. The College has a good bunch of bacon hogs, and Messrs. J. E. Brethour, of Burford, and Hallman, of Breslau, supplied anything lacking in this line. Prof. Day is an authority in this class, and there are few Canadians more familiar with the bacon trade of the country. He has always been a keen student of its growth and development, and his past summer's work in Great Britain and on the continent has been a great advantage to him. In addition to the speakers mentioned, we were favored with an address from Dr. Smale, of the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto. Great objection is always taken to the fact that our hogs are not sold on their merits, the farmer in many cases receiving as much for the poorer classes as for



Three Leaders at the O. A. C. Judging Course.

John Gosling, Prof. G. E. Day, Prof. M. Cumming.

not prove sure, and the farmers had to resort to scrub bulls to get their cows in calf. This would not do, so a syndicate was formed. No rules were laid down, but a thorough understanding was arrived at before anything was done. A meeting was held, and all the farmers in the vicinity were present. The breed, age and price they were willing to pay was agreed upon, and a farmer paid according to the number of cows he was likely to have. The expense of advertising for and securing the bull was paid equally. The number of cows was limited, and no one could breed more cows one year than he had credit for. A person looked after the bull for three years, and then got him for his own. In this way we have had every success. In the last ten years, four bulls have been bought, and they have all proved good. No one would think of going back to the old way. These are only suggestions, and any section or community can work them out to suit themselves better than any hard-and-fast rules, and one bull may serve more cows in one section than in another safely, as in some districts cows are bred to calve in the spring only, while in others they have them come in all the year around. To those who think of



Short-Course Class in Grain Judging, Guelph, Ont., 1905.

the best bacons, but there is, as yet, no remedy apparent for the evil.

Mr. John Campbell, in discussing the care and management of sheep, advised the use of rams of the Down breeds on Long-wooled ewes for producing desirable feeding lambs. He claimed that sheep would produce meat at a much lower cost than steers, and he believes that May lambs fed until March are much more profitable than when sold in autumn. Mr. Campbell has every confidence in the future of the sheep industry, and is certain that a prosperous future awaits the sheep farmers of Canada.

Throughout the course we have been favored by the best of help from the stockmen of the surrounding country. Animals for illustration purposes have been very kindly lent, and the attendance of many breeders and the veterans of the Farmers' Institute platforms lent strength to the discussion and authority to the decisions.

### Blackfaced Mountain Sheep.

Although best known in connection with the Highlands of Scotland, it is doubtful whether this breed is of English or Scotch origin. It is known with some certainty that they first obtained a footing in Perthshire and Dumbarton about one hundred and twenty years ago, and it seems probable, so say the books, that they travelled northwards from Yorkshire or Northumberland across the border. There are many traditions as to the origin of the breed. Youatt says: "It is a common belief in Scotland (1837) that the Blackfaced sheep are of foreign origin. The Spanish Armada has had the credit of bringing them. Many other views have been expressed of a contradictory character, but these have little interest for the present-day reader. Suffice it to say there is evidence of much improvement in the maturing qualities of the breed, which is largely the creation of its environment, the sheep under better care and treatment becoming more compact and capable of carrying better proportioned mutton. This has been largely brought about by what many regard as an unnatural method of dealing with the rams in winter. They are housed and kept going like house plants, a system that is denounced by many who proclaim the decadence of the breed, but there can be no doubt that it has conduced to the production of a better mutton sheep. We may be certain that the Blackfaced breed possessed properties which fitted it for the bleak, exposed situations of Scotland, and it maintains its position better at the present time than at any former period, being now the principal sheep of the Scottish Highlands. It is a very hardy breed, and thrives well on scant pasture or the rough herbage of the mountains, and the mutton is of the finest quality, only exceeded by that of the Welsh Mountain breed. The dressed weight of matured sheep of this breed in ordinary condition may be put at about twenty pounds per quarter, but those fitted for the shows exceed this weight very considerably. At the late Smithfield Show a Blackfaced yearling wether, in the carcass competition, weighed, alive, 193 lbs., and dressed 122 lbs., or 30½ lbs. per quarter, while a lamb weighed 125 lbs. alive, and dressed 78 lbs. The points now looked for in a perfect specimen of the breed are a thick, broad face, nostrils full, horns low-set at the crown and turned backwards rather than forwards, and with a division or clear space between them. The color of the face should be mostly black, but may have white spots, as, indeed, most of the breed have. The wool grows very long, and is very coarse, suitable only for the manufacture of carpets. The specimens shown at the fairs, we presume, carry, as a rule, more than one year's growth of wool, the fleece reaching almost and in some cases quite to the ground. High-class Blackfaced rams sell for high prices at the annual autumn sales in Scotland. At the Lanark show and sale last year a ram from the flock of Messrs. Sandilands brought the great price of £125 (\$625), and the average for the rams of this flock sold was over \$150. The top price of those sold from another flock at the same sale was £65, and the average £25. Very few of this breed have been imported to America. A few were shown at the Pan-American Exhibition. We are not aware of the existence of any of the breed in Canada at present.

### Best Advertising Medium.

Having used your paper as an advertising medium, with different other papers, allow me to express my satisfaction at the results obtained from your paper, which were very gratifying and netted me a benefit than any other paper.

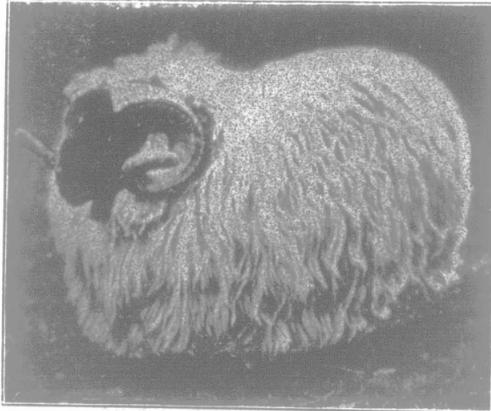
Waterloo Co.

C. GIES.

## FARM.

### How I Fought Twitch Grass.

After several futile, or only partially successful, attempts to get rid of this persistent pest by summer-fallowing, cultivating, harrowing, raking and burning the grass roots, etc., I formulated and carried into effect a plan of campaign that has proved so satisfactory and successful that I can heartily recommend it to anyone who is striving to regain possession of fields where this tireless enemy has gained a strong foothold. And, first, I may say that half measures simply tickle and encourage the foe, and only

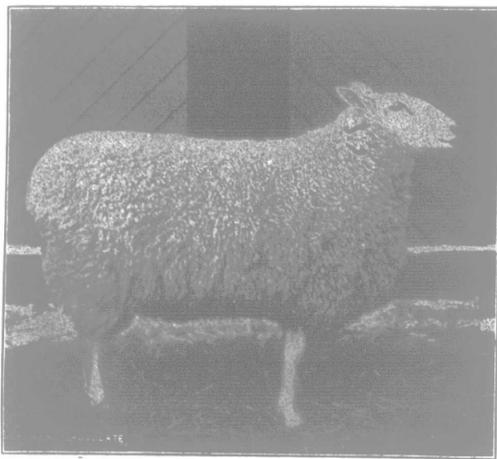


Blackface Shearling Ram.

strong and persistent effort will succeed in routing him. The weapons that are needed are good plows, with points, skimmers, coulter, etc., kept in condition to do effective work, and sufficient horse-power to quickly and frequently plow the fields at the proper time.

A field of fifteen acres which had been cropped with oats was plowed to a depth of three or four inches, immediately after harvest, harrowed twice, and left until October, when it was plowed six or seven inches deep. This second plowing was difficult owing to looseness of soil and the constant gathering of grass roots on the skimmer, so found it best to use a coulter for this work, and if that choked, then a rolling coulter was substituted, and even then the plow had to be frequently cleared of the roots.

Manure was got out during winter and early spring, and the field was plowed about the middle of May, harrowed, cultivated, harrowed some more, and rolled. The portion intended for corn was plowed again (and this time there were no grass roots to bother—the stuff had disappeared), harrowed down, rolled and planted. That for potatoes was plowed the first week of June, and seed dropped in every third furrow. The balance of the field was then plowed, harrowed and cultivated, harrowed some more and rolled, the surface cultivation extending over the potato ground



Leicester Yearling Wether.

First at Toronto, St. Louis and Ontario Winter Fair, 1901. Champion Leicester wether at St. Louis Exhibition. Exhibited by A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.

also, then ridged and sowed with turnips. I then had a clean field, no grass nor thistles to amount to anything ever showed up, and careful and frequent scuffling and hoeing kept the ground perfectly free of weeds of all kinds, and after the crops were harvested, I once more plowed the ground.

I have described the process in detail, but, if you want it in few words, "plow the ground twice in the fall, twice in the spring, put in your

hoe-crop, and cultivate it well, then plow once more."

Now, for the result. The crops before mentioned yielded away and away above the average.

The following spring I cultivated the ground twice, harrowed it down, and sowed barley, grass-seeding with six pounds red clover, four pounds timothy, and one pound alsike. Barley crop entirely free of grass, thistles or weeds of any kind, yielded a trifle over fifty bushels of fifty-pound barley per acre, and a fine growth of clover furnished some needed pasture in the fall. The winter of 1903-4 killed all clover, but a splendid stand of timothy was made into hay last summer, and the second growth, which in some places was so rank that we could hardly turn it all down, was plowed in in August. Further cultivation seemed needless. We simply harrowed the furrows down, and sowed with wheat—the easiest wheat seeding I ever did.

I have followed this plan with fifteen acres each year for three years, and I have good reason to hope that in a few years more I will have succeeded in practically ridding my farm of twitch grass and thistles. Of course, they still have possession of the fence sides, and will encroach on the cultivated ground whenever they get a chance, but I believe I have them pretty badly defeated.

Last season, my corn crop failed owing to bad seed. I plowed the ground the first week of July, and sowed Hungarian grass, which yielded well, and after I took that off, I plowed the land once more. Wasn't it mellow and clean though; a positive pleasure to turn it over. No twitch-grass in that field, although a few months previous almost anyone would have despaired of getting ahead of it.

D. PATTON.

Brant Co., Ont.

### Homemade Ice—An Ice-house.

No farmer who has ever known the benefits of an ice supply through the summer can afford to neglect the opportunity of getting out at least a small portion of the wintry harvest before its season is over. Fresh meat, firm butter, sweet cream, iced "raspberry" in the harvest season, are only a few of the luxuries which it brings, and which go so far, if in a very material way, to erase the dividing line between the country and the city life. To the dairyman, it goes without saying, a supply of ice is a veritable necessity.

Many are deterred from getting in ice during the winter months by the fear of not being able to keep it well through the hot weather. Making an ice-house is, however, neither a very difficult nor a very expensive matter. Others, again, have a long distance to draw the supply, or are, perhaps, nervous about venturing out on a frozen lake or river surface, as so often has to be done with a team. Necessity, however, is the mother of invention, and a convenient plan for manufacturing ice at home has been suggested by Mr. W. C. Bradley, in the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute report just issued by Supt. Geo. McKerrrow. "Make a trough," he says, "of three sixteen-inch planks, sixteen feet long, surfaced, and joined on the edge. These are held together by a frame of two-by-fours, fitted with keys and wedges to make it tight; the inside covered with paraffine wax, making it water-tight. This box can be filled at the well, and when frozen solid the keys can be knocked out of the frame, the sides fall off, and you have a nice cake of ice to cut into the lengths desired."

An Ice-house.—"In building an ice-house," Mr. Bradley says, "it should be built square, or as nearly so as possible, for this reason, the more compact the pile, the better it will keep. For the average farmer, a house twelve feet square, with ten-foot studding, would be plenty large enough. It should be built on a stone foundation, and if stone is scarce, deeply-set posts placed in the ground to keep the building from spreading. The studding should be of two-by-six, placed sixteen inches apart, and sided with good lumber, which should then be painted. Between the studding, from plate to sill, should be placed a strip of tar paper, sixteen inches wide, fastened on the sides with lath. This makes two dead-air spaces. Line the inside with rough boards, and put on the roof last of all. The best material for a floor would be broken stone or gravel, for drainage, about four inches deep, with about six inches of sawdust on the floor, this to freeze deep before filling, as this takes longer time before thawing from the bottom.

"When the ice is from sixteen to eighteen inches thick is the proper time to fill. Try and have it cut as uniform as possible, so that the cakes will fit snugly together, filling all the crevices with dry snow. Before putting on the second tier, leave from eight to twelve inches on all sides for sawdust, and when full put twelve inches of the sawdust on top."

In regard to the kind of sawdust to use, Mr. Bradley is of the opinion that the coarse pine material is best, hardwood sawdust being too fine. A ventilator should also, he says, be placed at each end of the ice-house, a small opening right under the gable answering the purpose very well.

**Growing a Field of Corn.**

A reader in the Ottawa Valley asks us to give in detail the method we would adopt in growing a field of ensilage corn, beginning with the cultivation of the land, which was broken out of a sod last fall, and finishing with the crop in the silo.

It is just because no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down for such work, and because one must modify all farm operations to suit certain peculiar local conditions, that the business of farming is so intricate and requires so much executive ability. What one man might do on his farm would not be suitable practice upon his neighbor's, and what anyone might do this year with good results would not necessarily give similar returns next year, or any other season. With the field in question, which is six acres in extent, we would endeavor to get a coat of about five or six tons of manure per acre on before spring, or as early in the spring as possible. Of course, other seeding would take precedence over the work of hauling manure to the corn land, unless the manure were hauled and spread while the ground was frozen hard. Then we would work this manure into the soil with a gang plow, or, if the manure were short enough, with disk and common harrows. Our object would be to prevent evaporation of moisture or baking of the soil, as well as to work up a deep, mellow seed-bed and check weeds. Of course, if the sod were very stiff, we would have to use a single plow, and go lengthwise of the old furrows, then follow the plowing with a disk harrow, until the sod had been torn to pieces and a fine seed-bed had been prepared. In work of this kind, the thing to do is that which will accomplish, with least time and work, the desired end.

As for varieties to plant, we have never grown ensilage corn in the Ottawa Valley, but, under these circumstances, we would make enquiry of those who have, and would plant that variety that has given the most general satisfaction in that district. In such a locality as Eastern Ontario we would select a variety that matured early, yielded a goodly amount of grain, and a fair proportion of fodder. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Early Mastodon is quite largely grown, although we would prefer a variety that would mature earlier, even though it did not yield quite so heavily.

When planting, one would have to decide whether it would be better to plant in hills, which possibly takes a little more time, or in rows, 3 ft. apart, with a grain drill. The advantage of the first system is that it can be cultivated both ways, and if the land were quite clean, would not need hand-hoeing, while with the latter method at least one hoeing would be required. We would, in all probability, plant in hills about thirty-six inches apart each way, marking the land both ways with a marker drawn by horses, and planting the seed at the intersections. Small hand-planters can be had for the purpose, with which a man can plant about two acres in a day, or a machine for planting is upon the market, which a group of farmers might agree to purchase. If heavy rains fell after planting, and a crust should form on the surface of the soil, we would harrow with a light harrow, or go over it with the weeder to loosen, admit the air, warm up the soil, and help the plants through. As soon as the corn was up so the rows could be distinguished, we would start the cultivator, using the two-horse machine with some of the teeth removed, so that it could be driven astride a row. The cultivation would be kept up at intervals of ten days or two weeks, until the corn got too high, then it would be left alone until ready for cutting.

Along in September we would watch the weather pretty closely, and when the corn was past the dough stage, if there threatened to be a severe frost, we would cut the corn. In cutting, one could use a short-handled hoe, and lay the stalks in bundles, or, as is frequently done, a number of farmers could combine to buy a corn-harvester, or the owner of a harvester may be paid for cutting by the acre. The crop could be left in the bundles a few days, and then hauled to the cutting-box, and put in the silo, either by means of carriers or a blower, the latter being generally preferred.

For a field of six acres we would hire an engine and box to do the cutting, and would put on enough men to keep the outfit going steadily. If it were a large box, we would put two men in the silo to keep it level, evenly mixed, and well tramped. If there was enough corn we would fill the silo as full as it could be packed, and if there were no roof on it we would stand a temporary tier of boards around the top, in order to hold the ensilage until it settled down. If, then, there was more corn than it would hold, we would wait a few days for it to settle, and fill up again. We would not put any other covering on it, but would occasionally go up and tramp it down around the edges. In about three weeks or a month, some of the ensilage on top would be thrown off, and the rest would be ready for use.

**What the Weekly Farm Paper Does.**

Mr. Geo. Mott, of Lapeer Co., Mich., writing to an exchange says:

"What has been accomplished by, and what is the mission of the agricultural press? What has it done in the past? What is it doing today exclusively for the farmers? Edited and published in the interests of the farmer and his family, it comes a welcome guest week after week to such farmers who have the good sense to be subscribers, laden with golden kernels of the ripe experience of the most successful agriculturists, horticulturists, dairymen and stockmen of the world. Every week it comes with some new discovery in some branch of farming, which, if utilized, may add to the farmer's wealth. It may be the very thing he has for years and years, without success, been trying to find out. It brings to the fireside in practical form the results of years of experience in raising the different kinds of grain known to agriculture. It does more than this. It tells you how to put the soil in the most productive condition with the least expense, and in every community there are scores of farmers who might now be doubling the volume and value of their farm products did they but heed its teachings. I iterate and emphasize it, the agricultural paper is peculiarly a home paper, and should meet a cordial greeting in every rural home."

Frost does not occur in the fall here for from three weeks to a month after they have it on the mainland. The price of land varies according to location. The best of the marsh land can be bought for \$20 or \$25 per acre (no buildings); uplands (farms improved), anywhere from \$50 to \$100 an acre.

J. H. C. ATKINSON.  
Pelee Island, Ont., Jan. 19th, 1905.

**DAIRY**

**Our Cream-gathering Creamery System**

An address by J. W. Mitchell, before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.

As we turn the pages of the history of buttermaking in this country from the early crude forms of home-dairying to the highest form of present-day co-operative or creamery buttermaking, we begin to realize what a great evolution has taken place in this branch of our dairy industry. But while it is true that great advances have been made, it is equally true that the taste of the Old Country consumer has become more and more fastidious, and that our rivals are thoroughly alive to this fact, and are making every effort to please him. It behooves us to ask ourselves where we stand and what our prospects are. Are we gaining, or even holding our own, in the race, and are we proceeding along right lines, lines that will insure steady progress and ultimate success in our creamery business?

This brings us to a consideration of the cream-gathering creamery system of buttermaking. It is a well-known fact that this is rapidly supplanting the separator creamery system in Ontario, and is gradually working its way into others of the older provinces. Why is this? Evidently it is not due to the high favor in which cream-gathering creamery butter is held by the trade, as the following extracts from letters received from a few of the leading Montreal exporters readily attest:

"It is quite impossible to get pure-flavored butter from ordinary cream gathering, and parties who adopt this system must not expect as much for their butter as is paid for the best separator butter. We should say that the best of gathered cream butter would be worth about two cents per pound less than the finest separator."

"Butter made from cream-gathered factories can never be classed as

finest. There is more or less flavor, and in consequence this butter is worth from one to two cents less than butter made from cream separated at the factory."

"As to gathered cream, the butter from this I have no use for; my experience is that it is just a grade beyond our old dairy methods. In my judgment there is two cents per pound difference between the best gathered cream butter of Western Ontario and the best Eastern Townships separator creamery butter."

The foregoing are the opinions of some of the foremost Montreal exporters, and they are wonderfully in accord with each other, and are undoubtedly well founded. Evidently the rapid growth of the cream-gathering creamery system is not due to any encouragement received from this source. My own experience with cream-gathering creameries, an experience extending over several years, has forced upon me the conclusion that the butter from such creameries, as they are now operated, is inferior in flavor to the best separator creamery butter, and lacks in uniformity and keeping qualities. Flavor is of paramount importance, and although butter may be perfect in every other respect, it will always be ranked largely according to its flavor. Uniformity in flavor is also very essential; nor is it enough that the flavor of butter be good; it is essential that it be uniform as well, for when one becomes accustomed to a certain flavor it is this he begins to look for and even demand. Again, if butter lacks reasonably good keeping qualities this defect will militate very materially against it—especially for export purposes. Hence we see that the defects mentioned are serious ones, and unless they can be overcome the system will not be crowned with the success that its advocates and well wishers are hoping for.

Why, then, the rapid growth of the cream-gathering creamery system? What are its strong points, and what its defects and their possible remedies?

SOME OF THE STRONG AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE SYSTEM.—The system undoubt-



**Crimson Bell and Her Yearling Daughter.**

Sample numbers of the Shorthorns in the Belmar Parc herd of Mr. Peter White, Jr., Pembroke, Ontario. (See Gossip, page 177.)

**Pelee Island Conditions.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In reply to your inquiry re Rev. Mr. Gibbs' immigration scheme for Pelee Island, the land intended for settlement is owned by private individuals. The principal owners are: Drs. John Scudder, Byrd Scudder, Ford Scudder, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Judge Bell, of Chatham, Ontario. The extent of the land in question is about 4,000 acres, and is reclaimed marsh land, and is kept dry by what is called here "The Big Marsh Drainage System." I believe the same system is in operation on the Chatham and Pelee Point mainland marshes. The system here is three large canals running north and south, and three east and west through the length and breadth of the lands. There are three steam pumps, one at the west side, one at the east side, and one at the north end of the property, and at Lake Erie, three in each case.

The full extent of the Island is about 10,000 acres, the total amount of marsh land thereon being about 5,000 acres. The population is about 700, located mostly upon the upland, some around the edges of the marsh lands. The Island is 14 miles distant from the Town of Leamington, Township of Mersea, Essex Co., Ont., 35 miles from Amherstburg, Ont., and 20 miles from Sandusky, State of Ohio. All the marsh lands and most of the upland is good, fertile farming land, balance being limestone ridges, which, however, is good for pasture and for peach-growing (when plenty of mulch is used). The climate varies. Last year (summer) was moderately warm and dry. The year before last (1902), was hot and very wet. Last winter was very cold—lowest, 10° below zero. This winter is mild, the coldest so far, zero one night. As a usual thing it is slightly cooler in the summer and slightly warmer in the winter here than on the mainland of Essex Co. For instance, if it is 15 below on the mainland it would be about 10 below here.

edly possesses many real merits, and these are of such a nature as to readily and forcibly appeal to both the patron and the proprietor of the creamery. I shall state them in as few words as possible: It can be successfully adopted in sparsely populated districts, where no other form of co-operative dairying is practicable, and this was thought at one time to constitute its limit. The introduction of the hand separator has, however, widened its application and it is now invading what was supposed to be the exclusive field of the other forms of co-operative dairying, and has come to be regarded, in this Province at least, as the "yellow peril" of the separator creameries and some of our cheese factories. Again, skim milk from a hand separator is in ideal condition for the feeding of young stock, and this the farmer rightly prizes very highly. The cost per pound of butter for hauling the cream is not nearly so great as where the milk is delivered to the creamery. A cream-gathering creamery can be made to serve a much larger territory than either a separator creamery or a cheese factory, and for this and other reasons the cost of manufacturing is very considerably reduced. These features all commend themselves so strongly to the farmer that we believe that the cream-gathering system has gained strong and lasting hold upon the affections of those to whom our dairy industry really belongs.

**DEFECTS OF THE SYSTEM AND THEIR REMEDIES.**—The system undoubtedly has its defects, as it now operates, as well as its merits, and while the latter effect a saving and enhance the patrons' profits at the manufacturing end, they are swallowed up at the other through the making of an inferior article which cannot command the highest prices. What may be regarded as the defect of the system is that it robs the buttermaker of the control over the ripening and flavor of the cream, and the keeping qualities of the butter which he has for years struggled to gain in our separator creameries through careful examination of each patron's milk; the pasteurization of the milk or cream, and the use of a culture or "starter" to ripen the cream. Again, in many creameries where the cream is brought in in loads with several patrons' cream mixed together in a tank or can, and the cream sampled into oil-test tubes by the cream collector, the buttermaker has little or no opportunity to examine the individual patron's cream, or to give him advice as to the care of it.

Unless these difficulties can be overcome the system can, at best, be but a partial success; hence a systematic and persistent effort must be made to bring our creamery patrons, each and all, to a full realization of the increased responsibility that the system imposes on them, and an equally persistent effort must be made to place the buttermaker in possession of what the system has deprived him, viz., a uniformly clean-flavored, sweet cream, and a knowledge and supervision of the work done by the patrons.

The cream should be clean-flavored and sweet when it leaves the farm, and should be kept sufficiently cool and delivered frequently enough to accomplish this. The patron's individual responsibility is great, and he should be led to fully realize it through pointing out to him that a single lot of inferior cream will injure a whole churning, and he should be thoroughly instructed as to how to produce and properly care for cream. Hand separators should be used by all patrons, and should be thoroughly cleaned at each time of using, and not allowed to go with a mere rinsing or flushing, as some separator agents recommend. Warm cream from the separator should be placed in a separate vessel, and cooled well down to 40 degrees immediately after separating. It is also quite possible that we shall find it necessary to use a small amount of some good preservative in the cream at the farm. This we purpose experimenting with at our school during the present session. **FREQUENT DELIVERY OF THE CREAM IN A SWEET CONDITION, PASTEURIZATION AND THE USE OF A STARTER TO PROPERLY RIPEN THE CREAM ARE, WE BELIEVE, ESSENTIAL TO ANY GREAT MEASURE OF SUCCESS UNDER THE CREAM-GATHERING CREAMERY SYSTEM.**

Where the cream is brought to the creamery in large cans or tanks, with several lots of cream mixed together, the cream collector should be provided with half-pint bottles, in which to bring a REPRESENTATIVE sample of each patron's cream to the creamery. Upon arrival at the creamery each patron's cream sample should be examined by the buttermaker, a small sample taken and put into a composite sample bottle, set apart for the patron, and the balance emptied into the cream vat. This system of sampling would be of inestimable value to the buttermaker, through enabling him to examine each individual patron's cream and give advice where necessary. A Babcock test of the composite sample could be made either monthly or semi-monthly.

**COMPOSITE SAMPLING AND THE USE OF THE BABCOCK TEST SHOULD, AND UNDOUBTEDLY WILL, EVENTUALLY COMPLETELY SUPERSEDE THE OIL TEST.**—We have aimed to faithfully present the merits and defects of our cream-gathering creamery system, and to suggest remedies for the latter. The merits are both substantial and attractive in character, while the defects are serious. If the suggestions we have made were acted upon and applied intelligently, faithfully and persistently by our creamery managers and their patrons, we believe that much of the now well-founded aversion of our buyers and exporters to the butter from our cream-gathering creameries would

be overcome. But while, theoretically speaking, it is possible to make a uniformly high grade of butter under the cream-gathering system, we have grave doubts as to whether such will likely be worked out in practice. Certainly, not unless such conditions are provided as will restore to the buttermaker full control of the ripening of the cream, viz., frequent delivery of the cream in sweet condition, so that it can be pasteurized and a culture or "starter" used to ripen it. Are the proprietors and patrons of our creameries prepared to join hands and enforce and provide the conditions essential to success? If not the system will, at best, meet with but partial success, and much of what is gained at the manufacturing end will be lost through the manufacturing of an inferior article, which must be sold at a reduced price.

### Ripen Cream to Get Butter.

A reader who has been making butter for the past forty years, says she saw a reply in our columns to the question, "Why does butter not come?" and claims it is not satisfactory, but gives her method as follows: "Strain the milk into a tin milk pan, set on the stove until a thin skin begins to appear, then set away in a cool place, and all the cream will have arisen in twelve hours. To the cream add a little sour buttermilk, which hastens its ripening. This plan will improve the flavor of the butter, and insure it churning."

Wittingly or unwittingly, our correspondent has been acting upon scientific principles. Milk, in winter, often gets so cold before it is strained that the cream separates from it with some difficulty, but by raising the temperature the separation is much quicker. By setting the pan on the stove there is always the danger of burning the milk. When milk is to be heated, it is best to



W. C. McKellican.

A senior student at the Ontario Agricultural College, who was the best all-round judge of stock at the students' contest at the recent International at Chicago.

place the pan or can in a pot or boiler of hot water. Low temperatures also retard the growth of micro-organisms in milk which cause souring, hence the warming up encourages ripening, whether of milk or cream. The use of the buttermilk further continues the encouragement of ripening, for buttermilk might be considered a seed of germs which cause ripening and flavor. Good clean sour milk answers the same purpose. One thing must be observed, however, in using sour milk as a starter, and that is to have it clean, for if the starter contains a bad or rancid flavor, the same undesirable characteristic is certain to appear in the butter. An instance of this is given in another letter received from a lady who complains that her butter is bitter. In this case, the organism that causes a bitter flavor has simply gained a predominance in the milk, and exercises its baneful effects. In our answer in a previous issue, we said make certain the cream was ripe, and our correspondent who warns her milk and adds buttermilk is doing that very thing. We would recommend everyone to use a starter of some kind. Clean sour milk is about the best, and add about a bowlful to an ordinary cream crock. If, with the use of a starter, the cream does not ripen or sour sufficiently, it is an indication that it is kept at too low a temperature, for these lactic acid organisms, as they are called, develop best at a temperature between 75 degrees and 95 degrees—good growing temperature, in fact. The proper ripening of the cream, however, even with the use of a starter, is not the whole solution to the problem of difficult churning, although, perhaps, when cream is sufficiently ripe the most difficult part of the problem has been solved.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

### Varieties of Vegetables.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—As this is the time of the year when seed catalogues are coming to hand, and farmers and gardeners are naturally making up orders of seeds for spring planting, I enclose a list of what we have found to be some of the leading varieties of the various classes of vegetables. This list might, of course, be modified to suit special crops in various sections of the country, but those mentioned are the ones which have given the best results here, and may be depended upon to give good results generally throughout the country.

**Asparagus.**—Conover's Colossal and Palmetto. Plant in rows four feet apart, and two feet apart in the rows; apply manure liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

**Beans.**—Summer, Golden Wax; autumn, Burpee's Bush Lima; winter, Navy. Sow when danger of spring frost is past.

**Beets.**—Globe, Egyptian Turnip; Long, Long Smooth Blood. Sow as soon as ground is fit to work. Thin when small to three inches apart, and take out every other one as soon as they are large enough to use.

**Carrots.**—Chantenay and Scarlet Nantes. Sow early and thin the same as with beets.

**Cabbage.**—Early, Winningstadt; late, Flat Dutch and Savoy; red, Mammoth Rock. Sow seed of early variety in hotbed about middle of March, and transplant to open ground about end of April. Sow seed of late varieties in the open ground about end of May, and transplant about 1st of July.

**Cauliflower.**—Extra Early Erfurt and Early Snowball. Treat the same as cabbage.

**Celery.**—Early, White Plume; medium, Paris Golden Yellow; late, Giant Pascal. Sow seed in seed-box or hot-bed about 1st of May. Prick out into flats or cold frame when about an inch high, and transplant into trenches four or five feet apart about 1st of July.

**Corn.**—Early, Golden Bantam and White Cory; medium, Metropolitan; late, Country Gentleman and Stowell's Evergreen. Sow about 1st of May, and if plants are injured by cold or frost sow again about 24th of May.

**Citron.**—Colorado Preserving. Sow in hills about eight feet apart, when danger of frost is over.

**Cucumber.**—White Spine, for slicing; Cool and Crisp, for pickling and slicing. Sow in hills about four feet apart when danger of frost is over.

**Egg Plant.**—New York Improved. Sow seed in seed-box or hotbed about middle of April, and transplant in the open when danger of frost is past.

**Kohl Rabi.**—Early Purple Vienna. Sow seed early for summer use, and again about middle of June for winter use.

**Lettuce.**—Toronto Gem and California Cream Butter. Sow seed as early as possible, and at intervals of a month for succession. Thin plants to six or eight inches apart to secure good heads.

**Muskmelon.**—Rocky Ford or Emerald Gem, and Montreal Market. Sow seed in enriched and well-prepared soil, when danger of frost is past. Hills should be five or six feet apart.

**Onions.**—Yellow Danvers, Prizetaker and Red Weathersfield. Sow seed as early as possible. The thinnings may be used as green onions.

**Parsnips.**—Hollow Crown. Sow as early as possible, and thin to six inches apart in row. Leave part of the crop in the ground over winter for spring use.

**Peas.**—Early, Steele, Brig's Extra Early; medium, Gradus; late, Champion of England. Sow early kinds as early as possible, and others a couple of weeks later for succession.

**Potatoes.**—Early, Early Ohio; late, Empire State. Keep potatoes for early planting in a warm room in the light for three weeks before planting. Plant a few for early use as soon as ground is fit to work, and follow with others when danger of frost is past. Plant late varieties about 24th of May.

**Pumpkin.**—Sugar. Plant when danger of frost is past. Hills should be eight or ten feet apart.

**Radishes.**—Early, Rosy Gem and French Breakfast; winter, Scarlet China. Sow early varieties as early as possible, and at intervals of two weeks for succession. Sow winter varieties in summer after crop of early peas.

**Rhubarb.**—Victoria, or any carefully-selected seedling variety. Plant four feet apart. Manure liberally, cultivate thoroughly, and break out seed stalks as they appear.

**Salsify.**—Long White. Sow as early as possible, and thin to four inches apart in the row. Part of the crop may be left in the ground over winter for spring use.

**Spinach.**—Victoria. Sow early as possible, and at intervals of a month if succession is desired.

**Squash.**—Summer, Crookneck and White Bush Scallop; winter, Hubbard. Do not plant until danger of spring frost is over. Bush varieties require about four feet of space between hills. Hubbard should have at least eight feet.

**Tomatoes.**—Early, Earliana, Dominion Day and Mayflower. Sow seed in seed-bed or hotbed about the middle of April. Transplant in the open when danger of frost is past.

**Turnips.**—Golden Ball and Hartley's Bronze Top.

Sow early for summer use, and about June 20th for winter use.

**Vegetable Marrow.**—Long White Bush. Plant when danger of frost is past.

**Watermelon.**—Hungarian Honey and Cole's Early. Plant when danger of frost is past, in well-prepared hills eight feet apart.

H. L. HUTT,  
Ont. Agr. College. Horticulturist.

**New York Fruit-growers' Convention.**

At the fourth annual meeting of the New York State Fruit-growers' Association, held at Geneva recently, many ideas helpful to fruit-growers, and indicative of the fact that fruit-growing as a business, and an important branch of farming, has reached a firm basis, were brought forward. Haphazard work in fruit handling was condemned, and the necessity for co-operative work strongly urged. It was suggested that if growers would unite and build good storage houses they could handle their crops more economically, as the fruit could be put into barrels when picked, and taken directly to the storage houses, where the sorting could be done when the apples were sold, much of the work being thus left until the winter, when labor is cheaper. The point was brought out by Mr. Dawley, of the Executive Committee, that saving might be accomplished by buying fertilizers and chemicals through the association, that of New York State having provided members with over 1,600 tons of these materials, at a saving of thousands of dollars. An important point also emphasized was that a Fruit-growers' Organization may become a powerful influence, not only in matters pertaining to the fruit trade, but in all agricultural interests. It was shown that, owing to the influence of the New York Association, an appropriation of \$250,000 had been secured for agricultural buildings at Cornell, and that certain measures which would have proved detrimental to the success of the station had, by the same pressure, been defeated. It was suggested that an open field for the work of the association might now be the questions of the parcel post and the teaching of agriculture in the public schools.

**MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION.**

Mr. A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, gave a most comprehensive address on the problems of marketing and transportation, calling attention to the fact that the tendency of fruit-growers is to give too much attention to the growing of fruit, and too little to the matter of disposing of it. There should be a better understanding, he said, between the grower and the commission man, upon whose helpings from the proceeds of fruit sales a check should often be exercised. As regards transportation, he asserted that we are paying too much freight on fruit. The Horticultural Association should have transportation committees, who would be busy all the year in the interests of the grower in trying to secure better rates and accommodations from railroad companies. In the future, he stated, the annual meeting of the Ontario Association will be held in Toronto, but in addition there will probably be 160 special fruit meetings and 40 or 50 orchard meetings held over the Province. In Ontario an attempt is being made to limit fruit-growers to fewer varieties of fruit. The management of fairs in some localities have been induced to offer prizes for ten or twelve varieties of fruit only, the growing of all others being discouraged as far as possible.

**SULPHUR SPRAYS.**

Prof. Parrot, of the State Exp. Station, gave an address on spraying. He stated that the result of experiments which have been made at the station shows that a sulphur spray applied just before blossoming, followed by two sprayings with a Bordeaux arsenical poison, gave the best results in combating San Jose scale, scab, and insect pests. The sulphur washes save time and expense, in that they combat the San Jose scale and other pests at the same time.

**SOIL AND LOCATION.**

Prof. Taft, of the Agricultural College of Michigan, dwelt upon soil and location as important factors in successful fruit-growing. The soil of the orchard should neither be extremely light nor extremely heavy, and should contain a large amount of humus or plant food. Trees should be planted on good land, as to bring poor land to the condition necessary for fruit-growing would cost from \$8 to \$10 per acre for fertilizers. The location is best when elevated and rolling. As a rule trees do best when not planted until two or three years old. "In the case of a young orchard," he said, "it seems to me that if we were to erect a tripod on which to base our hopes of success, that we would have for the stronger leg the matter of plant food, next that of spraying, and third pruning. It seems to me that I can very properly include tillage under plant food."

It was decided that the next meeting of the association will be held at Lockport, N. Y.

**Three New Ones.**

Mr. John J. Wettlaufer, Oxford, Ont., says: I have now been a reader of your valuable paper, the "Farmer's Advocate," for one year, and find it the best paper I ever had, and have already secured three new subscribers.

**Pears and Stone Fruits About Georgian Bay.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

After several years' trial with one hundred and seventy-five varieties of plums, I find the European varieties to be the most desirable, and, without doubt, the most suitable for the commercial orchards of Ontario. The following have been thoroughly tested here; they are sufficiently hardy, good growers, productive, and of admirable quality: Bradshaw, Washington, Quack-emboss or Glass, Prune D'Agén, Archduke, Diamond, Monarch, Yellow Egg, Pond's Seedling, Coe's Golden Drop, Reine Claude, Lombard, Whitby and German Prune. The latter is a little tender in bud with us, but otherwise one of the best plums. These are the best in quality, and also the most profitable of our whole list, so far as we yet know. Red June, a Japan, on account of its earliness, may be added to this list. It is the first to ripen.

**Japan Plums.**—There already appears to be too many Japan plums planted. Although quite hardy, good growers, abundant bearers, and of most attractive appearance, their quality is so much against them, as compared with the European, that there is not much demand for them, and they are hard to sell where well known. Burbank, Chabot, Red June, Satsuma or Blood, are the best in quality and most desirable of all the Japans we have yet tried. Nickson, the best in quality we have of all the Japans, is unproductive, and is, apparently, too tender. Our trees are dying.

**American or native plums,** of which we have quite a collection, are of no practical value for the commercial orchards here. Some of them, however, are of tolerable flavor and attractive appearance, and might be worthy a trial in the far north or Manitoba, where the better class of plums do not succeed. They are very hardy. Milton, Stoddard, Cheney, Charles, Downing, Weaver and Wolf are about the best we have in test.

Of pears, we have some fifty or more varieties, many of which we have not yet fruited. They seem to succeed quite as well as apples. The following are varieties which have been fully tried and succeeded perfectly well here: Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Clairg-eau, Duchess, Belle Lucrative, Keller, Howell, Lady Bonne, Souvenir de Congres, Goodall, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite and Dovenne Boussock.

With cherries, our experience is rather limited, such varieties as Montmorency, Olivet, Windsor, Black Tartarian, May Duke, English Morello, Richmond, Gov. Wood, Ostheim and Yellow Spanish. The latter is rather tender for general planting here, but some seasons it does remarkably well. The others seem quite hardy, and well adapted to this district.

**Peaches.**—While I could not advise large planting, still there should be sufficient grown for home use. Fitzgerald, Triumph, Crosby, Bow-slaugh's Late and Tychurst are all good peaches, and the last two have not missed bearing in the last five years. J. G. MITCHELL.

**APIARY.**

**Nature Study--The Story of the Bees.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—When some years ago the Ontario Department of Agriculture issued Bulletin 124, Nature Study or Stories in Agriculture, amongst other stories that of the bees was given. It was disappointing reading to anyone interested in the true nature study, and who knew the wonderful life's history of the bee, and who hoped to see it get the place it merited in that study. More than that, as the weakest link is the strength of the chain, so error in one chapter reflects, often unjustly, unfavorably upon the other chapters of such a book. When error is found in the subject we know we naturally doubt the reliability of what we are not able to judge. However insignificant we may judge a department to be in a paper, a school, a college, university or experimental farm, we cannot afford for the sake of the other departments to have in it anything but thoroughness and efficiency.

When the Bulletin was issued I privately drew the attention of the Ontario Department of Agriculture to the weakness and errors in the chapter on bees, and advised its correction by the author. It was my desire not to bring the matter before the public, and I did not wish to be brought into the question. Subsequently I received from the Macdonald Institute at Guelph a copy of a SECOND edition of the work, with the chapter on bees unchanged. To have it unchanged is bad enough, but to have it taught to the rural and other schools is still worse. The Macdonald Institute was born to do a grander work than to teach and circulate error as truth. In a letter from the Department of Agriculture, dated October 14th, 1904, it states that "no other suggestion has so far come to this Department as to the incorrectness of the statements contained in the Bulletin." It is not a pleasant duty to perform, but the very fact that no one else has found fault to the Department makes it necessary to take the work in hand. If the fountain of nature

study, the Macdonald Institute, becomes the vehicle for distributing error, how can the children be taught truth?

**CRITICISM.**

Under this chapter the Bulletin states: "It is not well to wear woolly or black clothing when among bees, because the hereditary antipathy of bees to the bear is aroused if they catch their hooked feet in woolly clothes or hairy wrists; bears on their part keep up their traditions by destroying many telegraph poles in searching for bees' nests, on account of the humming of the wires."

The direction about the clothing is correct enough; but it is fable, invention, or speculation about the hereditary antipathy of the bee, and the reason why the bear destroys telegraph poles. All of this will be new to beekeepers, news which will require proof that the author can read the bee and bear mind. Is it not of the Seaton-Thompson type of nature study? Truth, speculation and error blended makes it more dangerous to nature study than ALL error. Again, "The smoke causes the bees to go down into the hive, each one dips head first into a cell and fills herself with honey." True, the tendency is for the bees to act so, but each one does not do so, the statement is not accurate.

Again the statement is made, "The bee has a very long under lip of reddish color, which can very readily be seen when in use, and with this she laps up the nectar that is contained in the flowers. This nectar passes into a sort of crop, and there undergoes a chemical change, which gives it certain medicinal qualities that make it curative of colds." Thos. Wm. Cowan, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., F.S.Sc., etc., Chairman British Beekeepers' Association, Editor British Bee Journal, Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, etc., writes in his book, "The Honey Bee," page 27: "In order to understand that the bee does not lap honey, and water, but sucks it up, we will consider the manner of action of the different parts which we have described. When minute quantities of nectar only are found in flowers, the spoon and groove on the under side of the ligula, as well as the two tubes, are brought into play. By means of the muscular action of the rod the ligula is turned so that the hollow part of the spoon sweeps over the surface, and the branches hairs take up the most minute quantity of liquid. This is in turn transferred by the other hairs by capillarity to the groove on the under side, which is now turned uppermost."

When the quantity is larger, after describing minutely the action, Mr. Cowan says, "The liquid then finds its way, partly by suction and partly by capillarity." According to the best known authority on the natural history, anatomy, and physiology of the bee, the bee does not lap.

That the process in the honey crop "gives it certain medicinal qualities that make it a curative of colds," will be news to the scientific and medical world, as well as the beekeeping, and cannot be accepted without telling us the ground for conclusion. But all this falls into insignificance alongside of the astonishing statement that "the bee gathers a load twice its own weight!" Surely there must be some cruel printer's error here, but there it stands, to be taught as a fact. Again we get, "Each bee fills one cell at a time"; this is contrary to all observations and the writings of our best men. The fact is quite frequently one bee gathers the nectar and transfers it to another at the threshold of the combs, and the second bee stores it in the cell. This statement of mine may be disputed—authorities differ—but no one an admitted authority on bees and their habits has ever before made the statement that one bee gathers the contents of and fills one cell by herself; it is wrong. In order to assist in evaporation, a description of which is given in the chapter, cells are only partially filled to begin with, and the nectar moved about until the necessary evaporation has taken place.

In speaking of the comb, the author states, "Which is nearly black." It is white or pale yellow, and only becomes dark brown when years of use in the brood chamber has colored it by successive layers of cocoons being left in it by hatching bees. Speaking of the queen, the statement is made that she is "Nearly twice the size of the worker." The size of the queen is much overdrawn, very much.

Another paragraph states: "Early in spring, when food commences to be brought in (for the queen is provident and will not lay when the larder is empty), she begins to deposit eggs." The fact is that the queen does not wait for spring blossoms even, but long before this time, if rising temperature and sunshine has caused activity in the hive, or for other reasons the bees have become active, the queen deposits eggs and young bees have fully matured; a very important difference. Of course without food, and no food to gather, all the bees would soon perish.

The statement that "the worker bees can distinguish the sex of an egg by some unknown instinct" is also wrong. As proof, we know that worker bees under certain conditions take an unfertilized egg, one which can only produce a drone, and try to produce a queen with it, the poor drone perishing in the brood stage as a result of its unnatural diet. The proof is all against this power of distinction. I judge rather that they judge its sex from the cell in which it is found.

The statement is made: "At two weeks the young bee builds comb and goes for its first load of pollen, of which it is as proud as a boy is of his first pair of trousers. After this it undertakes to gather honey." Bees build comb before two weeks. In changing from

black to Italian bees, or Italian to black, the limit of age can readily be noted. If the statement was made that under normal conditions two weeks is the average it would be correct, but that the young bees first gather pollen, then the honey, will be news, and is not correct. That the young bee is so "proud" must again come under the Seaton-Thompson class of literature, and is not founded on what we know. It would be much safer to speculate that the bee, by the law implanted in it by its Creator, and which it obeys, called instinct, does its duty modestly and without pride. Speaking of the drones, the statement is made, "They fly about in the middle of the day to sharpen their appetite." Upon what ground is the statement made? The evidence is to the contrary. More might be said, but it is enough. Since beginning the article, a letter has been received from the Macdonald Institute, dated October 20th, which states: "I learn from Prof. James (Department of Agriculture, Toronto) that you have objected to the distribution of such a bulletin, on the grounds that there are serious errors in the Story on Bees. I referred the matter to Mr. (the author), who tells me that he believes that the statements in that story are in accordance with the most recent and authoritative writers. He does not see any reason why these statements should be changed. Personally, I have made some study on bees in my entomological work, and after reading the story over somewhat carefully, I feel that the statements made there would not do any harm to an ordinary reader or school teacher, to whom the bulletin is sent." This position makes it all the more necessary to draw attention to the mistakes. What is meant by them doing no harm, I know not. That stories for general reading have been written recently we know. Some of them make interesting reading, that they have some flights of imagination in them no more wonderful than the truth we also know, but those posted will scarcely venture to quote them as authorities. This plan of nature study, unless shipwreck is to be made of it in its initiatory stage, must contain only what is known to be true, and there is far more than enough true and wonderful in the life's history of the bee to give no cause for drawing on imagination, legends, and traditions; this is not NATURE STUDY.

There is no better subject than the bee to demonstrate insect life in the rural school system and nature study, because it can be made available at all times during the summer months, and one hive at all times during the active season be used to show, at any time, all the stages of true insect life. I wish someone else had taken the matter in hand. Personally, I have the kindest feeling to all concerned. My effort to have the matter set right quietly failed.

Brantford, Ont. R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Since writing the foregoing, knowing that my authority and the correctness of my statements were to be challenged, I sent the above article to Mr. Thos. Wm. Cowan, than whom there is no higher or better-known living authority, or one better known the world over. He writes from England, under date of November 5th, 1904, in reply to my letter sending him the chapter published in the bulletin under discussion:

"I have read the articles you send, and have made some comments and marginal notes, which will show what I consider wrong in it. Your review is quite fair, and I do not see anything to object to. It is a pity such stories should go out to teach children 'Nature Study,' and there is too much of this sort of thing done now. Teachers only get a smattering of a subject, and then introduce a lot of rubbish, with the idea of interesting the children; all the time teaching them untruths which have to be unlearned if they are to make any practical use of the subject. Seaton, Thompson & Maeterlinck are very interesting, but there is so much fable and story in their writings that they are very dangerous books for those who know nothing of the subjects of which they treat.

"Yours very truly, THOS. WM. COWAN."

Mr. Cowan, in the short five and a half pages, has made over thirty corrections. Of the story re the bees, telegraph poles and bears, his comment is, "humbug and pure imagination." Of the statement that a bee gathers a load twice its own weight, Mr. Cowan says, "This is not true, the crop will only hold one-third of a drop or minim." Of the statement "but in winter and spring they live eight or nine months," Mr. Cowan asks: "How can they live eight or nine months in winter and spring?"

I also wrote Mr. C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill., U. S., a world-known authority upon the natural history of the bee, and the practical management of bees, a contributor to American and European literature, and the reviser and publisher of "Langstroth on the Honey Bee." Mr. Hamilton writes from Hamilton, Ill., Nov. 3rd, 1904: "Your letter to hand. I have perused your article and the 'Story of the Bees,' and I think that most of your arguments are well taken. There are, perhaps, a few points where the incorrectness of the narrative is insignificant, but as a general thing the errors you show are flagrant. For instance, if the statement is made that the comb is nearly black, an explanation should be given that it is originally white, and that it is only after years of usage that it becomes black. The statement that honey, when first carried into the hive, is nine-tenths water, is also a very wild statement. In many instances it loses but little by evaporation, and its density depends upon the atmospheric conditions and the amount of moisture in the ground and the air. (Signed) C. P. DADANT."

Coming to Canadian critics, I have read, without stating what it was, the chapter to Canadian Beekeepers, and without exception it provoked laughter, and when error after error was detected in the story, without any comment from me, it generally developed disgust. The chapter and criticism was sent to Mr. Morley Pettit, Belmont, Ont., a gentleman who has more than a first-class teacher's certificate, who is a well-known apicultural writer, and who has about 300 colonies of bees. Mr. Pettit writes: "I have read with interest your article on the chapter on Bees in Bulletin 124 of the Ontario Agricultural College. The idea of nature study of bees with the children is excellent, but I can only say I sincerely regret this chapter has gone out to the public in its present form. I have read a great many popular articles and chapters on bees, and they are nearly all full of romance half truths, and statements wholly without foundation. I need not particularize more than you and Mr. Cowan have done. Every experienced beekeeper knows that your criticisms are just. MORLEY PETTIT."

From two sources I have been asked, "Suppose it is wrong, what harm will it do?" The money of the Province is surely not to be expended in circulating romance as truth. The great objects of nature study are arrayed against error; close observation and accurate study are defeated by this story. I find this Bulletin upon the teacher's desk, who in innocence receives its instruction as correct, which is their right.

My own twenty-four years' experience as a beekeeper, and now having about 400 colonies of bees, as a student of the natural history of the bee, having given addresses in various parts of the Dominion upon this subject, as well as my writings accepted and paid for in the Canadian, United States and European press, might have made my statement as to the error of the chapter worth considering; but if not, these authorities world-known and recognized can surely not be ignored, and I trust will lead the gentleman concerned to review and rewrite it. It would, in my estimation, have been better if it had been done with less pressure and publicity. R. F. H.

[Note.—Mr. Holtermann appears to be wholly justifiable in his demands that the truth, and nothing but the truth, be taught in our schools. Nature, which, when understood, is more wonderful and interesting than the wildest dreams of fiction can ever be, surely needs no variation and no polishing, and, as Mr. Holtermann well says, if our schools "become the vehicle for distributing error, how can the children be taught truth?"—Editor "Farmer's Advocate."]

## POULTRY.

### A Breed That Lays.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to give you my own experience with poultry, and will be very glad to read letters from others. I often wish that the Poultry Department of the "Farmer's Advocate" was twice as large. It is always good what there is, and we always look for that special page, and wish there were more of it.

I consider the White Wyandotte is by far the best and most profitable fowl for the farmer, because I have found them to lay more WINTER eggs than any other breed. They carry a very heavy coat of feathers, and so are not so susceptible to cold, and in the cold weather, when eggs are forty or fifty cents a dozen, the White Wyandotte is the hen that is in the egg business. They are good sitters and good mothers. The chicks grow very fast, and can be placed on the market as broilers at twelve weeks old, or even less, in an attractive and plump condition. We bought an incubator on March 1st, 1904, and had our first chicks out about April 1st. These were sold June 18th for \$1.00 a pair. Later hatched chickens, of course, sold for less, but our average was 85c. a pair all round. This year, we intend to have the first hatch out by the first of March. We had forty-five hens, and kept a record of eggs gathered each day from January 1st to October 10th. Altogether 435 dozen eggs were laid, and the average price was 20c. a dozen. Eggs used for hatching were charged up at market price. The old hens were sold October 10th to make room for pullets. Altogether, we sold 150 pairs of dressed chickens, average price 85c. a pair. The feed cost \$108.00, and we have now 70 pullets from last spring fed out of the same expense as the hens and chickens up to November 1st. The 70 pullets are now laying three dozen eggs a day. The first pullet laid October 25th, at just six months old.

We feed laying hens: Morning—Wheat, barley or buckwheat. Noon—Mash, consisting of corn meal, moistened with the water that the meat was boiled in, or skim milk. Evening—Wheat, all they will eat. Green bone or meat twice a week; oyster shell, grit, fresh water and vegetables always within reach. Wentworth Co. CHAS. A. GOULDING.

### Overfeeding Hens with Grain.

My hens quit eating; their heads grow white and swell considerably; get weak gradually, die with heads turned back. It generally takes two days from the time they quit feeding till they die. Their stool is soft and white. I feed boiled barley and wheat, mixed equal portions for the morning, goose wheat for noon and evening. E. G. K.

I am inclined to believe the cause of the trouble is due to feeding too much grain food. I would suggest that the fowls be fed at least one-third of the bulk of their ration on roots, such as mangels or turnips, either whole or pulped, preferably whole, and clover leaves or clover hay. These leaves may be mixed in mash feed, consisting, say, of one-third bulk leaves and two-thirds bran and shorts; or the leaves may be fed dry—simply put in the leaves and allow the birds to eat what they wish. Chickens, also, require a little meat food. A dozen birds should have three or four pounds of cooked meat or green cut bone some time during the week. A little every day is better than a lot once or twice a week. I would recommend that you give the fowls a good dose of Epsom salts. Dissolve about a dessertspoonful in a little warm water, and mix it in the mash for thirty birds. Birds that become sick, give them about a teaspoonful of dry salts; simply catch the bird and hold the mouth open and pour the salts down. This will likely give as satisfactory results as anything I could recommend. I think the whole flock should be given salts in the mash once a week for three or four weeks in succession.

I should be glad to hear whether or not this treatment is satisfactory. W. R. GRAHAM.

O. A. C.

### How to Feed Poultry.

"Poultry Feeding and Fattening," compiled by George B. Fiske; published by Orange Judd Co., N. Y., and Morang & Co., Toronto, Ont.; cloth-bound; price 50 cents.

This is a special-purpose book which will, no doubt, meet a demand on the part of those who are going more extensively into poultry-rearing, with the market for dressed poultry in view. In fact, it will be very useful for anybody who caters to that demand. It includes preparation for market, special finishing methods, as practiced by United States, Canadian and Old Country experts. A couple of chapters on the poultry-station methods instituted by Prof. Robertson in Canada are given. The author, or compiler, Mr. Geo. B. Fiske, has been indefatigable in hunting up the practical experience of feeders under a great variety of conditions. The book is well printed and bound, and contains over forty illustrations, mostly helpful in their character, in keeping with the reading matter. It may be ordered through this office, or from the publishers.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Canadian.

The C. P. R. will spend \$4,000,000 on improvements this year, chiefly in the West.

During December last 305,700 acres of free grant lands were taken up in Western Canada.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross will, for the present, it is said, lead the Opposition in the Legislature.

A rubber goods manufacturing plant is to be established at Windsor, Ont., by a New York firm.

The G. T. R. have placed a contract with the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. for 25,000 tons of steel rails.

Hon. Thos. Greenway has been elected Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization in the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Greenway represents Lisgar, Man.

The severest blizzard in fifteen years raged in Nova Scotia January 25th and 26th. Tides, at the same time, were phenomenally high, and much damage was done to wharves and shipping.

The Executive of the Eastern Ontario Live-stock Association has decided to hold the Fat Stock Show in the Central Canada Exhibition buildings, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of March.

The results of the Provincial elections in Ontario were as much of a surprise to the most sanguine Conservative as to the most optimistic Liberal. The final results are: Conservatives, seventy seats; Liberals, twenty-eight. Three constituencies were gained by the Liberals and twenty-six by the Conservatives.

### British and Foreign.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned.

240,000 coal miners went on strike in Germany last week.

Relations between Venezuela and the United States have become strained.

M. Rouvier has formed a new French Ministry, in succession to that of M. Combes.

There is still much distress in Western Ireland, owing to last season's failure of the potato crop.

A party of four Americans and one Indian, travelling in Northern Mexico, have been ambushed and killed by Yaquis Indians.

The New French Ministry will follow out the policy of ex-Premier Combes, in declaring for the separation between church and state.

The largest diamond ever found has been discovered near Pretoria. It is valued at nearly \$4,000,000 and weighs 3,032 carats. The famous Koh-i-noor, which is valued at \$600,000, only weighs 123 carats, but weighed 900 before it was cut.

Oyama and Kuropatkin have had another clash, this time at the Village of Sandepas, near the Hun River, where the Russians, after a successful sortie and the capture of 102 Japanese prisoners, were afterwards repulsed, with a loss of 45 officers and 1,600 men killed or wounded. Present indications point to continuous fighting in Northern Manchuria.

Official reports now place the number killed by the firing of the troops in St. Petersburg upon the strikers at 300 killed and about 1,000 wounded. Disaffection following upon the horrible occurrence has spread rapidly, notably at Moscow, Revel, Kolpino, Saratoff, Helsingfors and Warsaw. "Punishment" of the rebels still goes on, under the iron hand of General Tropoff, who was suddenly promoted to the rank of Governor-General of St. Petersburg, in order that he might cope with the situation. In Moscow 3,000 workmen were dispersed by the soldiery, who, however, found a few rounds of blank cartridges sufficient for the purpose, but in Kolpino, Helsingfors and Warsaw, the Cossacks were less scrupulous, and several were killed and many injured. In Warsaw, especially, terrible scenes were enacted. Crowds of looting mobs paraded the streets, wrecking hundreds of shops, and wherever there was a meeting with the soldiery a collision occurred, the result being the death of some scores and the wounding of many. Notwithstanding the severity of the repressive measures, however, the people are in no wise cowed, and the Russian newspapers, led by the Novoe Vremya, are at one in condemning the course of the officials in permitting armed soldiery to fire upon unarmed Russian subjects, and in demanding, on behalf of the people, the forming of a National Assembly. The powerful Economic Society also, and the Zemstvo of Simburak have scathingly denounced the bureaucracy, and passed resolutions asking for national representation. The autocratic party, on the other hand, condemn the course of the masses in seizing upon the hour of Russia's greatest trouble to push forward their claims. Nevertheless, they have found it wise to issue a proclamation, promising a revision of the law, so as to restrict the length of working hours, and otherwise meet the demands of the people as far as possible. In Europe the general opinion is that, while the present risings will, without doubt, be put down, the end of the demonstration will be a more speedy change in the form of Government in Russia.

## THE FARM BULLETIN

### N. S. Agricultural College Opens.

The short courses at the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture are announced to commence on Tuesday, February 7th, and will include lectures and demonstrations on animal husbandry, agronomy, horticulture, dairying and poultry. The faculty, consisting of M. Cumming, B.A., B.S.A., Principal; F. C. Sears, B.S.A., Horticulturist, and F. L. Fuller, Agriculturist, will be assisted by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph (agronomy); J. H. Reed, D.V.S., Guelph (horses and veterinary practice); J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont. (hogs and dairy cattle); A. McNeill, Ottawa (horticulture); G. H. Clark, Ottawa (seeds); F. C. Eilford, Ottawa (poultry); Wm. Rennie, Toronto (farm management); Miss Bella Millar, Guelph (dairying); and other local authorities. The course will be concluded on February 25th, but after this students will be permitted to remain to pursue further work in any of the departments. On Tuesday, the 14th, the college will be formally opened. Members of the Legislature and other prominent gentlemen will be present. The annual convention of the Farmers' Association will be held at the college from the 14th to the 17th. For other information, apply to Prof. M. Cumming, Principal, Truro, N. S.

### Plank Barn Frames.

Mr. Alex. Dunn writes us as follows: "One of your correspondents had an article in regard to raising plank frame for a barn. In the first place, a plank frame is no good for a barn; the straining qualities are all right endways, but no good sideways. Plank frames are not used for that purpose; it is used for truss work, such as self-supporting roofs, where the strain is all endways. If your correspondent would nail plank together and make a stick of timber 6x10x30, then put it on a bearing at each end, he would find it would spring at least one foot. That would be worthless for a barn."

### England Buys Less from Canada.

The Board of Trade returns for 1904, published this week, show that our imports from the Dominion fall very short of the grand total of the previous year, the actual cash value being about twenty million dollars less than 1903. Live cattle and sheep both show a serious decrease, the former being 44,216 head less, and the latter 5,456. Wheat, flour and maize together represent a decline of ten million dollars, while oats and peas show substantial increases. Bacon comes out well in comparison, but hams are disappointing. Butter has advanced greatly; cheese has come too in greater supply, but the value is considerably below that of 1903. Eggs are also on the wrong side, to the tune of 240,000 great hundreds. Truly a story of "ups and downs."

A very interesting exhibition of Colonial products was opened in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Tuesday last, and will continue till the 19th inst. The object is to induce a closer commercial relation between Great Britain and the Colonies, and as an exhibition is much superior to that of last year. Sir Alfred Jones is President, and at the opening ceremony read a message from the King, as follows:

"Keeper of Privy Purse presents his compliments to the management of the Exhibition, and is commanded to say that his Majesty wishes that all success may attend the exhibition."

Lord Strathcona and Mr. Chamberlain also sent their good wishes. The exhibits represent products from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and Rhodesia. The Canadian stand is a very handsome erection, on which are set out in very attractive style a very large number of specimens of good things which the Dominion can supply us with.

In the wheat market the feature of the week has been the pressure to sell new crop Indian, and about 12c. decline on the week has resulted, which in its turn has affected new crop La Plata wheat, whilst Australians have been relatively firm and Russians difficult to buy at any decline. The return of stocks held in London show increases in wheat, barley and peas, as compared with the stocks on the 1st Jan., 1904, but there are smaller quantities held of oats, beans, maize and flour. Shipments of wheat from the chief exporting countries are steadily maintained, the total of wheat and flour now on passage to the U. K. being 2,605,000 qrs.

Canadian springs remain scarce, and after this month seem likely to become more so. No. 1 N. Manitoba landed is quoted \$9.36; No. 2 ex-ship, \$9.00; and No. 3, ex-ship, \$8.50 (per 496 lbs.); Indian wheat (No. 2 Calcutta) landed is held at \$7.32.

There has not been much activity in the flour market, but there are signs of an improving consumptive demand, doubtless owing to the fact that bakers must be getting low in stocks.

American flour is very scarce, and very dear, and only sells to those bakers "who have not yet got over the notion that they cannot make good bread without American flour." The Minneapolis millers who grind Canadian wheat in bond continue to offer first patents thus made at \$7.20, ex-ship, for Jan. and Feb. delivery, but good old spring first patents, such as Pillsbury's Best, would be worth about \$8 landed, if there were any.

There has been a decided pause in the demand for maize this week, and La Plata cargoes afloat have given way 6c. to 12c. per qr. For mixed American parcels for Jan. and Feb. shipment to London as low as \$4.80 c.i.f. is being accepted, and \$4.56 for Liverpool. It is rather surprising that sellers should accept these low prices for February shipment, seeing by that time there will be practically none but American maize obtainable.

The live cattle trade at Deptford, although described as slow, is firm, and prices on Wednesday were higher than those ruling for the seven days previous—11½c. to 12½c. per lb. A consignment of Canadian cattle last week made 11½c. to 12c., and 1,139 Canadian sheep 12½c. to 13c., with an occasional 13½c. for a choice lot.

In the Smithfield market trade is fairly good for beef, but frozen meat is neglected. N. American chilled beef has been in short supply, and 18½c. has been paid for hinds and 9c. for fores. Sheep have appeared on the markets. They are not of very good quality, but are of suitable weight, and attract buyers at the quotation of 7c. to 7½c. per pound. Some frozen pigs from the U. S. have also been offered, and made about 6½c. to 8c. per lb.

Bacon.—Confidence generally has returned, and with buyers rushing in more numerous than hitherto, a smart reaction from the very reduced terms previously current has occurred. The combined influences of scantier supplies, an increasing demand, and no stocks in reserve, have caused things to turn out exactly as was expected, and much encouraged holders have raised their quotations. Canadian bacon has participated in the general recovery, and more trade would have been done had supplies been forwarded earlier in the week. Davies' selections have advanced to 10½c. and 10½c. per pound.

Hams have been rather more inquired for, and have realized a shade better prices. The outlook is decidedly more promising. Canadian long-cut green, 9½c. to 10½c.; American, 9c. to 9½c., and short-cut to 10c.

The butter market is somewhat demoralized. On the one hand French is in short supply, and the price has been advanced, while Danish and Swedish makes, owing to the poor demand, have dropped. New Zea-

land and Australian butter are in good demand, at prices ranging from 20½c. to 22c. per pound. No Canadian on this market, but at Liverpool, Canadian creameries fetch 21½c. to 22c. per lb.

Cheese.—For nearly all kinds the market has a quiet tone, but with unabated firmness, and transactions have been on a rather limited scale than otherwise. Canadian, as a specialty, and the idol of speculators, commands 11½c. to 11½c. on the spot for large and small quantities, where no underpriced stuff can be had, and the c.i.f. figures still rule, at 11½c. to 12c.

Apples are in very liberal supply, but much of the fruit is in tender condition. Quotations range from \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary to fine Baldwins, and up to \$6 for Canadian Russets, of choice quality.

London (Eng.), Jan. 14th.

### Ontario Veterinary Matters.

At the recent annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association, in the Veterinary College, Toronto, the President, Dr. W. Lawson, V. S., congratulated the members on the large attendance, proving that the association is a popular organization, and that the veterinarians of the Province are alive to the welfare of the profession, such as formulating courses of action, tending to obtain better legislative measures than those now existing.

The following new members were duly proposed and accepted: Drs. A. C. Ramsay, Exeter; W. Nicholls, Kingston; J. Fyle, Brantford; A. D. McLachlin, Belmont; G. T. Bowlby, Tweed; W. A. Gile, Dorchester; J. A. Johnston, Trafalgar; L. Bailey, Orillia; B. R. Poole, Peterboro; D. McKercher, Peterboro; J. A. McDonald, Embro.

The secretary reported a very large amount of correspondence, especially in relation to the veterinary organization.

Secy.-Treasurer reported the finances in a favorable condition, with a balance on hand now of \$44.31.

The Secy.-Registrar reported four registrations since the last annual meeting, viz: Dr. A. Brown, V. S., Sarnia; Dr. F. C. Jones, Fenwick; Dr. Newton Cossitt, Grimsby; Dr. R. Colgan, St. Catharines.

Dr. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, reported some very gratifying results from the local organization committee; but he could not say that the results were generally so satisfactory as he had hoped. As treasurer of that fund, he now had in his hands \$456.60. In order to push onward for improved legislation at least \$1,000 must be available. He made an urgent appeal to all practitioners who have not contributed to that fund to do so. The Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association had offered to contribute \$100 to assist the organization, but that we could hardly think it consistent with the proper position and standing of the profession in Ontario to avail ourselves of their very generous offer.

It was resolved that legislation be sought at the next session of the Provincial Legislature.

Dr. Rutherford recounted the changes that had taken place in his department since he had assumed office, in regard to examinations and the appointment of inspectors; in the mode of dealing with "tuberculosis," "actinomycosis," "hog cholera," "black quarter," and "anthrax."

Dr. Barnes gave an address on the actual cause of parturient toxicosis (parturient apoplexy), which Drs. Reed, Mole and others discussed.

The sum of \$25 was appropriated for a medal, to be competed for by the students of the Ontario Veterinary College, at the approaching spring examinations.

Dr. W. Lawson and Col. T. H. Lloyd were added to the veterinary organization committee.

It was resolved that a meeting of the association be held in the City of London, Ont., in July next, and that the resident veterinary practitioners of London, together with the executive, be a committee to arrange that meeting.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Andrew Smith, for his kindness and hospitality to the members at the meeting.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, J. H. George, Ingersoll; 1st Vice-President, L. A. Wilson, Aurora; 2nd Vice-President, J. W. Orr, Stratford; Sec.-Treasurer, C. H. Sweetapple; Asst. Secretary, R. Barnes. Auditors—C. Elliott and J. H. Reed. Directors—Messrs. Gile, Stewart, Howly, R. H. Milner, M. C. Crawford, Duncombe, Fowler, and J. D. McDonald. Prof. A. Smith and Col. Lloyd, delegates to Industrial Fair, Toronto; Drs. J. D. O'Neil and Fitzgerald, delegates to Western Fair, London.

### New B. C. Railway.

Mr. John Hendry, President of the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway, announces that plans are sufficiently advanced to ensure the construction of this road northward from Vancouver, B. C., at an early day. The general route to be followed will be through the Squamish Valley to Lillooet, and thence through the Chilcoten and Cariboo regions to the northern boundary of the Province. Junctions will be effected with the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, which will both cut through the northern part of British Columbia from east to west. The new line will be the means of facilitating an interchange of traffic between the Canadian lines which are coming to the north and the Canadian Pacific and United States trunk lines which already enter Vancouver.

MARKETS.

Receipts of cattle were light last week at the Toronto markets, and, as a consequence, butchers bid up well for their supplies. The improved tone in the British market has had the effect of stiffening up hog prices to a higher mark than they have been since last October.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto quotations are:  
Export Cattle—Few offering; prices steady. Choice, \$4.50 to \$5; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.  
Butchers' Cattle—Quotations generally show an advance. Good to choice, \$4 to \$4.60; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.80; mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.25; common, \$1.75 to \$2.25; and cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25.  
Stockers and Feeders—Trade in these lines continues quiet. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$3.40.

Milch Cows—The range of prices is lower, at \$30 to \$50 each.  
Calves—3½c. to 6c. per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep have an easier tone. Others quoted about steady. Export, \$3.25 to \$4.50; butchers', \$3.50 to \$4, and lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.40.

Hogs—\$5.30 per cwt. for selects, and \$5.65 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.  
Wheat—Ontario, firmer; \$1.05 for red and white; spring, 97c. to 98c.; goose, 88c. Manitoba steady, with a firmer tone and tighter prices in Winnipeg; No. 1 northern, \$1.09; No. 2 northern, \$1.05; No. 3 northern, \$1, Georgian Bay ports; 6c. more grinding in transit.  
Mill Feed—Bran, in bulk, \$14; shorts, \$16 to \$16.50. Manitoba, \$10 for shorts, \$18 for bran, exports.  
Barley—No. 2, 45c.; No. 3 extra, 43c.; No. 3 malting, 41c., outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—No. 2, 75c. to 76c.  
Corn—New Canadian yellow, 41½c. to 42c.; mixed, 41c. to 41½c. f.o.b., Chatham freights; new American No. 3 yellow, 51c. to 51½c.; mixed, 51c. on track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 1 white, east, 36c. to 36½c.; middle freights, 35c. to 35½c.; No. 2, 35½c. to 36c., low freights, and 35c. to 36c., north and west.

Peas—No. 2 west and east, 66c. to 67c.  
Buckwheat—52c. to 53c., east and west.  
Potatoes—The demand is active. Ontario, 65c. to 70c., on track, and 75c. to 80c. out of store. Eastern, 75c. to 80c. on track, and 90c. to 95c. out of store.

Baled Hay—Is steady in tone, at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$6.50 to \$6.75 for No. 2 and mixed clover.  
Baled Straw—\$6 to \$6.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Butter—There is a good demand for choice grades. Receipts of all lines are fair.

Creamery, prints ..... 22c. to 24c.  
do, solids ..... 22c. to 23c.  
do, tubs ..... 19c. to 20c.  
Dairy, tubs, good to choice ..... 16c. to 17c.  
do, medium ..... 14c. to 15c.  
do, inferior grades ..... 12c. to 13c.  
do, lb. rolls, good to choice ..... 17c. to 18c.  
do, large rolls ..... 16c. to 18c.  
do, medium ..... 14c. to 15c.

Cheese—11½c. to 11¾c. per lb. for large, and 11¼c. to 12c. for twins.  
Eggs—Are fairly steady, and are likely to continue so while the cold weather lasts. Fresh are quoted at 20c., and limed at 18c. to 19c.

Poultry—Is unchanged in all lines. Turkeys, 12c. to 15c.; ducks, 13c. to 14c.; geese, 11c. to 12c.; chickens, choice, 12c. to 14c.; old, 8c. to 10c.

Apples—The market is firm for choice stock, at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.; cooking apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50.  
Beans—Trade is fair, and prices unchanged, with prime quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.45, and hand-picked at \$1.50 to \$1.55.  
Hogs—The market is unchanged at 32c. to 33c., according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7½c. to 8c. per lb. for clover honey, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen.

Toronto Retail Prices.

Wheat, white	.....	\$1 05
do, red	.....	1 05
do, goose	.....	90 to \$0 91
do, spring	.....	1 02
do, cereal	.....	1 07
Peas	.....	70
Oats	.....	39 to 40
Barley	.....	50
Buckwheat	.....	55
Rye	.....	75
Hay, No. 1 timothy	.....	9 00 to 10 60
do, clover or mixed	.....	7 00 to 8 00
Straw, sheaf	.....	9 00 to 10 00
do, loose	.....	7 00
Dressed hogs, light, cwt.	.....	7 00 to 7 50
Butter	.....	21 to 24
Eggs	.....	30 to 35
Old chickens, dressed, lb.	.....	7
do, live	.....	6
Spring ducks, lb.	.....	12
do, live	.....	10
Geese	.....	10
do, live	.....	10
Turkeys	.....	15 to 16
do, live	.....	13
Potatoes, per bag	.....	90 to 1 00
Carrots, per bush	.....	30

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

Grain—Advices from the oat sections of Ontario, as well as from Manitoba, indicate that the stocks of oats are very light at all points. Dealers are asking 42½c. store for No. 3 oats, and 43½c. for No. 2. Others are selling lower, but as things look at present the market will go still higher in the course of a few days. Other grains are dead.  
Beans—Prices continue firm, dealers quoting \$1.45 per bushel for primes, in bag lots.  
Potatoes—Dealers claim to be buying at 65c. per bag of 90 pounds, on track, in car lots, but 67c. has been reported paid. These same potatoes are selling from store, in broken lots, at about 75c., and, occasionally, possibly 80c.  
Hay—The market continues unchanged. Prices show no change, and stocks are sufficient, though there is not a large quantity offering. No. 1 hay, carloads, on track, is quoted at \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50, and clover and clover mixed, \$7 to \$8.  
Seed—Prices, f.o.b., Montreal, in lots of one to a dozen bags, are as follows: Alsike, \$11 to \$16 per hundred pounds; red clover, \$13.50 to \$16, and timothy, \$3.75 to \$5.50. The range mentioned takes in all qualities, from common, dirty seed, to choice and well cleaned.

Cheese—White, 11c.; colored 10½c. to 10¼c.  
Butter—Dairy rolls have been firm during the past week. Holders in the country were demanding as high as 18c., f.o.b., and, consequently, the stock cannot very well be sold here at less than 19c. Dairy tubs range from 18c. to 19c., according to quality and quantity. There is very little wholesale trade being put through, so that quotations generally apply to lots of a dozen or two dozen packages to the jobbing trade. For this quantity, 22c. per pound has been paid for fancy October creamery. Fancy fresh-made creamery is quoted at 21½c. to 21¼c. Good to fine creamery, 21c. to 21½c.

Poultry—Turkeys are again worth 14½c. when choice; frozen stock, 13c.; and poor as low as 10c. No geese can be found, but they would bring 10c. to 11c. It is astonishing what has become of the geese. Ducks scarce, at 11c. Fowl are steady, at 7c. to 8c., and even 6c., while chickens sell at 8c. to 10c., and even 12c. when the stock is specially fine and large, and fresh killed.

Eggs—Prices show no change, save that No. 2 fresh receipts sell a little higher, at 17½c. to 18½c.; selects bring 25c.; cold storage selects are steady, at 20c. to 21c.; and straights at 18c. to 20c.; Montreal limed, 19c. to 20c.; western, 18½c. to 19½c.

Apples—Greenings, Russets, Baldwins, XXX., \$3 per bbl.; XX., \$2.60 to \$3.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

The market for live stock is about steady. Hogs are among the strong features, owing probably to the improved demand for bacon from England. Select hogs sell as high as \$5.60, and purchases have been made for later shipment at the same figure. From this prices range down to about \$5.40 for medium stock. Choice cattle, steady, and sales were reported 4½c. to 4¼c. for choice,

3½c. to 4c. for good, 3c. to 3½c. for medium, 2½c. for common, and 1½c. to 2c. for the lean, thin, small animals. Calves scarce, and not very good. They sell at \$2.50 to \$5, while milch cows bring \$25 to \$40 each. Sheep steady, at 3½c. to 3¼c.; lambs being 4½c. to 5¼c., and some 5½c.

Seeds.

According to advices received from several of the largest seed dealers in Canada, the supply of clover seed for 1905 seeding is somewhat limited. Especially is this true of red clover. Alsike has been yielding fairly well, and the quantity of the poorer grades is increasing. Really choice lots are still scarce and in demand. Quotations at Toronto are as follows: Alsike, \$6 to \$7.25 for prime, \$5.50 for medium, and \$2 to \$4 for common; red clover, \$6.25 to \$7.25, all f. o. b. Toronto. Timothy, \$1 to \$1.25.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.20; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5.30.  
Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.65 to \$4.85; good to choice, heavy, \$4.80 to \$4.90; light, \$4.60 to \$4.70; bulk of sales, \$4.70 to \$4.80.  
Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.90 to \$5.60; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.80; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.60.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Hogs—Heavy, \$5.10; Yorkers, \$5 to \$5.10. Sheep and lambs—Native lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.75; Canada lambs, \$7.40 to \$7.50; yearling, \$6.50 to \$6.75; wethers, \$5.75 to \$5.95; ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.60.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are a little better at from 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef is weaker, 8½c. to 9c. per lb.; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per lb.; lambs, 13½c. to 14½c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club will be held at the Walker House, Toronto, on Sat., Feb. 11th, at 10 a. m. Every Jersey breeder in the Dominion is invited to attend.—R. Reid, Secretary.

In the report of the Thistle Ha' sale of Shorthorns, in our issue of January 26th, the purchase of the cow Missie of Neidpath 11th and her heifer calf by Imp. Langford Eclipse was inadvertently credited to J. W. Shaw, instead of W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound, Ont., who were the fortunate buyers.



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# HOME MAGAZINE



"Happiness grows at our own fire-sides, and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens."—Douglas Jerrold.

"Happiness consists in activity; such is the constitution of our nature; it is a running stream and not a stagnant pool."—John M. Good.

"Happiness pursued is never overtaken, because, little as we are, God's image makes us so large that we cannot live within ourselves, nor even for ourselves, and be satisfied."—Geo. W. Cable.

"Happiness is the natural flower of duty."—Phillips Brooks.

"Wherever life is simple and sane, true pleasure accompanies it, as fragrance does uncultivated flowers."—Chas. Wagner.

"Happiness is a condition attained through worthiness. To find your life you must lose it."—Lilian Whiting.

"To watch the corn grow, or the blossoms set; to draw hard breath over plow-share or spade; to read, to love, to think, to pray; these are the things that make men happy."—John Ruskin.

"He who is virtuous is wise; and he who is wise is good, and he who is good is happy."—Boethius.

## A \$30,000 Pink.

Man is a many-sided, complex creature. Take Thos. W. Lawson, the Boston, Mass., broker, who, as a twelve-year-old schoolboy, walked from Cambridge to Boston, and got a three-dollars-per-week office job, and before seventeen years old had "cleaned up" \$30,000. Lately, he has created a nine-months' sensation by telling tales out of school of how the U. S. public has been fleeced out of millions by the big stock speculators, who buy up legislators, and juggle with the funds of great financial concerns. For recreation (and business) Lawson runs a 600-acre farm, and keeps 300 horses and 150 dogs. But what we were especially going to mention was the fact that he once paid \$30,000 for a pink carnation of remarkable beauty and vigor which a Boston experimental florist had named after Mrs. Lawson. He bought the flower originally as a matter of sentiment, but the sum he offered was comparatively small. However, a Chicago man bid \$25,000 for the "Lawson pink." When Lawson heard this bit of news he sat down with a florist friend, and figured out what the flower might be worth as a business proposition. He closed the matter in a few minutes by paying \$30,000. Later on, the florist bought back the right to the variety for \$30,000, and gave Mr. Lawson \$15,000 profit, according to agreement. This was not the first time that sentimental considerations have been figured out on a cash basis.

## The Speaking Hand.

Helen Keller, whose wonderful life and achievements were recorded in the last Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," writes a "Chat About the Hand," in the Century Magazine. Herself blind and deaf, and at one time speechless, she says: "Not only is the hand as easy to recognize as the face, but it reveals its secrets more openly and unconsciously. People control their countenances, but the hand is under no such restraint. It relaxes and becomes listless when the spirit is low and dejected; the muscles tighten when the mind is excited or the heart glad; and permanent qualities stand written on it all the time. The beauties of the hand are many. Touch has its ecstasies. The hands of people of strong individuality and sensitiveness are wonderfully mobile. In a glance of their fingertips they express many shades of thought. Now and again I touch a fine, graceful, supple-wristed hand which spells with the same beauty and distinction that you must see in the handwriting of some highly-cultivated people. I wish you could see how prettily little children spell in my hand. They are wild flowers of humanity, and their finger motions wild flowers of speech."

## Archibald Lampman.

There are many dangers which threaten people in this mercenary age, in which life for so many seems to have become resolved into a mad rush, here for dollars, there for fame, and there again for pleasure. Probably the search for happiness is at the bottom of it all, and happiness is a good thing to aim for, or, rather, to deserve it. Life cannot give anything much better, for where there is no happiness, there is little likelihood of useful or effective living. The great trouble is that by a mistaken mode of attaining it one runs the risk of plunging one's self into a maze in which one becomes bewildered and spends one's life in a fruitless quest.

There have been many formulae given for securing happiness. One recommends one thing, and another another, and possibly a mixture of all are needed. It is the fruit of goodness. Of late years, there have arisen many apostles of the "Simple Life," and these have been, to some extent, true prophets. Of necessity, however, in prescribing the way to happiness, one must take into account the temperament of the one for whom it is prescribed. There are, doubtless, those to whom the strenuous life, and that alone, can bring satisfaction. At the same time, it must be recognized that those to whom the quiet life, the appreciation of little things and the love of all nature and humanity appeal most strongly, are the men and women in the world to be most envied. The devotee of truth and beauty has had unlocked to him mines of satisfaction never to be found by him whose eyes are shut to all but material gain and artificial pleasure.

In recent magazines there appeared the print of a medallion which has been executed in memory of Archibald Lampman. One looked at it

with the pensiveness with which one ever looks at the portraits or the tombs of the mighty dead, for Lampman, although not a giant among the thinkers of the past, was one of whom we had expected much, having learned what his genius was capable of giving us. As an apostle of truth and beauty, his place was marked. He has been called the greatest of our descriptive poets, and if beauty of word imagery, keenness of observation, and an appreciation of nature, which finds pleasure even in the white dust of the country road, and the weeds that grow beside it, make up the constituents of a descriptive writer, then, of our descriptive poets, Lampman is the most eminent. He did not write voluminously. Three little collections of poems, "Among the Millet," "Lyrics of Earth," and "Alcyone," contain the best that has been placed to his credit. His



The Late Archibald Lampman.

complete poems, edited with a memoir, were published in 1900, under the supervision of Duncan Campbell Scott. Like the birds, he has sung spontaneously, for the sweet joy of living and seeing. He has told us of the "soft white cloud of heaven," of "daisies tossing in the meadow," of sullen cloud fringes "dim as smoke," of "snowy trilliums on the forest floor," of the sun "soaking" in the grass on a hot summer's day, and of the "rain of ruined leaves" of October, and in every touch he has helped to clear our vision as his was clear, and to teach us the sweetness there may be seeing and loving every whit, of nature. To so see and so love is no childish thing. If so, then of childishness have the poets, and the artists, and the philosophers, almost to a man, been convicted. Of that in which these have found pleasure and inspiration need no man be ashamed.

Lampman seldom philosophizes, neither has he made any systematic attempt to teach, yet his poems are full of suggestion, and his views of life are not far astray. Seldom has a better definition of the reason for living been given than his:

"So to address our spirits to the height  
And so attune them to the valiant whole  
That the great light be clearer for our  
light,  
And the great soul be stronger for our  
soul;  
To have done this is to have lived,  
though fame  
Remember us with no familiar name."

Born at Morpeth, Ont., November 17th, 1861; educated at Cobourg, Port Hope, and Trinity College, Toronto; teacher for a time in the High School at Orangeville, Ont.; later, employed in the civil service, Ottawa; died in February, 1899. Such is the brief outline of the events in the life of Archibald Lampman. And yet, were these not his life. In his written works we may read the man, and these live on.

## Parents and the Rural Schools

The question of public-school education is more important than the average farmer is apt to think. In reality, the school is an integrant part of the home. To the school teacher, the parent delegates, to a great extent, the duty of preparing the children to become familiar with and to appreciate the best thoughts of the wisest men and women who have ever lived. The parents have, in many cases, a hard struggle to get on, and can ill spare their children the bright days they spend in school. How important, then, that every school day, and every hour of every school day, should be used to the limit of its opportunity! That this is not done is due very largely to the indifference of parents to the school and its affairs. Like parents, like school trustees, and like trustees, like teacher. While many farmers value high-bred stock, their lack of interest, in many instances, indicates that they care very little about the sort of man or woman their children associate with for seven hours in the day and for five days in the week. The result is the deplorable work done in too many of our schools. Boys of fourteen are only too easily found who cannot read aloud intelligibly a newspaper paragraph, who are utterly useless at keeping accounts, who cannot spell commonly used words correctly, who are ignorant of the duties of the secretary of a public meeting, and who are hopelessly at sea if asked to write a business letter. Worse still, his critical faculty is left undeveloped, thus leaving him utterly unable to discern between the true and the false in literature, art, politics, religion, or anything else.

If the pupil, in many cases, escapes the charlatans who, like their master, the great adversary, are ever seeking whom they may devour, they must thank Providence, and neither the public-school trustees nor the teachers they hire. Parents and trustees may not be judges of a teacher's academic attainments, but they can, and should, sit in judgment upon his personal habits, his morals, and the business methods upon which he conducts his school. A good teacher is a joy forever, but a lazy, uninspiring, unenthusiastic teacher is, of all nuisances, the worst, and the most vulgarly out of place. If the undeserved reproach of boorishness is ever to be lifted from our agriculturists, a class who, in point of natural intelligence, morals, industry and opportunities, are the peers of any class of men in the world, the hand of the public school teacher must have no small share in lifting that reproach, and the nerve that feeds

the teacher's hand must be intelligent interest on the part of the ratepayers. Let parents but be in earnest, and see that the school is the liveliest and best-conducted organization possible, and the reign of the low-grade "scrub" teacher will soon be over. J. M. Wentworth Co., Ont.

### Courage.

Courage is a true word to hug one's soul with. It is no mere platitude. It has won many battles, saved many possible wrecks, brought dawn to the blackest night, and has turned grief into joy. It is a good word, a true contention, a happy assurance that if we have lost all else, we still have courage close at our elbow, quick to our call. Is it then too much, even after disappointment, failure and defeat, within and without, to still desire to play the man? Yea, who shall dare laugh at the maimed cripple who still would answer to the battle call? After all, what is better than to look life squarely in the face, to question all challenge, to live strenuously, love well, hate righteously, and die bravely?—[William Wilfred Campbell.]

### Toronto's Male Chorus.

Toronto owes much to the Toronto Male Chorus, the oldest choral organization in that City, for not only has it attained to a high pitch of excellence by the careful and unremitting work of its conductor, Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, but through its efforts there have been brought to Toronto annually prominent musical artists of greatest reputation, such as Josef Hofman, the famous pianist, and Ruby Shotwell Piper, the American soprano, who supported the Club this year.

The annual concert of the Male Chorus was held in Toronto last Thursday evening, when the organization showed the same fine smoothness and sonority of tone as has marked its singing in the past. Mr. Tripp has had a wide experience in Germany and on this continent, and his musicianly culture has obtained general recognition.

In view of the position Mr. Tripp occupies in the musical world as a solo-pianist, peculiar importance attaches to his musical opinions. Writing recently to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming concerning a "Gourlay" piano, which he had had the privilege of playing upon at a recital, he said that he had never played the Liszt "Liebestraum" on a more responsive instrument, the tone of which was simply delicious. He added that the mechanism was all that could be desired, and that it met readily all the demands made upon it by the pianist.

### Sweetmeats for Children.

The simple little word "candy," is to the childish mind a magic word, which conveys a picture of such depths of blissful joys, as is quite impossible for a man or woman to comprehend. Beyond question, the abuse of candy in childhood is responsible for many a broken constitution, impaired digestion, and a mouthful of decayed teeth. Many examples of this kind have made some, who have seen it, declare that their children should never suffer through such carelessness or cruel kindness. But while an excess of sweetmeats is doubtless injurious, a judicious use of them not only gives much happiness to the little ones, but is beneficial. Only the simplest and purest confections should be used, as peppermints, or plain chocolates, or that like, and never highly colored, sugary sweets. There is no reason why children should be denied a moderate allowance, but if the parents would but purchase the best, and give only a small amount at certain times, it would soon be much more appreciated than where they are allowed to have change and purchase indiscriminately at the confectioners'.



### The Reading Lesson.

"Now, Peter, don't you wriggle so!  
It's time you learnt to read,  
Louise and I will teach you, but  
You must keep still, indeed.  
You needn't learn 'bout A B C,  
Nor even X Y Z,  
Round O, straight I, or crooked S,—  
We'll teach you words instead.  
This word, you see, is really 'CAT'—  
Now, don't begin to growl!  
It will not scratch your eyes like Pus,  
And make poor Peter howl.  
This word is 'DOG,' so wag your tail,  
It's not a bit like you  
Or any dog I ever saw,—  
But then words never do  
Look like the things they're meant for,  
Pete,  
They're not like pictures, dear,  
I'm sure the man who drew them first  
Must have been very queer.  
If he had written 'CAT' and 'DOG'  
With four legs and a tail,  
Why, reading would be only play,  
And we should never fail  
To get high marks in our exams.—  
But, as it is, you know  
It's very hard to learn to read  
A thousand words or so."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

### Florence Nightingale.

"A child's kiss

Set on thy sighing lips, shall make thee glad;  
A poor man served by thee, shall make thee rich;  
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong,  
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense  
Of service which thou renderest."

Some time ago one of our readers asked me to put the life of Florence

her, and it was plain from the first that God had called her to be a nurse. She was never so happy as when waiting on sick people, and the story of how she bathed and bound up a poor dog's injured leg is well known. She often bound up the wounds of men who were injured in the quarries near her home, but, just because she was a born nurse, she was determined to learn her business thoroughly. In those days, it was an unheard-of thing for an English lady to choose that profession. There were no training schools for nurses, and the only women who undertook the work were uneducated, untrained, and generally dirty and slovenly in their dress and habits. But where there is a will, a way can always be found, or made, and Miss Nightingale found and attended a training school in Germany. She threw herself, heart and soul, into her profession, not working for money, for she was already rich, but from a passionate love of nursing. After twenty-five years' experience, she said: "The happiest people, the fondest of their occupation, the most thankful for their lives, are, in my opinion, those engaged in sick-nursing." She certainly did not think herself a self-sacrificing martyr.

Miss Nightingale had proved herself the queen of nurses before she began the work in the Crimea which made all the civilized world ring with her praises. When the appeal for nurses to go to the war came, it seemed like a direct call from God, saying: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for ME?" Having obeyed God all her life, it was not strange that she should answer at once: "Here am I, send me." But what was strange was the fact that Miss Nightingale's letter, offering her services, crossed one from the War Office telling her that she was the only person in England able to undertake the work of choosing nurses and superintending the hospitals at Scutari.



The Reading Lesson.

Nightingale into our Corner. It was a natural request, for what English woman is held in greater or more well-deserved honor, but it is hardly possible for me to gratify it. We might as well try to put the ocean into a mill-pound as try to crowd such a life as hers into our limited space. But I can tell you a little about this great woman.

She was born in Florence in 1820, and named after that "City of Flowers." Her father was a rich man, but little Florence soon found out that true riches come from "giving" rather than from "getting." Her whole life was spent in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ, and, like Him, she "went about doing good" from earliest childhood. A life of selfish pleasure had no attraction for

Having received both an outward and inward call to the front, she responded grandly. Women who would turn faint at the sight of ghastly wounds, or who were too fine to scrub floors, wash clothes or do any other hard and disagreeable work, would be worse than useless. It was no easy task to find thoroughly well-trained nurses who were ready and able to undertake this tremendous and dangerous work. But in a few days Miss Nightingale, with her noble band of 38 helpers, sailed for Scutari, arriving there Nov. 5, 1854. "Looking cheerful and pleasant, and oh, how welcome!"

If you go through a hospital in these days, you will wonder at the perfect cleanliness and order everywhere, but

very different was the sight which met Miss Nightingale. Sick and wounded men were lying, dirty and miserable, on mattresses crowded close together on the floor. Water for drinking purposes was scarce, and, when found, was hardly fit to drink, but no attempt was made to wash anything. The bread was sour, the butter horribly bad, the meat was salt pork as hard as leather, there were no potatoes, and the tinned food was tainted and poisonous. The men who had been doing the cooking used to tie meat and vegetables up in nets, all together, and boil them. No wonder most of the patients died. The condition of the bedding and clothes of the poor fellows must be imagined, it was too loathsome for description. But Miss Nightingale did not sit down and cry—that was not her way—she went to work instantly, and "in ten days had a kitchen fitted up, from which nearly a thousand men drew daily supplies of well-cooked food and medical comforts, and such as jelly, chicken broth, beef-tea, rice-pudding, chickens, etc." No wonder the men thought an angel had come amongst them. Now they got good meals, served at regular hours, instead of having to go sometimes two days without food, and then perhaps only getting a hard biscuit or a piece of salt pork.

Miss Nightingale soon started a laundry in connection with the hospital, and the nurses made pillows, bandages and other necessary things in every spare moment. Before they arrived, the poor fellows used to take the shirts off the dead men and tear them up to dress the wounds of the living. Think what luxuries cleanliness and decent meals must have seemed to those poor forlorn soldiers. They almost worshipped their kind nurse, and would often turn to kiss her shadow as she passed along the wards at night, with her little lamp in her hand, seeing that all was well. She never spared herself, and has been known to stand "twenty hours" sometimes, when there was an extra amount of work to be done. And, besides the actual work done by herself in personally waiting on patients, she superintended eight hospitals in which were about 5,000 sick and wounded men. Of course, more nurses had been sent out to help, but the weight of responsibility fell on Miss Nightingale. She seemed able to think of everything and everybody—except herself—praying with the sick men, writing letters to their friends in England, and keeping up the spirits of patients and nurses with her bright words and smiles, for she was not a doleful Christian by any means, and enjoyed a joke as much as anybody.

She went on to Balaclava to visit the camp hospitals, and, while there, nearly died of the Crimean fever. But her brave spirit was as eager as ever over her work, and instead of going home to get strong, she went back to Scutari while still so weak that the soldiers had to carry her to the vessel—and glad and proud they were to do it, too. When the war was over she slipped into England under the name of "Miss Smith," and so avoided the magnificent welcome which a grateful country had prepared to give her. £50,000 was subscribed by the nation for the Nightingale Training Home for nurses, which was the only memorial she wanted; and in the hall was placed a marble statue of Florence Nightingale, with her lamp in her hand, as she used to walk through the hospital at night.

"A lady with a lamp shall stand  
In the great history of the land;  
A noble type of good  
Heroic womanhood."

But her work did not end with the war. Even when her health failed, after many years of loving service, she lay on her sofa writing, advising, helping in every way possible, and said herself she had hardly ten minutes' idle time in the day. When she was seventy-two years old she started a health crusade among the people of the Buckinghamshire villages, writing papers to teach them the great value of fresh air, pure water and cleanliness of mind and body.

In conclusion, I would say that Florence Nightingale would never have won the admiration and respect of the world if she had been seeking for it. Her aim was to serve God and her fellows, not to seek happiness or fame for herself, and there may be just as great and noble

men and women among us whose names are written in the Book of Life, although they have no place in history. Would you like to be one of them? If so, then begin at once your life of loving service. Begin, as Florence Nightingale did, by doing "little kindnesses," and when God wants you to do great things (or what the world calls great things) He will certainly let you know and help you to do them. Your life is before you—don't throw it away.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

**Oriental Interior.**

Just one bar of sunshine to illumine that vault-like interior. Is it a hostelry? Is it a place for barter or sale, or even for gambling? Certainly not a place, according to our western ideas, for social intercourse. The only faces in which appear a spark of interest or speculation are those of the couple in the foreground. In the man's face there is cunning, in the woman's hesitation and doubt. What may be her stake in the game, who can tell? Outside is the market place, where probably voices may be heard chaffering over their wares, or in words of friendly greeting. At any rate both buyers and sellers have God's blessed air and sunshine, which cannot perferate to those within.

H. A. B.

The following hair tonic is recommended for falling hair, also for dandruff:

- Castor oil .....one ounce
- Bay rum .....two ounces
- Best brandy .....two ounces

Breathing exercise should be taken each morning upon arising. Breathe deeply, sending the breath down to the waist line. Place the hands at the waist line and when inhaling force the hands apart. This will fill the bottom of the lungs. The majority of people are said to use the full lung in breathing but seldom. Deep breathing will develop the chest, lungs and throat and build up the entire system.

No one can be healthy who wears tight shoes and high heels. The tight shoes impair the circulation, while the high heels strain the muscles of the back and cause nervousness. The sensible shoe has a low, flat heel.



- I. Cor., 3:11, 12, 13.
- 11.—For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.
- 12.—Now if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble.
- 13.—Every man's work shall be made manifest, for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire, and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is.

Every man chooses his own profession or business in life. One man says, I will be a farmer, another a doctor, another a lawyer, and so on, but there is one special work laid upon every man, namely, "the building up of character." As we travel the streets of yonder city, our attention is arrested by the beautiful buildings on our right hand and on our left, and we stand and gaze in amazement at the beautiful architecture in those cathedrals, and wonder at the skill and ingenuity of man; but the greatest superstructure that has ever yet been erected is the "cathedral of the soul." Of what does this superstructure consist? It may consist of hay, wood, and stubble; or it may consist of gold, silver and precious stones. It is possible to erect a very beautiful structure of imperfect bricks, by using a great deal of paint; and so it is possible for a man's character to be walled with false pretensions, deceit, etc. He may rise very high in the social world and appear very religious, but like the building of imperfect bricks, will not stand the test. One thing essential toward a good building is a sure and solid foundation. The foundation for a life that will stand the test must be built upon the "Solid Rock."

We look at some lives, sunken, low, degraded—mud huts, as it were—and we say, "How terrible to reach such a low state as this"—but beware! Every act in life goes to permeate that structure in either one direction or the other. The poet has well said:

"Sow a thought, reap an act;  
Sow an act, reap a habit;  
Sow a habit, reap a character;  
Sow a character, reap a destiny."

Having therefore chosen that sure and solid foundation, let us build thereon something that will stand the test; not only our character, but our whole life work, whose influence never dies, but goes on and on into ever widening circles as long as the world shall last. Why, then, waste our time in building those things that shall so soon crumble and decay, when we are capable of doing the things that shall abide forever?—I. John, 2:17. The world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever.

What we do for self cannot last; the fabric will crumble, no matter how imposing the structure may be, but what we do for God and our fellow men shall abide.

A man lives seventy years in lowly Christian living. He makes no success in the world's eye. While other men have been fighting for office and scrambling for position, he has lived faithfully toward God and his fellow men. When he dies he leaves nothing behind him—no wealth, no property; but there is another world in which results are rated not by dollars and cents, but by moral values, and it is there that the cup of cold water given in His name will not be overlooked, and will count for far more than piling up of a fortune for one's self.

May we then take heed how we build, for the day will declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire, and the fire shall try every man's work. MRS. H.

**A Failure.**

(Mrs. F. Johnson, Picton, Ont., in Christian Guardian.)

You say your life is a failure,  
And I ponder the words you say,  
As I gaze on 'your deep brow, care-lined,  
And your dark hair streaked with gray.

For I see in your eyes, new troubled,  
Earnestly bent on me,  
That the soul knows nought of failure,  
As it looks forth strong and free.

You say your life is a failure;  
What then do the words convey?  
I always thought that failure  
Should be feared until to-day.

But I see, down the years swift-passing,  
A man in his earnest youth  
Turn aside from the mad world's honors,  
To bow at the shrine of Truth.

With his deep brow, reverent, thoughtful,  
Aglow with the ages, light,  
And his pained heart, tremulous, yearning,  
Aflame with its new-found right.

The unquenchable fire-seed burning,  
Through the frosts of the night of time,  
That he brings again to his brothers,  
And offers in faith sublime.

Had they met not his prayers with laughter,  
Nor trampled his pearls again,  
This earth were indeed the Eden  
It never has been to men.

Oh, we give our praise to the martyr  
Who died while his faith was aflame,  
We bow at his shrine as an altar,  
And homage we pay to his name.

But a greater than he is the brother,  
Through the chill of the frost of the years,  
Who soweth the seed of the faithful,  
And reaps but a harvest of tears:

'Tis the seed that dies in the furrow  
To usher the harvest hour;  
'Tis the cross of shame that is carried,  
Ere it cometh enthroned in power.

O holy and sacred failure!  
O God, with the world at strife!  
Would we measure thine infinite greatness  
By the poor inch-rule of our life!

Let the building reach outward and upward,  
Though we see but a part of Thy plan;  
We will wait for its crowning triumph,  
Till Thou crownest thine offspring, man.

We will wait, though the years drag slowly;  
We will work, though the centuries stay;  
For we know that the centuries' failures  
Are the light of the world to-day.



Oriental Interior.

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**The Awakening.**

There is an experience, common, I believe, to all true garden lovers at this season of the year, when the back of the winter has been broken and the lengthening days point steadily towards spring. It may be stirred in one suddenly some day by the flit of a bird past the window, a drip of water from the roof on a sunny day, or an unusual softness and brightness in the midwinter sun. More likely, however, it is inspired by the arrival of the first seed catalogue, gaudy with asters or peonies or dahlias on the one side and a wonderful medley of turnips, beets, radishes, means, celery and tomatoes on the other. However indifferent one has been feeling, the first glimpse of this bewilderment of coloring causes a little throb of lively interest. Life seems half as much again worth living as it did five minutes ago, and visions of summer days and waving grasses drive away the frost on the pane and the howling winds without.

Now, when the inspiration seizes you, is a good time to plan for your next summer's garden. True, the memory of your last year's failures and disappointments may rise up before you armed with the proverbial wet blanket; but never mind that. In gardening, as in all other departments of life, we may make of our mistakes stepping-stones to better things, and so there is nothing to prevent us from once more picturing to ourselves the fairest garden that, ever was, which shall take form and grow and blossom under our hands.

To be practical, however, much, very much, toward the actual success of our garden may be done at this time of the year. The subject is one well worthy of thought, of forethought, for we cannot afford, in a thing that must last so long, a continual approval of or reproach to us, to dash in our flower seeds and sketch out our beds at random. "Hit-or-missness" in a flower garden never yet gave anything like satisfaction. So let us plan, and, still better, see to it, when the proper time comes, that we carry out our plans. Whether our garden shall be small or large, whether it shall be filled with rare and gorgeous flowers, or just bordered with a few of the dear old favorites that have come to be almost a part of us, or whether it shall be a little nook brightened by the gayest flowers of the fields and woods, or sweetened by the "silent places" own breath of hepatica and fern and delicate bloodroot, must, of course, depend on our circumstances or on our taste. But there are so many other points to be balanced. What flowers must I plant, in order to have a succession of bloom all summer long? How shall I plant my flowers, so that the colors may not clash? Shall I attempt formal beds and borders, or just put in a few clumps here and there, with a bed or two snuggling away in the cosy corners that I must pass on my way to the well, or in and out at the kitchen door? Shall my garden be mainly for "effect from the road," or shall the best of it be in just that spot which will be most appreciated by the family? These, and a score of other questions, will suggest themselves.

In trying to help you with your garden, I can say little, not knowing your circumstances. I can only reiterate the injunctions—well worth reiterating, by the way—which are given continually by those artists in gardening whose work has been proven good: (1) Do not cut up your front lawn with beds; a few flowers or plants there will be sufficient, and these, for the most part, massed against borders of shrubbery, or about the house to conceal its foundations and make it seem less an extraneous part of the lawn. (2) If possible, have your flower garden proper at the side or rear of the house. (3) Never plant red flowers beside pink, blue or purple ones,

or yellow ones beside those of an orange so deep as to make their paler companions seem colorless. Use magenta flowers very sparingly, if at all. Magenta quarrels with almost every other color, and is, at best, not a very pleasing hue. (4) Use white plentifully. (5) In beds or borders of flowers which bloom a long time, but one variety is preferable. Nature always masses varieties. Where it seems advisable to plant different kinds, however, be sure to put the tallest at the back of the border, or in the center of the bed, as the case may be. (6) Try to avoid having large gaps bare of flowers during any considerable part of the summer. (7) Plant tall varieties to shut out an unattractive prospect, and use vines to cover unsightly walls and outbuildings. (8) Round out sharp corners with masses of tall plants or shrubbery, putting lower-growing plants along the outer edge of these. (9) Never use whitewashed stones, sea shells or painted teakettles as garden ornaments, and be chary about rockeries. A rockery that is a failure is nothing short of a caricatured stonepile.

In subsequent papers, we shall try to give some hints on flowers for succession, flowers for show, for perfume, for delicacy; on "tropical" plants; plants for shade and for dampness; for borders, and for the old-fashioned garden. In the meantime, study the catalogues, and receive all the inspiration you can, and if you know of any especially beautiful and uncommon plant, or if you have any good, sound, practical ideas worth passing on to someone else, write us all about it, and we shall gladly give you room for your little "say." Kindly address all letters intended for this department to FLORA FERNLEAF, "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

**Father and Son.**

"I must look to the sheep of the field, See that the cattle are fed and warm; So, Jack, tell your mother to wrap you well, You may go with me over the farm. Though the snow is deep and the weather cold, You're not a baby, you're six years old."

Two feet of snow on the hillside lay, But the sky was as blue as June, And father and son came laughing home When dinner was ready at noon— Knocking the snow from their weary feet, Rosy and hungry, and ready to eat.

"The snow was so deep," the farmer said, "That I feared I would scarcely get through." The mother turned with a pleasant smile— "Then what could a little boy do?" "I trod in my father's steps," said Jack; "Wherever he went I kept his track."

The mother looked in the father's face, And a solemn thought was there; The words had gone like a lightning flash To the seat of a noble care; "If he treads in my steps, then, day by day, How carefully I must choose my way!"

"For the child will do as the father does, And the track that I leave behind, It will be firm, and clear, and straight, The feet of my son will find; He will tread in his father's steps and say, 'I'm right, for this is my father's way.'"

Oh! fathers, treading life's hard road, Be sure of the steps you take; Then the sons you love, when gray-haired men, Will tread in them still for your sake; When gray-haired men their sons will say, "We tread in our fathers' steps to-day."

—Plank and Platform.

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- 5. Mathushek, New York, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, 7 octaves, serpentine base; in excellent condition and a particularly fine piano. Special at..... 121 00
- 6. Shoemaker & Co., Philadelphia, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, 7 octaves, overstrung scale, in A1 condition. Special..... 140 00
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- 12. Walls, Prince & Wilkes, Toronto, Circassian walnut case, cabinet grand, 7½ octaves, 2 pedals, a very handsome piano, and excellent value at..... 225 00
- 13. R. S. Williams, Toronto, walnut cabinet grand, 3 carved panels in top door, 7½ octaves, panelled ends, heavily carved trusses; one of their best, in good condition. Regular price, \$475. Special at..... 235 00
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- 18. Enns & Co., Hamilton, elegant upright piano, beautiful walnut case, cabinet grand, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7½ octaves, 3 pedals, practically brand-new; regular price, \$400. Special..... 271 00
- 19. Wormwith & Co., Kingston, upright walnut case, cabinet grand, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7½ octaves, 3 pedals; practically brand-new; one with mandolin attachment, susceptible of banjo, mandolin or harp effect..... 275 00
- 20. Weber & Co., New York, beautiful mahogany case with 3 carved panels in top door, 3 pedals, 7½ octaves; made by one of the best manufacturers in the United States, and is certainly a magnificent instrument: regular price, \$650.00. Special..... 300 00
- 21. Heintzman & Co., upright, with Boston fall, continuous music rack, beautifully decorated top door, 7½ octaves, 3 pedals; an instrument that would be a credit to any drawing-room, and a pleasure to the musician. Almost as good as new. Regular price, \$475. Special at..... 325 00

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# INGLE NOOK CHATS

The following letter will be read with much interest. It is a move in the right direction and I hope it may be followed by others, equally whole-hearted and enthusiastic; one of the things we have been placed in this world for, you know, is to help one another. "A new voice," indeed, Theo, but a very welcome one. Come again. You may be sure the circle sitting in "the dim light about our fireside" will listen.

DAME DURDEN.

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

Dear Friends of the Ingle Nook,—It is pleasant to turn to this corner on a long winter evening and listen to the talk of friends and feel the sympathy of kindred spirits. The name "Ingle Nook" is suggestive, for, as friends unseen in the dim light of the fireside, and known only by the voice that comes from out the dusk, so we are to one another. This is a new voice to you, pray be patient if it falters.

Some time has passed since Mahlstick appeared and invited the art-lovers to draw their chairs closer together. Well said, Mahlstick, and I would like to shake hands with you, but not because I am miserable. No, no! the "little peep in the door" has brought too much lasting pleasure. If Dame Durden permits, I will tell how I obtained the peep, gladly, because anyone may, at the expense of a little time and patience, see just as much as I did, and I hope derive the same pleasure.

The luxury of instruction I never had, except from a few books, and these are what I wish to tell you about. Two recent publications I purchased: "Pen Drawing," an illustrated treatise, by Charles D. Maginnis (Bates and Guild Co., Boston), and "The Art of Making and Using Sketches," by G. Traipont, with fifty illustrations by the author (Cassel & Co., New York). Both books are pocket size, and cost not more than a dollar each. The first, as the name indicates, treats especially of drawing with pen and ink, the latter with pencil sketching. The text is simple and entertaining; the examples masterpieces, and I am sure no one interested would regret the purchase of either book.

Open-air sketching is my hobby, and in following it, I have found a study of the work of Joseph Pennell a great help. As an illustrator of broad expanses of country, mountain, plain, road and river scenery, he has no equal, and any public library will surely have some books of travel containing illustrations by his pen. Here are a few: "Play-in-Provence," "An Italian Pilgrimage," and "A Journey in the Hebrides," by Elizabeth R. Pennell; "The Highways and Byways in Normandy," by Percy Dearmer; "A Summer on the Saone," by Philip G. Hamerton. For sketches of horses and character rendering, hunt up the work of Hugh Thompson, and for picturesque drawings of old buildings, cathedrals, etc., turn to Herbert Railton. Splendid examples of both artists' work are found in "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," by W. Outram Tristram (Mac-Millan & Co., London, Eng.).

The above illustrators are among the best, and a study of their work could not help but be profitable. Make copies, if you desire them, but at best, it is tedious and unsatisfactory. Let me suggest a better way.

In any illustration, the artist has interpreted the scene; therefore, as you look at the picture try and see the original with the artist's eyes: the billowing cloud, the sunlight falling on hill, road and waving grass, the far-away trees shimmering in the atmosphere, the near-by masses of shadow. Try and find the effect which the artist wished to represent, and the principal point made in the picture; then, go and draw some similar view you have in mind. Choose the principal point of interest, and balance your picture about that spot; select the effect you wish to make, and go ahead. The methods of the artist you have been studying will be fresh in the

memory and come to your aid with the details. In this way you are safe from copying anyone's style, and you have the pleasure of doing original sketches.

Toronto. THEO.

### From Our Aunt Marjorie.

"Some of the Useful Articles in My Home."

In my first home, after I was married, I had a rather small kitchen and no pantry, so one of the first articles we purchased was a "kitchen cabinet." Now, for the benefit of those who have never seen one, I would just like to tell what it is like.

It is the size of an ordinary kitchen table, and serves the same purpose. Immediately underneath the top is a bake-board; next, there are two drawers—one divided into four sections, serves for holding towels, tea towels, cutlery, etc; the other is divided into nine sections—eight small ones and one larger one. The small ones are for the different spices, and in the larger one, I keep the nutmeg-grater, meat-grinder, etc. Then beneath the drawers are two bins, one which will hold 50 lbs. flour, and the other, being in two sections, serves for oatmeal and sugar.

Another article I would not be without is a meat-grinder, and in how few country homes you will find one. I have almost the smallest size made, and yet I chop all the ingredients for my mince-meat with it, cut up oranges for marmalade, and find it invaluable in making headcheese, sausage-meat, etc.

Another article is a cobbler's outfit. Now, I expect some will smile, but where there are children, many a dime may be saved by the use of it; a pair of shoes being made to do duty half as long again, and the boys will soon learn to mend their shoes themselves. The outfit I have contains three lasts—gentleman's, lady's and children's sizes; awls; hammer; knife; tacks, and directions for using.

And now, for the benefit of those who, like myself, don't possess curtain stretchers, I would like to tell you my plan. When ready to stretch, I fold the curtain lengthwise, matching the scallops, and then pin every second scallop to the clothes line. When fastened on, I run a clean quilting frame through the center, and if done on a bright, windy day, they will dry in a few minutes. When taken off the line run over the edge with an iron to smooth the scallops, and the curtains will look almost like new.

Guelph, Ont. AUNT MARJORIE.

P. S.—I would just like to add that none of the articles mentioned are at all expensive.

### Some of Periwinkle's Lore.

Dear Dame Durden,—This is certainly a unique competition, and I am sure we housekeepers will all get some new and helpful hints which we have never even dreamed of from it.

I think the most really helpful item in any and every department of housekeeping is the determination to have "a place for everything and everything in its place." Let me suggest a few conveniences which may help our sisters of the Ingle Nook, especially those just entering the mysteries of housekeeping.

Procure a piece of strong grey linen, make into neat bags about 12 x 14 inches, work with white linen floss on each bag the article it is to contain, thus: "Mending"—into this goes pieces left from garments made, neatly rolled and tied, ready when you want a patch. "Yarn," all yarn balls, from coarsest knitting to finest cashmere mending. "Patterns," neatly rolled, labelled and tied. "Clothes pegs," where they are always clean and ready for use; and last, but not least, "Emergencies," pieces from old table linen, sheets, or pillow covers, clean and neatly rolled, ready for the accident which occurs in most families. Also a small bag for "Buttons." Hang these bags on neat brass

hooks, screwed on the inside of your clothes-closet door, where you can lay your hands on them in the dark, if necessary.

Save baking-powder cans; take off each label, and paste a neat strip of white paper around the can. Label: "Baking Soda," "Cream of Tartar," "Ginger," "Mixed Spices," "Browned Flour for Gravies," etc. How neat these look in a row on the top shelf of your pantry. Tin biscuit boxes treated likewise, and labelled: "Ginger Snaps," "Cookies," "Fruit-cake," "Rice," "Sugar," etc., stand on the next shelf. Also have a box into which goes all bottles containing household medicines and salves, and another for bottles containing liquids, such as carbolic acid, turpentine, benzine, ammonia, liniments, etc., being careful to have each bottle correctly labelled, thus avoiding many sad mistakes, similar to those of which we read so frequently.

Cover two large-size baking powder or tomato cans, and one small one cut in two, with pretty cretonne. Screw these to the wall under the kitchen clock bracket. Into one goes twisted papers about six inches long to be used for lighting one fire from another, or one lamp from another. I never allow a match lit in the house, if there is a fire burning or a lamp lit. Into the other can go all pieces of cord which comes around parcels. Thus from these two cans many a dime is saved each year. The small can holds matches. Under it is a neat paper-rack, which receives all the "dailies" and "weeklies" (except the "Farmer's Advocate"). Every housekeeper knows the "too numerous to mention" purposes to which these may be applied, as soon as all the members of the family are through with them—spreading under the churn, wiping off the stove, etc.

Hang a small slate and pencil inside your cupboard door; on this mark all articles needed before the last spoonful is used, also everything you think of purchasing. On your next shopping expedition copy down on a neat slip of paper; thus your memory is not taxed, nor the patience of the clerk who is waiting on you.

Have two or three neat holders hanging conveniently to your kitchen stove or range. These may be quilted squares about 7 x 7 inches, bound, with a small brass ring sewed to one corner, and are so handy for lifting hot pots, pans, etc.

If there are any children in the family, teach them to put their playthings, when through with them, into a box kept for the purpose. As they grow older, let each one have a peg on which to hang school-bag, coat and cap, and your children and "somebody else's children," in after years, will call you blessed for the result of the home training.

None but those who have tried such plans can have any idea of the steps, time and worry saved by having "a place for everything and everything in its place." But I am afraid, if I don't stop, this will find its way into the goat's mouth, so will bid sisters, one and all, good-night, and eagerly watch for the "Farmer's Advocate," which will bring us the most helpful letters regarding any department of housekeeping.

PERIWINKLE.

An Irish witness was being examined as to his knowledge of a shooting affair. "Did you see the shot fired?" the magistrate asked. "No, sorr; I only heard it," was the evasive reply. "That evidence is not satisfactory," replied the magistrate, sternly; "stand down!" The witness proceeded to leave the box, and directly his back was turned he laughed derisively. The magistrate, indignant at this contempt of court, called him back, and asked him how he dared to laugh in court. "Did ye see me laugh, yer honor?" queried the offender. "No, sir, but I heard you." "That evidence is not satisfactory," said Pat, quietly, but with a twinkle in his eye. And this time everybody laughed except the magistrate.

The following notice was lately fixed upon the church door at a village in Hertfordshire, and read in the church: "This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish, and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to me. F. G., parish clerk."

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**GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES**

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash. Tomatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

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liberally by the use of fertilizers containing not less than 10 per cent. actual Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for asking. Write now.

**GERMAN KALI WORKS**  
93 Nassau Street, New York.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

# February at the Winter Resorts

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

Round trip tourist tickets to all Southern resorts are on sale daily. Those who cannot take advantage of the above resorts should spend a few days or weeks at "Nearby Winter Resorts," St. Catharines Mineral Springs, Mount Clemens Mineral Baths and Preston Springs.

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

E. DELAHOKE, City Pass. and Ticket Agt

E. RUSE, Depot Ticket Agent, London, Ont.



**Sewing Machines Free, for 20 days' trial.** We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense.

We sell a 5-drawer, drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork, cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, will be sent on application. We also sell a cheaper drop-head machine for only \$13.00. It is as good as the ordinary sewing machine agents sell. Our price for this as above, \$13.00. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

## Advertise in the Advocate

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

## THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

## CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

"Go back," he whispered, in a voice shaking with intensest emotion, "go back." And, catching me by the arm, he literally pulled me up the stairs. Arrived at the top, he loosened his grasp, and leaned, quivering from head to foot, over the banisters.

"Who is that?" he cried. "Who is that man? What is his name?"

Startled in my turn, I bent beside him and saw Henry Clavering come out of the reception-room and cross the hall.

"That is Mr. Clavering," I whispered; "do you know him?"

Mr. Harwell fell back against the opposite wall. "Clavering, Clavering," he murmured, with quaking lips; then, suddenly bounding forward, clutched the railing before him, and, fixing me with his eyes, from which all the stoic calmness had gone down for ever, in flame and frenzy, gurgled into my ear, "You want to know who the assassin of Mr. Leavenworth is, do you? Look there, then, that is the man, Clavering!" And with a leap he bounded from my side, and, swaying like a drunken man, disappeared from my gaze in the hall above.

My first impulse was to follow him. Rushing upstairs, I knocked at the door of his room, but no response came to my summons. I then called his name in the hall, but without avail; he was determined not to show himself. Resolved that he should not thus escape me, I returned to the library and wrote him a short note, in which I asked for an explanation of his tremendous accusation, saying that I would be in my rooms the next evening at six, when I should expect to see him. This done, I descended to rejoin Mary.

But the evening was destined to be full of disappointments. She had retired to her room, and I had lost the interview from which I expected so much. "The woman is slippery as an eel," I inwardly commented. "Wrapped in mystery, she expects me to feel for her the respect due to an open and frank nature."

I was about to leave the house when I saw Thomas descending the stairs with a letter in his hand.

"Miss Leavenworth's compliments, sir," said he, handing me the note; "and she is too fatigued to remain below this evening."

I moved aside to read it, feeling a little conscience-stricken as I traced the hurried, trembling handwriting through the words:

"You ask me more than I can give. Matters must be received as they are without explanation from me. It is the grief of my life to deny you, but I have no choice. God forgive us all and keep us from despair—M."

And below:

"As we cannot meet now without embarrassment, it would be better for us to bear our burdens in silence and apart. Mr. Harwell will visit you. Farewell."

As I was crossing Thirty-second Street I heard a quick footstep behind me, and turning, saw Thomas at my side. "Excuse me, sir," said he, "but I have something a little particular to say to you. When you asked me the other night what sort of a person the gentleman was who called on Miss Eleanore the evening of the murder, I didn't answer you as I should. The fact is, the detectives had been talking to me about the very thing, and I felt shy; but, sir, I know you are a friend of the family, and I want to tell you now that that same gentleman, whoever he was—Mr. Robbins he called himself then—was at the house again to-night, sir, and the name he gave me this time to carry to Miss Leavenworth was Clavering. Yes, sir," he went on, seeing me start, "and, as I told Molly, he acts queer for a stranger. When he came the other night, he hesitated a long time before asking for Eleanore, and, when I wanted his name, took out a card and wrote the one I told you of, sir, with a look on his face a little peculiar for a caller; besides—"

"Well?"

"Mr. Raymond," the butler went on, in a low, excited voice, "there is something I have never told any living being but Molly, sir, which may be of use to those as wishes to find out who committed this murder."

"A fact or a suspicion?" I inquired.

"A fact, sir; which I beg your pardon for troubling you with at this time, but Molly will give me no rest unless I speak of it to you or Mr. Gryce, her feelings being so worked up on Hannah's account, whom we all know is innocent, though folks do dare to say as how she must be guilty just because she is not to be found the minute they want her."

"But this fact?" I urged.

"Well, the fact is this. You see—I would tell Mr. Gryce," he resumed, unconscious of my anxiety, "but I have my fears of detectives, sir, they catch you up so quick at times, and seem to think you know so much more than you really do."

"But this fact?" I again broke in.

"Oh, yes, sir, the fact is, that that night, the one of the murder, you know, I saw Mr. Clavering, Robbins, or whatever his name is, enter the house, but neither I nor anyone else saw him go out of it, nor do I know that he did."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, sir, what I mean is this. When I came down from Miss Eleanore and told Mr. Robbins, as he called himself at that time, that my mistress was ill and unable to see him (the word she gave me, sir, to deliver), Mr. Robbins, instead of bowing and leaving the house as most gentlemen would have done, stepped into the reception-room and sat down. He may have felt sick, he looked pale enough; at any rate he asked me for a glass of water. Not knowing any reason then for suspiciousating any one's actions, I immediately went down to the kitchen for it, leaving him there in the reception-room alone. But before I could get it, I heard the front door close. 'What's that?' said Molly, who was helping me, sir. 'I don't know,' said I, 'unless it's the gentleman has got tired of waiting, and gone.' 'If he's gone, he won't want the water,' she said. So down I set the pitcher and upstairs I come, and sure enough he was gone, or so I thought then. But who knows, sir, if he was not in that room or the drawing-room, which was dark that night, all the time I was a shutting up of the house?"

I made no reply to this, I was more startled than I cared to reveal.

"You see, sir, I wouldn't speak of such a thing about any person that comes to see the young ladies, but we all know some one who was in the house that night murdered my master, and as it was not Hannah—"

"You say that Miss Eleanore refused to see him," I interrupted, in the hope that the simple suggestion would be enough to elicit further details of his interview with Eleanore.

"Yes, sir. When she first looked at the card she showed a little hesitation, but in a moment she grew very flushed in the face and bade me say what I told you. I should never have thought of it again if I had not seen him come blazoning and bold into the house this evening, with a new name on his tongue. Indeed, and I do not like to think any evil of him now, but Molly would have it I should speak to you, sir, and ease my mind—and that is all, sir."

When I arrived home that night I entered into my memorandum-book a new list of suspicious circumstances, but this time with the letter "C" at the top instead of "E."

(To be continued.)

## GOSSIP.

There is an excellent array of horses at Trumans' branch barns at London, Ont., from which to select a Shire, Percheron or Hackney sire. The discrimination which this firm exercises, when buying Shires and Hackneys in England is proverbial, and the representatives of the Bushnell stables at London are a credit to any establishment. There are two Shires: Heavy Tom 7636 (A), by Deeping Tom, dam Hem Queen, by Salisbury, is a great, strong-bodied, snappy-acting colt, and Eckington Hardware 7530 (A) 20554 (E), by Sheffield Armor Plate 17616, dam Eckinton Smiler, by Sir James H., has all the characteristics of a great Shire—weight, soundness, close build and clean action. The Percherons are three in number: Great Northern, Mark Hanna, and Carot.

These stallions have those true general-purpose traits of this favorite American farm and draft horse. They are all American-bred, hardy and easy movers. The representative of the great English

harness breed, Coker's Prince Charles, Vol. 22, by Coker's Defiance 4696, dam Beety Belle, by Beety Great Gun 2828, is a splendid specimen of the most popular type of Hackney stallion. He has substance, fine quality, and clean, true carriage action. In that very strong class of aged stallions at the World's Fair last summer, he won fifth premium. His kind are all too few, and in a neighborhood where there is a reasonable number of road mares he should get that very superior type of harness horse that is selling for the high figures to-day.

## IMPORTANT SALE OF SHORTHORNS, ETC.

We beg to call the attention of farmers and breeders to the auction sale of high-class Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses, Dorset sheep and Yorkshire hogs, advertised to take place Feb. 23rd, at Col. J. A. MacGillivray's Jerseydale Stock Farm, adjoining the town of Uxbridge, Ont., when 62 head of Shorthorns will be sold, comprising representatives of many of the principal Scotch families, including Nonpareils, Miss Ramsdens, Clarets, Minas, Villages, Orange Blossoms, Stamfords, Kilblean Beautys, Butterflies, Glosters, and Missies. This herd is headed by three choice bulls, both in breeding and individuality, viz., Scotland's Fame (imp.) =26063=, a red, seven-year-old bull, by Golden Ray (67132), dam a Kilblean Beauty. This is a massive bull, thick and evenly-fleshed, and a good stock-getter. Lord Gloster =26995=, a roan bull, the same age, has been his able assistant. He is by the great show bull, Abbotsford =19446=, dam Gaiety =22730=, a straight Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster. This is a long, deep, level-backed bull, standing well on strong legs, and is proving an exceptionally good sire, as all will admit when they see his stock. His ancestry was right; he is right, and his stock comes right. The third stock bull is the roan yearling, Imp. Butterfly King =50019=, bred by John Young, Tilbouries, Aberdeenshire, sired by King Victor (81394), of the Marr Emma tribe, dam Jubilee Maid 3rd, of the favorite Cruickshank Butterfly tribe. To this young bull, most of the heifers of breeding age have been bred. He is an exceedingly good bull of the best type and quality. In addition to the stock bulls that are to be sold, there are a few of their sons that should bring good prices. Among these is the excellent red two-year-old, Star of the Morning 2nd, a strong, deep-quartered bull, by Imp. Scotland's Pride =36098=, a Cruickshank Clipper, dam Miss Mary (imp.) =31190=, who is of the Miss Ramsden tribe. Lord Claret 2nd, a red yearling, by Imp. Scotland's Fame, and out of Claret Princess 10th, is of the good Kinellar Claret family, and a capital representative. There are several other good quality young bulls that will be catalogued, mostly got by the imported bull, Scotland's Fame, mossy-coated, low-down fellows, about which more may be written later on.

Among the females are some for which high prices were paid, including the richly-bred Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th (imp.) =48415=, a six-year-old cow of the Cruickshank Nonpareil sort, bred by Lord Rosebery, which has proved very prolific, producing some excellent young things, as has also Miss Mary (imp.) =31190=. Another very straight, smooth one that we noticed is Miss Mary 4th, Vol. 21, a red two-year-old, by Scotland's Fame, grandam by the great Gravesend (46461), bred by Mr. Cruickshank. The fine red imported cow, Rosa Hope 15th, bred by the Duke of Richmond, and sired by the Marr-bred Musgrave, of the Missie tribe, is another of the good things. She is a Strathallan on her dam's side, a great milker and breeder; her 1903 calf selling for \$500, while at least five of the sires in this cow's pedigree have been first-prize winners at the Royal or Highland shows. Another of the best is Mary Gray 2nd (imp.), a red two-year-old heifer, bred by Mr. Gray, of Old Meldrum, Scotland, sire Rosarie (79781), by Orange Duke (71092), also by the Missie sire, Musgrave (64470), dam by the Duthie-bred, Superb, by the great Scottish Archer. Mr. MacGillivray has a fine flock of Dorset sheep, about 30 of which will be included in the sale; also a number of pure-bred Yorkshire pigs, and a pair of registered Clydesdales. Parties interested should note the advertisement, and send for the catalogue.

## GOODFELLOW BROS.' SHORTHORN DISPERSION.

The announcement in our advertising columns of the dispersion sale to take place on February 16th of the herd of Shorthorns belonging to Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont., near Bolton Station, on the Toronto and Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., 25 miles from Toronto, will be one of the most interesting events of the season to breeders and farmers desiring to improve their cattle. The herd is known as one of the best in the country, comprising representatives of several of the most desirable of the families of Scotch Shorthorns, a number of which are imported animals, and all of the most approved type and quality.

Among the females, which are nearly all young or in the prime of life, are members of the following families: Marr Missies, Roan Ladys, and Stamfords, Kinellar Minas and Fairy Queens, Cruickshank Cecelias and Village Girls, on which first-class Scotch-bred bulls have been used, with the result that uniformity of type is one of the distinguishing features of the herd, the cattle being all of the low-set, thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort that the markets of the times demand.

The stock bull, Famous Pride (imp.) =50034= (83459), a red, three years old in December last, bred by Mr. Geo. Campbell, Harthill, Aberdeenshire, is a show bull of first-class rank, as well as an impressive sire, as one would expect from his breeding, being a son of the Duthie-bred Golden Fame (76786), of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. The dam of Famous Pride traces to Mr. Cruickshank's Bellona, by Champion of England. He is a very straight, smooth bull of fine quality, and won second prize at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto in 1903. Another excellent young bull is Remus =48537=, two years old in September last, a red bull that won second prize at Toronto last year in very strong competition, as senior yearling, as well as second the previous year as a senior bull calf. He is a son of shining Light =38920=, a Cruickshank Ceelia, by Grand Gloster, dam Gipsy Maid =29819=, by Imp. Golden Crown, a Golden Drop, and out of Imp. Gipsy Queen, of the Kinellar Mina tribe. Several other excellent young bulls are included in the sale, together with a splendid lot of young cows in calf or with calf at foot, and heifers and heifer calves, some of which are show animals. The catalogue will be out before this reaches our readers, and will be sent on application. Further reference may be looked for in these columns next week.

"If I stand on my head, the blood all rushes to my head, doesn't it?" No one ventured to contradict him. "Now," he continued, triumphantly, "when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood all rush into my feet?" "Because," replied Hostetter McGinnis, "your feet are not empty."



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial count for one word and figure for two words. Name and address required. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

WANTED at once, experienced man (single) to feed and fit Shorthorn cattle for shows and sales. Send references, experience and wages wanted by the year. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

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

A STRONG, experienced and reliable woman can a farm near Toronto. No objections to a boy or girl. Good wages. Apply Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

SHEFFIELD Standard Oats, early variety. Guaranteed pure. Stamp for sample and price. S. S. Hermer, Mannheim, Ont.

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
 3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.  
 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

**Miscellaneous.**

Subscribers are again reminded that we cheerfully endeavor to answer all useful enquiries sent us; but in every case the name and P. O. address must accompany the question to show that it is genuine, but not necessarily for publication.

**GLASS EYES.**

Where could I get glass eyes to put in a deer's head which I am mounting?  
 J. J. H.

Ans.—At any store that keeps guns and other sporting goods, or from some of the large sporting goods stores that advertise extensively.

**RECOMPENSE FOR PLOWING**

Will you kindly let me know what the law allows per acre to a tenant for fall plowing, the owner having sold the farm?  
 SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The law does not fix any arbitrary price for such work; it is purely a matter of agreement between owner and tenant. If no arrangement can be made privately, then have recourse to arbitration.

**HEIFER FAILS TO BREED.**

Can you tell me how to treat a heifer that does not come in season? She is about twenty months old, eats very well, and is in fair condition; was in season two or three times last winter; gets cut turnips, some meal, hay and straw; but has not come in heat for about a year. She is registered, and I wish to breed her.  
 J. N.

Ans.—See answer to E. W., page 173, in this issue.

**HIS DIABETES IS ALL GONE NOW.**

**Donat Laflamme Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

**They Always Cure all Forms of Kidney Disease from Backache to Bright's Disease.**

Ste. Marguerite, Dorchester Co., Que., Jan. 30 (Special).—That the most serious forms of Kidney Disease cannot stand before Dodd's Kidney Pills is being daily proved in Quebec, and one of the most convincing proofs is given right here in Ste. Marguerite. Donat Laflamme, whom everybody knows, had Diabetes. This is one of the extreme stages of Kidney Disease and it baffles ordinary medical skill. Consequently it is not surprising that the doctor who attended Donat Laflamme could not help him. But let Mr. Laflamme tell the most wonderful part of his story himself:

"Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me," he says. "My Diabetes is all gone, and I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all my friends and to all those who suffer."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases from Backache to Bright's Disease.

**California Excursions.**

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

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

5 young stallions, 4 two-year-olds and 1 four-year-old, sired by Mains of Airies, Prince Alexander, etc. Prices moderate.  
 ALEX. MCGREGOR, Exbridge, Ont.

**SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.  
 W. H. TEAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

**Free, to any Woman who bakes her own Bread**

Thousands of women are writing in every week for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they explain the new and easier way of making bread. Make a trial with the new Royal Household Flour, which is purified by electricity—you would not believe there could be such a difference in flour—these recipes are certainly worth asking for. Send a postal card to-day.

HERE IS JUST ONE TESTIMONIAL OUT OF MANY THOUSANDS RECEIVED.

SAVONAS, THREE MILE CREEK, B.C., November 26th, 1904.  
 I have been using your flour exclusively since I came to Canada, fourteen years ago, and have been using "Royal Household" since its introduction. To show you how I value it my grocer lately could not supply me with it, and rather than use another brand, even temporarily, I sent to Kamloops, twenty-five miles away, and had it shipped to me per C. P. R., preferring to pay the railway charges rather than use an inferior brand. In fact, if I could not get it otherwise, I would ship it direct from the mills. I can always rely on having good bread when using it and nothing tends more to keep harmony in a home.  
 (Signed) MRS. T. SMITH.

**THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL**

**GOSSIP.**

Messrs. W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound, Ont., the well-known tea merchants, are also up-to-date breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Their farm, known as Rosevale Stock Farm, is a few miles from town, and is also quite up-to-date in equipment. The feed is cut and grain is ground by wind power, and water basins are provided for each animal, where they may drink at will without being turned out in the cold, as many herds have to be. Mr. Shean realized the importance of starting right when he went into breeding Shorthorns. Among the females purchased for foundation stock was Imp. Emmeline 9th, by Marksman (70946), a Missie bull, by Scottish Archer, grandam by Collingwood (57074), a Sittytton Cicely. Another was Augusta 3rd, Vol. 19, by Lyndhurst 2nd =18276=, dam Duchess of Victoria, of the same family as Speculator, the Pan-American champion. The sire mated with these and others was Marengo's Heydon Duke (imp.) (36063), by the Royal champion, Marengo (69068), sire of Brave Archer (the bull that Mr. Kelly, of Ohio, paid \$6,000 for), dam Missie 118th, by William of Orange. This choicely-bred bull did good service in the herd, but the firm had the misfortune to lose him, as was announced in these columns some months ago, the cause being nails in his stomach. Among the best of the females is Sweet Briar (imp.), Vol. 19, by Ivanhoe (79109), of the Wimple tribe, dam Duchess, grandam Silvery, by Champion of England. This cow is now in calf to Derby (imp.) =32059=, of the Sittytton Secret tribe, now at the head of this herd. Miss Primrose (imp.) is one of the first that was placed in the herd; she is by Watchman (71828), dam Miss Pink. This cow has proved herself a good breeder and a heavy milker; one of her calves selling for \$216 at one of the Hamilton sales. Melrose Queen =28639=, by Grand Sweep =17099=, of Ythan tribe, by the noted Cruickshank J. sire, Royal James, dam Missie Clonmore, by Primrose Duke (imp.), has a grand roan bull calf about three months old, by Marquis of Zenda (imp.), full brother to Missie 153rd (Senator Edwards' \$6,000 cow). Missie of Neidpath 11th, of the Marr Missie tribe, by Imp. Royal Baron =9242=, and her heifer calf, by Imp. Langford Eclipse (83848), sold at the recent Thistle Ha' dispersion for \$1,425, were purchased at that sale, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the

herd. Annabel Queen, by Uriah =18365=, of the Ury family, has to her credit a pair of red bull calves by Marengo's Heydon Duke. Space will not permit us mentioning all the good ones, as there are several, among them, two other red bulls, by Marengo's Heydon Duke, dams Venditta, a Wildame, and the other from Sarawak Belle, and several heifers by the same sire, upon which Mr. Shean is now using Imp. Derby =32059=, the thick, massive, smooth bull used so successfully in the Queenston Heights herd of Mr. Hudson Usher, as long as he could use him to advantage. This Cruickshank Secret sire is a very mellow bull that should nick well with the females of this herd, in which many of the principal families are represented. This firm has also made a start in Clydesdale lines by purchasing a pair of imported mares. They are Jessie Birnie (imp.) 5806, a dark bay, by Fickle Fashion 4641, dam Lady Punic 5888, by Scottish Prince (9673), and Castle Beauty (imp.) 5445, brown, by Gallant Prince 2890, dam Nannie 5446, by Wm. the Conqueror 3426. These mares when mated to the right kind of sires should breed something good, and it goes without saying that Mr. Shean will use nothing but the best sires.

The Clydesdale stallion, Royal Baron, illustrated on another page in this issue, is one of the grand horses imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario, last August. Not only is he a right proper horse himself, illustrating in every line the type of the approved modern type of Clydesdale stallion, full of quality and substance, but he is also one of the best sons of that great sire, Baron's Pride, of whom Royal Baron is said to be a duplicate. He is a fair specimen of the class of stock handled by these discriminating horsemen, who aim to impart only the best that can be found, and largely to their efforts is due the fact that in Canada we have Clydesdales not inferior to those found in any other part of the world. Royal Baron has recently been sold to Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., who had the misfortune to lose Imp. Baron Sterling, purchased from Messrs. Graham Bros. in December last, and who, with characteristic pluck and enterprise, have secured the only real rival of Baron Sterling for International championship honors. This firm is to be congratulated on the possession of a stallion of such superior

character. The new importation, which the Messrs. Graham Bros. have made has just arrived this week at the home stables. They number seventeen Clydesdales and four Hackneys, each personally selected for the needs of Canadian breeders. They will not be on exhibition at the stallion show at Toronto this week, but Claremont is a station on the C. P. R. less than 30 miles east of Toronto, and those who can conveniently run out and see them are cordially invited by the firm to do so.

**FITZGERALD BROS.' SALE.**

Prominent among forthcoming auction sales of pure-bred stock advertised in these columns, is that of Messrs. Fitzgerald Bros., of Mt. St. Louis, Simcoe Co., Ont., near Phepston and Coldwater Stations, G. T. R., to take place on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, when will be sold forty-nine head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, 20 Cotswold ewes, and one team each of draft, carriage and general-purpose horses. This herd has been many years established, and has had the benefit of the services of first-class imported Scotch-bred bulls continuously. Most of the younger females of breeding age are daughters of the imported bull, British Statesman =20833= (63729), bred by Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, and sired by the Cruickshank-bred bull, Royal James, used for some time in the herd of Mr. Duthie. British Statesman was a bull of fine character, and made his mark in the herd by siring an excellent lot of daughters, which have been breeding well to the present stock bull, Imp. Diamond Jubilee =28861=, bred by Mr. Marr, of Cairnbrogie, Aberdeenshire, a bull of great scale, thick-fleshed and of good quality, which is the sire of most of the young bulls and heifers in the sale, including 10 yearling heifers, 16 young bulls, and 11 heifer calves. Imp. Diamond Jubilee is also in the sale. He is a big, bountifully-fleshed, red bull in his seven-year-old form, and should be useful for several years yet. He has sired first-prize champion winners at the leading shows, the first-prize herd of calves, and the champion female at the Western Fair, London, 1902, being big get, also the champion female at Toronto and London in 1903. Parties interested will do well to look up the advertisement; note the terms, and send for catalogue.

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

## GOSSIP.

Messrs. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns, Dorset sheep and Yorkshire hogs, write: "Our herd of Shorthorns are doing well, and we are getting a choice lot of calves from our herd bull, bred from an Indian Chief cow, and by Count Amaranth (imp.). We also have a good red bull calf from Lady Greengill (imp.), and by Greengill Victor (imp.). If he continues to develop as he has, he will make a good herd bull. We also have two good bulls ready to ship, and some nice Yorkshire sows for sale. We have just added fourteen ewes to our Dorset flock, making fifty in all.

"In reply to one shipment to Messrs. G. H. Waller & Son, they write: 'We are very much pleased with the lambs, and can say we have never seen better spring lambs, and there is certainly much credit due you for the way you have fed and handled them.' If the others turn out as well, we will be more than satisfied.

Mr. Chas. E. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs, writes: "I have just closed a very successful year, and demands for stock are on the increase, especially for Shorthorns, of which I have some fifty-odd head to select from. Among the sales for 1904 are the following: In Shorthorns—G. F. Fraser, Edmonton, N.-W. T., two heifer calves; G. A. McDonald, Colborne, Ont., three heifer calves; Lorne Carroll, Kilmarnock, Ont., two bull calves; J. C. Currie, Lammersmoor, Ont., bull calf; Kingsey Farmers' Club, Kingsey, Quebec, bull calf; Robt. Spinks, Fort Coulonge, Que., bull calf; Wm. Ham, St. Ola, Ont., bull calf; W. J. Barber, Mountain View, Ont., two heifer calves; John H. Millar, Snow Road Station, Ont., bull calf; F. Gibson, Richmond Hill, Ont., bull calf. In Cotswolds—John Gilroy, Coe Hill, Ont., ram lamb; W. H. Patterson, Stella, Ont., two rams; L. A. Agassiz, Agassiz, B. C., ram lamb; R. Curle, Campbellford, Ont., ram lamb; Jas. Owens, Meyersburg, Ont., ram lamb. In Berkshires—F. Parker, Woodstock, Ont., two sows; A. Leeson, Havelock, Ont., boar; H. Walker, boar; L. A. Agassiz, Agassiz, B. C., boar; C. Johnston, Campbellford, sow. I can thank the 'Farmer's Advocate' for nearly all of these sales, and the increasing demand for stock shows plainly the increase in the circulation of your valuable paper."

Spring Valley Stock Farm, owned by Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont., is situated about four miles from Ayr, C. P. R. They have recently headed their herd of Shorthorns with that sappy imported bull, Bapton Chancellor (40359), that has sired so many good things for H. J. Davis, of Woodstock. Many of the best families are represented here by both imported and home-bred animals. Among the imported cows are Maid 27th =48385=, sired by Mozart (69164), dam Village Maid 16th, by Royal Heir (58593); Marchioness 22nd (imp.) =48376=, by Wanderer's Heir (78104), by Wanderer from a Marr Missie dam; Marchioness 15th, by Merlin, a Cruickshank Lovely, and Fairy Queen 2nd, imported by W. D. Flatt., sired by Golden Thistle (83613), a Marr Missie, by Scotch Thistle, dam Fairy Queen (imp.) =48427=, a winner of several prizes in Scotland. Fancy Drop 5th, by Fergus Chief =28403=, dam Fancy Drop 2nd =26065=, a Golden Drop, is one of the good Canadian-bred cows that are at Spring Valley, her great-grandam was taken back to Scotland at the age of 14 years as a breeder, which says a great deal for this family. Among the young bulls that are for sale are two especially well-bred ones ready for service, one from a Diamond cow, sire Derby (imp.), the other from Rose of Towie, sired by Clipper Hero. These young bulls have not been overdone, and promise to make good ones. This firm has had good success showing at local and county fairs. They have never shown at the larger exhibitions, but when they do, we shall not expect to see them at the foot of the list, judging from the class of females they have to use Bapton Chancellor upon. See their advertisement, and when writing them kindly mention the 'Farmer's Advocate.'

## The Survival of the Fittest.

The papers have been for some time past noticeable for advertisements of mixtures and compounds professing to cure many serious diseases. Numbers of sufferers have been induced by the publication of strange stories of sensational cures, or "telling testimonials" in appealing language, to give these so-called remedies a trial. How many times bitter disappointment has resulted! Fortunately, wise folk generally refrain from experimenting with strange nostrums. These people keep well and robust by taking from time to time, always in due season, the thoroughly tried remedy, BEECHAM'S PILLS, the World's Family Medicine. Always keep handy the "Little Doctor" in the home.

MEDICINES COME AND MEDICINES GO

But

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

Go on Forever.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are mild and pleasant but so vigorous in action they go right to the spot and remove the obstruction. BEECHAM'S PILLS leave the stomach sweet and clean, the eye bright and clear, the brain quick and active, digestion and appetite perfect, and ensure sound and refreshing sleep. Keep your liver working right and you will be healthy and happy. BEECHAM'S PILLS act as if by magic and will not upset you while they work.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

Prepared in St. Helens, England, by Thomas Beecham.  
Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

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

BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND OR PENMANSHIP AT YOUR HOME

If you would like particulars of our training by mail, write for Catalogue M. If you would like to attend at Chatham, write for Catalogue A. Eighteen of the latest students we placed were placed at the following salaries: One at \$500, three at \$525, five at \$600, one at \$700, five at \$820, one at \$1,000 and two at \$1,200.

Five of these were students who had taken training from us by mail. Their salaries are now \$325, \$600, \$720, \$1,000 and \$1,200. DID IT NOT PAY THEM TO USE THEIR SPARE MOMENTS IN THIS WAY!

Three of the latest calls ask us to supply help for positions worth \$600, \$800 and \$1,000.

Why not take this training and get ready for one of these openings? Write for the catalogue you want, addressing,

D. McLACHLAN & CO., CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

### Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

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

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

### Rheumatism Cured

Starr's Magic Rheumatic Cure gives immediate relief, removes uric acid from the system. Don't suffer longer, when you can get completely cured of Rheumatism in all its forms; also Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout and Kidney Troubles. Try on bottle. Ask your druggist for it, or send direct to OSBORNE REMEDY CO., 175 Yonge St., Toronto. \$1.00 per bottle.

### MOLES

You admit, are unsightly. We remove them, also superfluous hair, warts, etc., by our method of Electrolysis.

### Complexion Purifier

clears away freckles, moth-patches, discolorations, etc.; cures pimples, eczema, and other skin troubles. A reliable remedy that clears the complexion. Send 10c for treatise on Dermatology and Sample Cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute  
Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto.  
Tele. N 1696. Established 1892

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.



## TRADE TOPICS.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—A business education may be readily acquired at home. If you wish one read the advertisement of the Model School of Home Study shown elsewhere in this issue, and write for terms.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Don't wait until the last minute before sending for a seed catalogue and ordering your seeds. See the advertisement of the William Ewing Co., shown elsewhere in this issue, and write for your catalogue at once.

MAPLE SUGAR SEASON.—Maple syrup and sugar season will soon be here, and the wise will prepare for it. The Grimm Manufacturing Co. has the best to offer in the way of syrup pans, etc.; also a new tap-spout, which is an improvement on the old plan. See their advertisement shown elsewhere in this issue before investing.

IT WOULD BE CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE to let the springtime go by without setting out a fresh strawberry patch, and now is the time to consider buying. As an assistant in selecting varieties, the catalogue of the Flansburg & Peirson Company, of Leslie, Michigan, will be found most useful. Write for it.

BUYING LAND IN THE WEST.—If you have any notion of investing in land out West, it may pay you to read the advertisement of the Alberta Central Land Corporation, shown elsewhere in this issue. Alberta is recognized as one of the garden-spots of the great West, and it is being rapidly filled up chiefly by settlers from the United States. The early bird always catches the worm, so they say, and it may be to your profit to send at once to the company for further information regarding Sunny Alberta. Write to the Company anyway. It will cost you nothing, and the information is worth having.

ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL OF IMPLEMENTS for preparing a seed-bed, either in spring or fall, is the Bissell Disk Harrow. They combine in the most approved manner efficiency, light draft, durability, solidity, and other characteristics that go to make a first-class implement. The Bissell Harrow is fitted with ball-bearings, two-, three-, or four-horse draft attachment. Its disks are just the proper concave to cut, turn and completely pulverize the soil, and years of experience in manufacturing have enabled the company at Elora, Ont., to turn out one of the most complete disk harrows on the market. One can make no mistake in getting one of these implements.

CANADA PAINT COMPANY.—The paints of the Canada Paint Co., of Montreal, are famous all through Canada. Their enormous sales are not the result of any chance, but come by reason of their splendid qualities. When a man once uses Canada paint, it becomes a standard for him, and he tells his friends about it. If a paint is not good itself, it will not hold a place in the public's estimation; yet it is well known that the products of the Canada Paint Co. have a very definite and widely-extended popularity throughout the Dominion. There are local dealers in your district who handle this company's paint or who can secure it for you, if you ask for it.

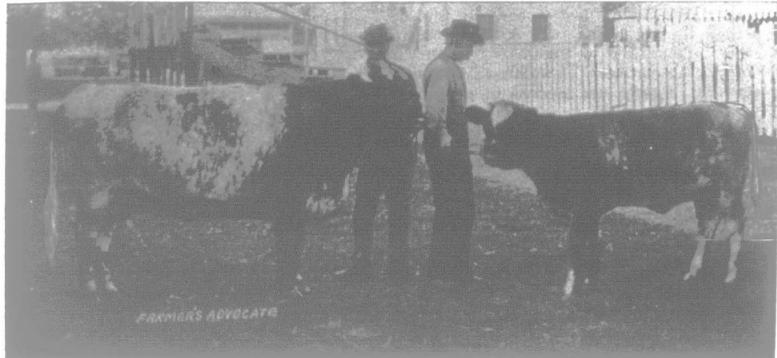
## GOSSIP.

Mr. L. Rogers, Emery, Ont., near Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., breeder of Yorkshires, writes: "I am breeding the following strains: Dalmeny; Lady Frosts, bred by Earl of Rosebery; Nottingham Lady Sarahs, bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm, and Weston Duchess, bred by same breeders. Am using such boars as Weston Advance—11889—, by Ruddington Ensign (imp.)—8138—, bred by P. L. Mills, Ruddington Hall, Nottingham; Weston Lad—13502—, bred by Nottingham Farm Committee, by Nottingham Lad—7175—, bred by same; Weston Topsman—16120—, bred by Albert Armistage, Cotgrave Place, Nottingham, by Borrowfield Topsman—5037—, bred by John Barron, Derby. Can supply pairs or trios not akin, bred from the best tribes of the best breeders in England."

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

# Great Dispersion Sale of Oak Lane Scotch Shorthorns

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



Salem Stamford and Mamie Stamford.

—AT—  
OAK LANE FARM,

2 MILES FROM BOLTON, C. P. R.

## Thursday, Feb. 16th, 1905

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

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

Lunch provided. Catalogues on application.

Col. J. K. McEwen,

WESTON,

Auctioneers.

Capt. T. E. Robson,

ILDERTON,

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### SALTY BUTTER.

I have had trouble with salt working out of butter. Can you tell me the reason of this? I salt the butter on the worker and work it up. I let it set for a couple of hours, and then work it again, and print it, and wrap it in wetted parchment paper. If it stands for a few hours in the cold, the salt will work out to the inside of the paper. I use fine salt, about an ounce to a pound of butter. MRS. E. F. T.

Ans.—An even deposition of salt on paper is due to excess of moisture in butter, causing undue evaporation. If not thoroughly dissolved, salt might appear in particles here and there on surface of butter, but in present case it has ample opportunity to dissolve. The butter needs to be worked somewhat drier. In butter also, which has been kept for some time, the above is a common fault, unless finished drier than butter for immediate disposal would demand to be.

H. RIVE,

Dairy Instructor, Guelph.  
IMPORT DUTIES.

1. What would be the duty on a car-load of potatoes coming from United States to Canada?
  2. Would there be any duty on cured pork or potatoes brought from United States, if the person were moving and were going to use them for home consumption?
  3. Would there be any duty on horses and cows for the special use of the mover?
  4. Is there any duty on small sow pigs, six weeks to two months old, shipped from United States to Canada for breeding purposes?
  5. Is the "Jersey Red" breed of hogs a good one for the Canadian market?
  6. Do they make a good cross with the Improved Yorkshire? E. F. T.
- Springvale.
- Ans.—1. Fifteen cents per bushel. 2, 3 and 4. Settler's effects are admitted free, if taken in by the actual settler himself. 5. No, it is not preferred here. 6. They have not been used to any considerable extent, so cannot say.

#### LOCATING A POULTRY BUSINESS.

Where could one make the most money in poultry farming in England or in Canada? Do people go in for poultry alone in England without anything else? If so, is there a comfortable living made out of them? B. H. W.

Ans.—Considering the cheapness of land, building material, rough foods, etc., in Canada, we would recommend this country in preference to England for a poultry farmer. The only advantage a location in England would have over one in Canada would be in nearness to market and possibly cheaper labor, but with our cold storage facilities and increasing immigration these would soon be offset by the conditions mentioned above. Poultry farming is sometimes made an exclusive industry in England, and with good results. We have often thought that upon some of the waste sandy lands of Ontario would be the best place in the world to start a poultry farm, provided railway facilities were convenient.



### Earn a Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government reports show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

\$320 a year is a reasonable estimate of its earning capacity

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator. It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed, forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators, which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

### No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction, if we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer, as we are sure of the satisfaction our incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us, without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be fairer or more generous?

The Incubator and Brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both incubator and brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season more than the incubator and brooder cost me. Yours respectfully, MRS. W. HYSLOP, Smith's Falls, Ont.

I wish to let you know of my success with your incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 106 eggs. I find the machine a pure success, if run according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick as yet, and they are almost feathered. Yours truly, JOHN H. MCKINNON, Collingwood.

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time, as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

### THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited Dept. 1 Chatham, Ont.

Manufacturers of Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.  
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C. Halifax, N.S.  
Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. 14

#### DRAWING A WILL.

Please give correct form of a will. Pittsberry, Ont.

Ans.—The following is a will in simplest form:

I, A. B., of, etc., declare this to be my last will, and I hereby devise and bequeath all my real estate and personal property unto my wife, C. B., absolutely, and appoint her sole executrix of this my will.

In witness whereof, I, the said A. B., have hereunto set my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

(Testator's signature)

Signed, acknowledged, and declared by the above-named A. B., as his will, in the presence of us, present at the same time, who, in his presence, at his re-

quest, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto submitted our names as witnesses.

(Signatures, and descriptions of witnesses.)

#### ITCHY LEGS.

1. Our horses are troubled with their hind legs. The horses stamp and kick the floor and bite their hind legs; after a time the legs swell, but come down when exercised, and the hair comes off the legs.

2. What is the best remedy for lice on cattle? T. R. P.

Ans.—1. Get a purgative ball from your veterinarian; feed some soft feed, and give plenty of exercise. The horses have been fed too much on dry fodder without sufficient variety and outdoor exercise.

2. See last issue.

#### BREEDING OF FRENCH STALLION.

Can you, or any reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," furnish, through the paper, information regarding a French-Canadian stallion, named Live Oak, that was at one time owned near Bryanston, and travelled in Middlesex County, Ontario, between London and Granton? Who bred him, and what was his pedigree? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Will any of our readers who have such information kindly send same to the "Farmer's Advocate" office.

#### CONCRETE WALL.

How many loads of gravel will it take to build a wall, 25 x 100 x 9 feet high, also for flooring? Have any of your readers used the cement block machine? Would it make a cheaper or drier wall than the solid cement? O. W.

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

The blocks should make a drier wall, but would not be cheaper, nor yet as warm.

#### BITTER MILK.

Please tell me the cause of a cow's milk, or rather the cream, being bitter, so much so that the flavor of the butter is spoiled. The creamers and the cows are well cared-for, and so is all connected with the milk. W. L.

Ans.—Bitter milk is one of the most annoying ills with which a dairyman can be afflicted. Bitterness sometimes develops in the best-kept dairies, while the most slovenly will be immune. Its cause is an organism resembling the ordinary yeast; in fact, it is a yeast. It is originally found on the leaves of trees, just as the yeast organism is found on hops, but is easily transmitted to milk cows, or the stable dust. When once these yeast organisms gain admittance to milk, they find conditions favorable for their development, and proceed to reproduce themselves, hence the bitter taste in milk, cream and butter. To remove the source of infection is no small task, for in all the crevices of every can in which milk has been kept there will be found sufficient of the yeast to carry on infection. It is, therefore, necessary to thoroughly clean, scald and scrape the seams of every vessel in which milk has been kept, then carefully whitewash the milkhouse, cellar or pantry, and this should prevent further development in the house. At the same time sweep down the walls and ceiling of the stables, and give all the inside a thorough coat of whitewash or a spraying with some disinfectant, such as bichloride of mercury, one to one thousand parts of water.

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

**The Travelers' Watch**  
A watch to be adapted to the use of the traveler must be able to maintain its accuracy under widely varying conditions of temperature. One reason why

**THE ELGIN WATCH**

is pre-eminently the travelers' watch is found in the fact that Elgin Watches are thoroughly tested by oven heat and by refrigeration before leaving the factory. Send for illustrated history of the watch, free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.  
Elgin, Ill.

HIGHEST UNITED STATES TEMPERATURE  
LOWEST UNITED STATES TEMPERATURE

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**AGENCY BUSINESS.**

I wish to conduct a mercantile agency, handling small wares and novelties. Must I have same registered, and where, in order to be within the full requirements of the law? **SUBSCRIBER'S SON.**  
Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—Not if the business is to be carried on under your own name simply.

**AN UNFILED ORDER.**

A gave a book agent an order for a book in 1903. Book was to be delivered in 1904. It has not been delivered yet, and A has not seen or heard from the agent since the order was given.

1. If the book should be delivered in 1905, would A be obliged to take it?  
2. Agent did not leave a copy of the order. Should he have done so?  
Ont.

**AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. Probably not, but if A knows the address of the book dealer to whom the order was given he ought, by way of precaution, to write them, cancelling the order.

2. Yes, but he was not legally obliged to do so.

**PRICES OF THINGS.**

Can the good "Farmer's Advocate" tell me if there is a publication in existence giving the prices of things in all the different towns and cities of the Dominion or of the Province? Eggs and strawberries are what I am most interested in, and I know prices vary very considerably in different places.

W. MacA.

Ans.—Our market reports cover prices of the leading products at the principal trade centers. We are not aware of any publication giving prices at all local points. Local newspapers usually publish reports of quotations for their respective localities.

**WITHSTANDING POTATO ROT.**

What variety of potatoes best withstands blight or rot?

Ans.—During the years 1893 and 1894, eighty-two varieties of potatoes were grown in the Experimental Department of the Agricultural College. The potatoes rotted considerably in each of these years. As the number of rotten as well as the number of sound tubers of each variety was counted each year, we have definite information regarding the comparative percentage of rot of the different varieties. The results of this investigation show us that those varieties which were freest from the rot in the average of the two years were as follows: Holborn Abundance, 3.4 per cent.; Robertson's Champion, 3.7 per cent.; Skerries, 3.7 per cent.; Up-to-date, 3.8 per cent.; Stray Beauty, 4.8 per cent.; Sensation, 5.1 per cent.; Tremendous, 5.3 per cent.; Factor, 5.3 per cent., and Early Pinkeye, 5.4 per cent. Some of the best known varieties produced rot as follows: Empire State, 29 per cent.; American Wonder, 34 per cent.; Rural New Yorker No. 2, 35 per cent.; Early Ohio, 38 per cent.; Early Rose, 40 per cent.; Burpee's Extra Early, 42 per cent.; Rose of the North, 49 per cent., and Beauty of Hebron, 56 per cent. **C. A. ZAVITZ.**  
Ontario Agricultural College.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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

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

**BARRED ROCKS** for sale, from Industrial winners, at farmers' prices. **M. C. Herner, Mannheim, Ont.**

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

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

**DUFF Orpingtons** Cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Sati faction guaranteed. **Mr. Geo. Benson, Bewdley, Ont.**

**The Daniels INCUBATORS**



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

**G. J. DANIELS, 196 to 200 TORONTO**  
River St., Toronto

**NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR**  
The only one that's different. Uses the hen all through the hatch. Nature's own way. Avoid high prices. 200 Egg Hatcher costs but \$2. Agents wanted. Catalog with 500 lines formula free. **Natural Hen Incub. Co., B-14 Columbus, Neb.**

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

**Asthma**  
Cured to Stay Cured.

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 38,000 patients. **Book 57F Free.** Very interesting. Write **P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

**Clydesdales**  
FOR SALE.

Four first class Clydesdale Stallions, four to six years old, in A1 condition. Must be sold. No reasonable offer refused. Come quick, they have got to be sold.

**Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont.**

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

**COSTS OF UNSUCCESSFUL LITIGATION.**

On August 29th, 1892, I received from M. and E. \$200, for the share in a lawsuit against E. and V., their sisters, promising to pay me their share in the expenses, I having sued E. and V. in my name, and having lost I had all the expenses to pay alone, the 30th of Sept., 1895, amounting to \$260.70. There is no writing between us for that, but simply that I have all entered in my book. I can swear to my book, and I can place them on their oath also. Is there any means by which I can make them pay me to-day, or is it too late?

Ans.—It is probably too late for any effective action now, and it is very doubtful, indeed, whether the suggested suit could have been successfully maintained, even if it had been instituted promptly.

**COLLECTION OF TAXES.**

1. If a man has a house and lot rented and assessed for taxes, and he leaves the place and also the county before collector gets possession of roll, can collector follow him and collect taxes, or has the owner of place to pay taxes?

2. Is there any certain time for owner of place to notify collector to collect taxes, as tenant left county before said collector was appointed?

3. Is it legal for collector to take the dog tax from tenant, as he was satisfied to pay it? **A. E. C. Ont.**

Ans.—1. The collector cannot distraint upon the tenant's goods out of the county. The owner of the property is liable for the taxes thereon to the municipality.

2. No, but (there being no collector) the owner should have promptly warned the treasurer that the tenant was about to remove his goods and chattels out of the municipality.

3. Yes.

**RED CLOVER VS. ALFALFA.**

I have some notion of sowing some alfalfa, but before doing so I would like to know if it makes as good hay for horses as red clover? Is it as good to enrich the ground as red clover? **A. T.**

Ans.—Naturally a good deal depends upon how clover is cured whether it makes good hay or not. Provided both were equally well cured, we do not think there would be much choice between red and alfalfa clover hay. There is a relation between the extent of root growth and fertilizing power of clovers, and as red clover produces a greater mat of roots in a season than does alfalfa, it is more valuable for this purpose on ordinarily good soils. Alfalfa, however, being a deep-rooted plant, will grow on soil too dry and light to produce red clover, and when left for several seasons will eventually leave in the soil about as much decaying roots as will red clover. Alfalfa requires great care in curing, must be cut early, and put up in cocks before being long exposed to sun, or the leaves drop off and the feeding value is lessened.

**SHARES OF EXPENSES.**

1. A and B jointly agree to deal in a carload of apples. A expends \$4.15, and B, \$216.25. The load realized them \$311.50. What portion should each get?

2. A and B decided to take a carload of horses to Winnipeg Exhibition last summer, and each to bear half of incidental expenses in connection with the trip. Each was to have half the car. A put in two stallions, and B five head of smaller horses. B then said to A: "Let me put one of my horses in your half of the car?" The cost of the car going was \$72. B sold three head out there, and they each brought two head back. The cost of the car for the return trip was \$36. The railway company then gave them a refund of \$72. How much of this should each get? Their incidental expenses amounted to (A's) \$120.20, (B's) \$122.20. **E. B.**

Ans.—1. A's share from the apples would be \$5.87, and B's, \$305.63.

2. As B's horses were smaller than A's, he should only pay A for as much room as a small horse would require, namely, quarter of the space in half the car. His portion would be going out, \$36 ÷ 9 = \$4, and B's, \$27. Coming back, each should pay \$18. The refund, therefore, should be divided as follows: 63 ÷ 108 = 72 ÷ \$42, A's share, and 45 ÷ 108 = 72 ÷ \$30, B's share. But their expenses were to be equal, therefore A should give B another dollar, making the expenses of each \$121.20.

**Weak Kidneys**

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve, which alone is responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy, the Kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves; this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves, and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak, but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him and will send the bill to me. Write for the order to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis., state which book you want.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand druggists.

**Dr. Shoop's Restorative**

**GOSSIP.**

It was decided at a recent meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society that the annual show be held at Park Royal, London, on June 27th to 30th.

The Highland and Agricultural Society's Show is fixed for July 4th to 7th, at Glasgow.

**HINT TO BOYS AND GIRLS.**

Success does not grow on trees, there is no royal road to the top except that of hard work. Show us a boy or a girl who has been in half a dozen different places in as many years, and we will show you some one who is not likely to succeed; but on the other hand show us some one who has been several years in one place, and we will show you some one who can command a good place and good wages at any time. We hope that the boys and girls who read this will not think we are carping at them, we write as we do because we are quite sure that a good many of them are not making the best of their lives according to their opportunities, and we would gladly try to show them how they might improve their advantages.—[Morden Chronicle.]

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
CURES RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES BACKACHE  
etc.

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

**MILBURN'S  
LAXA-LIVER  
PILLS.**

Stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Jaundice, Water Brash, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Mrs. C. Windrum, Baldur, Man., writes:—I suffered for years from liver troubles, and endured more than tongue can tell. I tried a great many different remedies, but they were of little or no benefit to me. Some time ago I got a trial package of Laxa-Liver Pills, and they proved so beneficial to me that I procured more. I highly recommend them to anyone suffering from disordered liver.

Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or

THE MILBURN CO., LIMITED  
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**30 FULL-BLOOD PERCHERONS**



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

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

**IMPORTED  
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS  
AND FILLIES.**

Also HACKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

**IMPORTED  
Clydesdale Stallions**

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**Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.  
Clydesdale Stallions  
and Fillies.**

Imported and Canadian-bred. Also SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

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Cityview Farm, Woodstock, Ont.

**IF YOU BUY**

**S. & H. HARRIS'  
HARNESS REQUISITES.**

- Harness Composition
- Saddle Paste      Saddle Soap
- Jet Black Oil
- Black Dye For staining leather      Hoof Oil
- Ebonite Waterproof Blacking
- British Polishing Paste
- For Metals and Glass

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers.  
Manufactory: London, Eng.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:  
B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd.  
MONTREAL.

**YOU HAVE THE BEST**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.**

**NASAL GLEET.**

Mare has had occasional cough and discharge from the nostrils since June. Sometimes the cough is hard and at other times soft, and the discharge is irregular. She sometimes goes for weeks without showing the symptoms. She rubs her head against the manger when she comes into the stable. M. S.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate nasal gleet, and it is possible an operation may be necessary. I would advise you to show her to your veterinarian, as where an operation is necessary, treatment, without the operation, is useless. If you decide to treat yourself, give one dram each sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper twice daily. If she become constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil. V.

**RINGWORM—LICE.**

1. Calves got little milk in summer. They seem unthrifty. I feed turnips and meal. A number of spots appeared on one some time ago, became rough and scaly, and now gives off an offensive odor, and I will have to kill it. Another is showing the same trouble.

2. What is an easy way to rid a herd of cattle of lice? J. A. S.

Ans.—1. The calves have ringworm, a very contagious disease, due to a vegetable parasite, which is easily transmitted from animal to animal, and it is possible the attendant might become diseased. The affected must be isolated, and great care be taken that no intercourse whatever exists between them and the healthy cattle. Soften the scales on all spots with sweet oil, remove the scales, and dress the parts every day with tincture of iodine, as long as necessary. Whitewash the stable in which they stood before putting healthy stock into it.

2. There is no easy way; each animal infected must be treated individually. The use of any of the commercial sheep dips advertised in this journal gives good result. The thorough application of a four-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or Phenyle every third day for three or four times will also act well. V.

**Miscellaneous.**

**FROZEN TURNIPS.**

We have some 200 bushels of turnips frozen in the ground. We got them frozen, and are still in the same condition. Would there be danger in feeding them? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There is certainly danger in feeding frozen turnips. Turnips will stand being frozen hard and yet be safe for feeding, if the frost is drawn out of them by the earth, or by artificial heat in a cellar. We have taken them from the field during a January thaw in good condition for feeding.

**COMPOSITION OF FARM CROPS.**

What amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, respectively, will the following crops abstract from the soil: (a) Crop of flax, where everything goes. (b) Oats, where straw is returned. (c) Sugar beets, with tops only returned. J. H.

Ans.—(a) We are unable to get data on the composition of flax. (b) Oats: Nitrogen, 38 lbs. to the acre; potash, 9.1 lbs., and phosphoric acid, 13 lbs. (c) Sugar beets: Nitrogen, 65.4 lbs. per acre; potash, 151.9 lbs., and phosphoric acid, 248.18 lbs., approximately.

**TRAPPING FOXES.**

Is there any particular way to trap a fox, and what kind of a bait should be used? Where can I get information on the game laws? N. H.

Ans.—One needs to be as cunning as a fox to catch him. Their sense of smell is so acute that they can tell where iron is buried, and will avoid the place. Traps should be well greased with lard or tallow, and set in the most ingenious manner where foxes usually run, or in the way of some bait, such as a chicken's leg, or fresh beef. (b) Write to Edward Tinsley, Game Warden, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

**ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE**

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

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1905**

When the following pure-bred stock will be sold:

**62 SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED**

**SHORTHORNS**

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

Also, at same time and place, one 8-year-old registered CLYDESDALE STALLION, one registered CLYDESDALE MARE IN FOAL; 30 registered DORSET HORN SHEEP, from the flock which won the Premium Championship prize at the St. Louis Exhibition; also YORKSHIRE PIGS. The Shorthorn herd has been carefully built up for 15 years. As the owner is giving up his farms, all will be sold, including GENERAL FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, etc.

Catalogues mailed on application.

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CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, }  
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A. J. MCGILLIVRAY,  
Uxbridge, Ont.

**FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF  
SHORTHORN CATTLE  
COTSWOLD SHEEP and HORSES**

TO BE HELD ON

**Wednesday, February 8th, 1905**

When FITZGERALD BROS., of Mount St. Louis, Ont., will dispose of, by public auction, 49 Head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, consisting of the stock bull, Diamond Jubilee (Imp.)—28861—; 9 cows, either bred to stock bull or with calf at foot; 10 one-year-old heifers, and our entire crop of calves, consisting of 16 bulls and 11 females, 2 one-year-old bulls; 20 Cotswold ewes, one team of draft horses, one team of carriage horses, one team of general purpose horses, and one saddle horse.

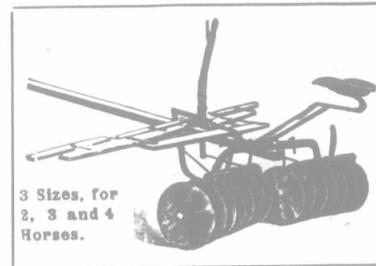
TERMS: Ten months' credit on furnishing approved notes, or 5% discount for cash.

A lunch will be provided, and sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

Trains will be met at Phepston and Coldwater, G. T. R., on night previous and day of sale. For further information and catalogues, apply to

FITZGERALD BROS., - Mount St. Louis, Ont.  
Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., Auctioneer.

**The BISSELL DISK HARROW Possesses Features**



3 Sizes, for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

Of unusual merit. The shape is right. A plow mouldboard must have the right turn, or it is useless. This is true of the Harrow Disk Plate. The plates on the Bissell Disk have the correct shape, or concave. They do the best work with the least horse power. Where old-style plates only scrape the surface and set the soil on edge, the Bissell shears, cuts, turns and completely pulverizes the soil. Years of experience in the Disk Harrow trade have placed the Bissell far ahead of all competitors.

None genuine without the name "BISSELL."  
Send us your address on a postal card we will cheerfully give you further information. Address:

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

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

Premier Championship.  
Reserve Grand Championships.  
Three Reserve Championships.  
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.  
Six Second Premiums.  
Three Fourth Premiums.

Grand Championship.  
Two Championships.  
Five Diplomas.  
Nine First Premiums.  
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Our fourth carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, at the Reid Hotel, and with those already on hand make the best collection of stallions to pick from in Canada, many of them being World's Fair and International winners. A responsible guarantee given with every horse. We will sell a better stallion for the money than any other firm. TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN THE IMPORTING BUSINESS. Write for full particulars and new Catalogue Q.

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**H. W. TRUMAN,**  
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.

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## ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



have recently opened a

### BRANCH STABLE

at  
**SARNIA, ONT.,**

for the convenience of  
Ontario and Michigan  
customers. High-class

**Clydesdales,  
Percherons**

AND  
**Hackneys**

on hand. The best of  
each breed that money  
and experience can pro-  
cure. A guarantee as  
good as gold. Address  
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## LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERON, SHIRE and HACKNEY HORSES.

Winners on 24 head at St. Louis Exposition, 1904, 46 prizes, including 3 Premier Championships, 1 Reserve Grand Championship, 1 Championship, 4 Reserve Championships, 7 Gold Medals, 7 Diplomas.

Chicago International, 1903: 17 head, 24 prizes, including 3 Gold Medals, 2 Championships.

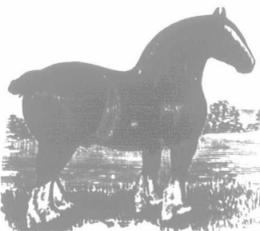
Chicago International, 1904: 20 head, 34 prizes, including 1 Gold Medal, 3 Championships. Lady Montrose, Champion Percheron Mare.

Prices below competition, easy terms and guarantee of 60%. To intending purchasers I will pay R. R. fare from any part of Canada, and save you \$500 to \$1,000 on a Prizewinner.

**LEW W. COCHRAN,** Crawfordsville, Ind.

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On Big Four, Monon & Vandalia Ry's



## IMPORTED GLYDES and SHIRES

Seven first-class stallions, personally selected, large heavy bone, best quality. Clydesdales by such sires as Gold Mine, Lord Lothian, Crown Rights, Blacon Baron by Baron's Pride, etc. Shires, Prior's Hero and Bodenham Banker. All guaranteed sound and good workers. Best securities given for guarantees. 30 years' experience in the business. Come and see, or write.

**T. J. BERRY,**

Railway Station, Hensall, G.T.R. o Hensall, Ont

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by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S  
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**THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., LONDON, ONTARIO.**



## RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the  
WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist.  
**J. R. KETCHESON, Esq.,** Justice of Peace, Madoc, Hastings Co.,  
Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured at 88 years, by the  
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Queen St. (Block 274), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured suffer-  
ers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be  
Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### CARBOLIC ACID IN INFECTIOUS ABORTION.

1. How should carbolic acid be given in cases of abortion, in food or in water?
2. Should the whole herd be treated?
3. How often and what doses should be given?

I. L.

Ans.—1. Either way. It is generally given mixed with damp food, but it makes no difference so long as the patient gets it.

2. All pregnant animals should be treated.

3. Three times daily in from twenty- to thirty-drop doses, according to size of patient.

#### HEAVES.

Mare has had a cough for two years, and the last six months it has become very bad. She coughs mostly all the time. I got some powders from my veterinarian which gave temporary relief only. I also tried a treatment I noticed in these columns, viz., two drams solid extract belladonna, one and a half drams gum opium, one dram camphor and twenty grains digitalis. I made this into twelve powders, and gave one night and morning. It seemed to help at the time, but she soon got bad again.

T. F. E.

Ans.—Your mare has heaves, and treatment will, in all probability, give relief only so long as it is continued. If you read the instructions for the prescription you mention, you will notice that the full quantity, instead of being divided into twelve powders, is to be given at one dose, as a ball or as a drench with a little water, every morning. Give her this dose every morning; feed lightly on good hay, or, better, good straw and larger quantities of grain; that is, feed little bulky food, and moisten all she eats with lime water. This will mitigate the symptoms, but will not cure.

V.

#### PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA RETENTION OF AFFERBIRTH.

1. Draft mare has gone blind, after several attacks of sore eyes.

2. Standard-bred mare has had inflammation several times in one eye; the last attack three or four months ago. Our stable is well lighted. Is the disease infectious, and may one eye only suffer?

3. Cow produced stillborn twins two days ago. What was the cause? She has not expelled the placenta. What will I give her? Will it be safe to remove it by hand?

4. Is it well to give feeding pigs soft coal?

R. W.

Ans.—1. She has gone blind from cataract, the result of repeated attacks of constitutional disease called periodic ophthalmia. The attacks cannot be prevented, and in mostly all cases terminate sooner or later in blindness.

2. She doubtless also inherits the predisposition to the disease. One or both eyes may suffer, and while it is possible it may take years for cataract to form, she will very probably become blind in one or both eyes. All you can do is treat each attack by giving a slight purgative, say six drams aloes and two drams ginger. Keep in partially darkened stall, excluded from draught and sun. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with warm water, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye, viz.: sulphate of atropia 10 grains, sulphate of zinc 5 grains, distilled water, 2 ozs.

3. It is impossible for me to give the cause of the calves being stillborn. It is probable the cow got hurt in some way during the latter stages of pregnancy. When the placenta is not expelled in at most 48 hours, it should be carefully removed by hand. Medicines have no action in causing the expulsion. The hand and arm must be well oiled, the hand introduced into the womb and the placenta carefully separated from the cotyledons (the little lumps to which it is attached); care must be taken to not remove any of these. Then the womb should be flushed out with about two gallons of a two-percent solution of Zenoleum or Phenyle, heated to 100 degrees, and introduced with an injection pump. The cow should get 25 drops carbolic acid twice daily until all discharge ceases.

4. Give them all they will eat.

V.

## Lump Jaw

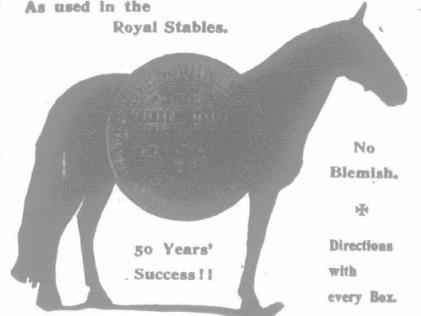
Save the animal—save your  
hard—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The  
disease is fatal in time, and it spreads.  
Only one way to cure it—use  
**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**  
No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money  
back if it ever fails. Used for seven years  
by nearly all the big stockmen. Free  
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diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses.  
Write for it today.  
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45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

## WHY NOT IN CANADA? STEVENS' OINTMENT

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

As used in the  
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Blemish.

Directions

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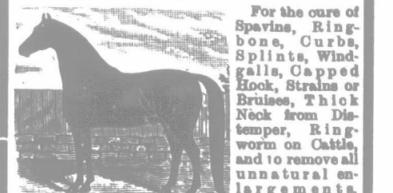
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**CURES:** Splint, Spavin, Curb and all en-  
largements in horses and cattle.

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small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way.  
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For the cure of  
Spavins, Ring-  
bone, Curbs,  
Splints, Wind-  
galls, Capped  
Hoof, Strains or  
Bruises, Thick  
Neck from Dis-  
temper, Ring-  
worm on Cattle,  
and to remove all  
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(unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than  
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171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

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I have recently filled my  
stables with just the class  
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### Clydesdale Stallions

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

**T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.**

## CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

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

**J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.**

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and Fil-  
les for sale reason-  
able, considering quality. For price, etc.,  
write to  
**JOHN W. COWIE,**  
Ashgrove Farm, Markham, Ont.

**Champion Clydesdales** BY **Clydesdale Champions**

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

**GRAHAM BROS.**

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto. : : :

**1904 Baron Sterling,**  
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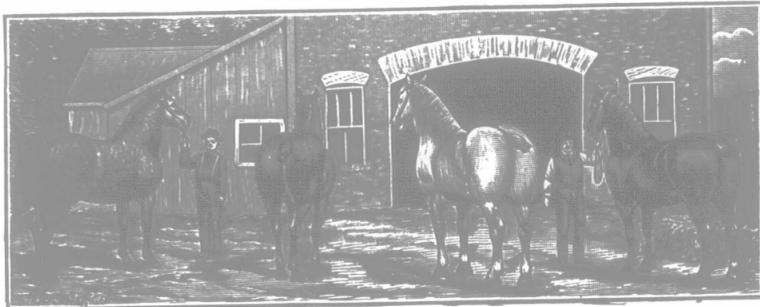
**1903 Cairnhill,**  
Sire Ethiopia.

**1902 Young McQueen**  
Sire McQueen.

Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer more Sons and Daughters of Baron's Pride than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

**GRAHAM BROS.,** - - **Claremont, Ontario, Canada.**



**COMING—PERCHERONS AND GERMAN COACHERS—COMING**  
We are about to land another importation of Percherons and German Coach stallions direct from Europe, and invite intending purchasers to inspect our stock on its arrival, or let us know by mail the class of horse required in any neighborhood. We have a few Clydesdales and Hackneys, and can show a choice assortment. Our new importation of Percherons have been selected especially for our own trade and to meet the demands of the Canadian trade. Terms made to suit purchaser. Visit our stables and get our prices.

**HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE,** - - **SIMCOE, ONTARIO.**  
82 miles south-west of Toronto, on G. T. R.



**SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM**  
**CLYDESDALES**

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE**  
**BEAVERTON, ONT.**

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm.  
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



**Clydesdale Stallions**

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athena, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot. om

**JAMES DALGETY,** London, Ont.

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
**Veterinary.**

**ITCHY SKIN.**

Pregnant mare bites her sides along the ribs. She does not rub. She bites so hard the tissues swell a little. What shall I give her? E. G. K.

Ans.—As she is in foal do not give her any medicine. Depend upon local treatment. Give her a thorough washing with strong warm soft-soap suds. Rub her until dry. Then dress daily, being sure to get the fluid well upon the skin through the hair, with corrosive sublimate 40 grains, water 1 quart. V.

**NON-APPEARANCE OF OESTRUM.**

Cows calved in the spring and have not shown oestrum since. E. W.

Ans.—Medicines have little action in causing oestrum. The animals should be well fed and kept in good natural condition. Allowing a bull to run with them is good practice in such cases. It is claimed that half-ounce doses of the fluid-extract of black haw, given three times daily, or two-dram doses nuxvomica, three times daily, will produce the desired effect, and I have known each treatment to apparently act well; but as oestrum is a physiological, periodic condition, I have little faith in medicinal agents where nature fails. V.

**COW WITH COUGH, ETC.**

1. Cow looks rough and has a cough. She eats well, but is very thin.  
2. Yearling heifer got thin after she went out to grass last spring. I cannot see anything wrong with her. G. McE.

Ans.—In all probability, both cow and heifer have tuberculosis. The cough indicates pulmonary tuberculosis in the cow, and the general unthriftiness without any definite symptoms in the heifer indicate disease of some of the digestive organs. It would be well to get your veterinarian to test them with tuberculin in order to ascertain, as it is not well to use the milk of tubercular cows. All that can be done in the way of treatment is to give good food and tonics, as dram doses sulphate of iron, gentian and nuxvomica, three times daily. V.

**DEBILITY IN COLT.**

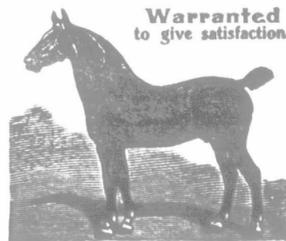
Seven-months-old colt that never did well, and fed on good hay with very little grain, took sick on the 11th inst., with the following symptoms: Copious flow of wine-colored urine, which continued to escape in drops when lying down. He will not eat anything. We drenched him with Pratt's food in liquid form. J. O. B.

Ans.—The colt is debilitated from want of sufficiently nourishing food. Hay alone is not sufficient for an animal of that age, and especially for one that has never been a good feeder or thriver. The color and quantity of urine are due to debility. Drench him carefully several times daily, say every four or five hours, with a pint of new milk and four ounces whisky with which is beaten up three raw eggs. Give him a little of anything he will eat. It will require very careful nursing and attention to pull him through. Give, three times daily in his drench, 15 grains each of gentian, ginger and nuxvomica. V.

**MULTIPLE ABSCESSSES OF UDDER.**

Cow calved in the spring. The udder was caked and did not get altogether right. During the summer she had cowpox. In the fall, abscesses formed, broke and discharged offensive matter, and the milk became bad. We tried to dry her and ceased to milk her, but the udder fills up and breaks, first in one place then in another. She is thin in flesh. I have been trying to fatten her, but she gains very slowly. Will the beef be fit for food? R. B. B.

Ans.—It is not probable she will feed well while this eruptive disease continues. The udder has become somewhat gangrenous. The abscesses should be freely opened and all gangrenous tissue removed, and then dressed twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. She should be given internally 25 to 30 drops carbolic acid three times daily. She should not be highly fed during treatment, which is liable to be very tedious. It would be well to get a veterinarian to operate. I do not consider the beef of an animal affected with such extensive eruptive disease is fit for food. V.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM**

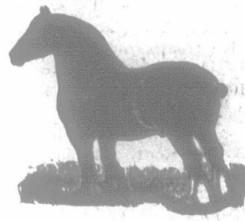
A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

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

**FONTHILL STOCK FARM**

**50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES** to choose from.



**MORRIS & WELLINGTON,**

FRONT HILL, - - ONTARIO.

**"THE REPOSITORY"**

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Manager.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

**IMPORTED**

**Clydesdales**



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carrihan (SIA), Moncreiff Marquis (SIA) and others noted for their individual quality.

**GEO. STEWART, Howick, P.Q.**

**FOR SALE**

2-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION by Royal Calrton (Imp.) 3 SHORTHORN BULLS by imported Scotch sires. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Prices reasonable. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C.P.R. Visitors met on short notice.

**Wm D. Dyer, Columbus, Ont.**

**THOS. MERCER, Box 33 Markdale, Ont.**

Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.



**THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT,**  
The source of all Power, discovered in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr.  
The Fountain of Youth, The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00.

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7)  
**Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, MONTREAL.**

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

##### A CLOTH CEMENT.

Can you give me a good receipt for making a paste for cementing cotton or linen goods? G. B.

Ans.—We are not aware of a substance of this kind. Ask your tailor for a piece of tailor's rubber, it should serve the purpose.

##### BOOK ON BEEKEEPING.

From whom could I procure an exhaustive treatise on beekeeping suitable for a beginner in the business; by what house published, and retail price? H. I. L. W. Shefford, Que.

Ans.—"A B C of Bee Culture," by A. T. Root, Medina, Ohio, \$1.25, and "The Hive and the Honeybee," by Langstroth, Dadent & Sons, Hamilton, Ill., \$1.40. You can order them through the "Farmer's Advocate."

##### TANNING HIDES.

Could you give me a good recipe for tanning hides with the hair on, such as dog, raccoon, mink, fox, etc.? D. A. M.

Ans.—We have several times lately recommended sending such skins to the tannery, but as we are continually receiving similar inquiries, we give the following for doing the work at home:

If the skin has been already dried, soak it in clean water for twenty-four hours, working it with the hands repeatedly during that time, until it becomes soft. Remove any small pieces of flesh or fat which may adhere to it.

If the skin is fresh and has not been dried, it need only be washed to remove any dust or dirt. Now prepare the following mixture: Alum, very finely powdered, five pounds; salt, well powdered, two pounds; coarse wheat meal, two pounds. Mix the above in a large stoneware basin or wooden bucket, and add gradually sufficient sour milk or sour buttermilk to bring it to the consistency of cream.

Having previously allowed the soaked skin to drain until most of the moisture has evaporated, lay it on a table with the hair underneath, and taking some of the above mixture, rub it thoroughly into every part of the flesh-side of the skin, using as much force with the hands as possible, so as to drive the mixture into the pores of the skin. Much of the success of the operation depends upon giving the skin as much rubbing and handling as possible. When it will absorb no more, cover it with a layer of the composition about eighth of an inch thick, fold it over with the flesh surfaces together and the hair outside, and lay it aside in a cool place. Next day open out the skin, add more of the mixture, rub thoroughly, fold up as before. Repeat daily for two days more. Now wash the skin thoroughly in clean water, removing all the composition, hang up to drain, and when half dry rub in a fresh supply of the mixture, and repeat the rubbing daily for four or five days, adding more of the mixture when necessary. Now, wash thoroughly in clean water, repeatedly changed. Make a strong solution of alum, without salt, and after the skin has drained, lay it out on a flat surface, exposed to the sun, if possible. Apply the alum solution to the flesh side, but it dry, working it thoroughly all over. The more the skin is worked the better it will be.

##### Special Offer.

We are determined to convince stockmen and farmers that we have the best stock food ever compounded, while it costs less than half the price of any other stock food. Take advantage of our special offer, good until 15th of February. We will ship, all charges prepaid, two 25-lb. pails at \$1.50 each, or one 50-lb. pail at \$2.75, and include with either order, free of any charge, a tin of McDougall's Original English Sheep Dip and Cattle Dressing, for killing vermin on stock. Farmers should avail themselves of this special offer while it lasts. Remember we guarantee WORTHINGTON'S STOCK FOOD to give entire satisfaction. If it does not, we will refund money. Send in your order to-day. It will have our prompt attention. Write for free pamphlet of testimonials. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

##### THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Imp. Onward at head of herd. Special offering: 4 bulls over 1 year old, 6 choice bull calves, 20 choice cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and individual merit. The above are show cattle and prize winners, and we will quote prices on them that you can buy at. Address O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Alderton Sta., L.H.B.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

##### HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM

##### OF

##### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 37437. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Godolier, winner of 1st at London this year.

E. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.

##### ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. Drumbo Station, WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

If you want Aberdeen-Angus Bull or Cow a good write. We have six young bulls sired by Imp. "Prince of Benton," champion Angus bull of Canada in 1903 and 1904. JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

##### FOR SALE

One first-class thoroughbred Durham Cow, registered, due to calve by Spectator (imported) March 16th.

J. T. KERR, IONA STATION, ONT.

J. A. LATTIMER, Woodstock Ontario, breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Present offering: A few extra good bulls, some by imp. sires and of best families. Herd headed by Bucephalus of Dalmeny, Imp. Correspondence solicited.

##### 15 YOUNG BULLS

Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

##### All Scotch

##### ARTHUR JOHNSTON

GREENWOOD, ONT. Pickering, G.T.R. Clarendon, C.P.R.

##### PLEASE DON'T

imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

##### IF YOU

want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it. JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

#### GOSSIP.

"To live in love is to live in everlasting youth. Whoever enters old age by this royal road will find the last of life to be the very best of life. Instead of finding himself descending the hills of life, he will find it up-hill all the way into clearer air. There the vision reaches further; here the sunsets are more golden and the twilight lasts longer."

When recently passing through York County, Ontario, the "Farmer's Advocate" fieldman made a short visit at the home of John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, a station on the G. T. R., 10 miles west of Toronto, well-known breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Shire horses. The Shorthorns at present number 50 head, with imported Scottish Prince =50090= (84728) at the head. This grand bull was bred by A. Watson, Auchronie, Aberdeenshire, and sired by the Duthie-bred Golden Champion. He has done exceedingly well since the fall exhibitions, and in our opinion there are few of his age his equal in this country, if there is one. Among the imported females is Roan Rolla, Vol. 46 E. by Vain Beau (71754), dam Rolta 3th, Vol. 45. She has a beautiful roan heifer calf at foot, by Imp. Scottish Prince. Eliza 9th (imp.), Vol. 20, bred by John Lipp, sired by Christopher North (80703), dam Belle 2nd (imp.), is a choice heifer. Her dam was by Morella (81745), and her last bull calf, Red Archer, was recently sold to J. & A. Somerville, Elder's Mills. Among the best of the home-bred ones is Clarissa's Fancy 2nd, by Golden Crown =17098=, dam Clarissa's Fancy (imp.) =23011=, by the great bull, Gravesend (46461). This cow has a bull calf to her credit that will hustle his competitors in the show-ring next fall, if nothing happens him. A better quality coat of hair and skin, it would be difficult to find. Cecelia Lass =29685=, a Campbell Cecelia, by British Statesman (imp.), has a nice heifer calf at foot by Scottish Prince. The Cruickshank Lovelys are represented by six or seven choice females that are from the best imported bulls. They are heavy milkers, as, indeed, one would judge from looking them over. Lovely Gem 2nd =29968=, one of the lot, is by War Eagle =13015=, dam Lovely Gem, by Duke of Lavender (imp.) =1243=. That she is a grand breeder is evident when her offspring is inspected. The Campbell Rosebuds are also well represented by Lady Marjorie, by Barmpton Hero =16932=, dam Rose Hill =21161=, by Goldfinder's Heir 2nd =6368=, and a nice bull calf at foot. Rose Luella, also of the same family, by British Hero =21418=, dam same as above, is just about due to calve, her last calf, a good young bull, having been sold to D. Currie, Black's Corners, Ont. He was by Prince Louis (imp.) 32082. Greengill Blossom has a heifer calf, by Scottish Prince, that promises to make a show calf of the first order. The Clementines are to be found here in goodly numbers, and quality, among which is Clementine 2nd, by Guardsman (imp.) 18956, dam Clementine 25301, by Albert (imp.), and her two daughters, Clementine 3rd and Clementine 6th, both by Prince Louis (imp.), and both first-class individuals, the former with a bull calf by her side, by Scottish Prince, that promises to be quite the equal of his sire, when fully developed. Fairy Girl, by Guardsman, has a fine red heifer calf at foot, by Scottish Prince, that has the appearance of making quite as good a heifer as Fairy Bloom, the red calf that this firm showed last fall, from the same dam. Lillian, who is also by Guardsman, has a red-roan calf at foot, by Scottish Prince. Several of those females are half-sisters to St. Valentine, the sweepstakes bull of the U. S. for three years, who was a son of Guardsman, and bred in the Gardhouse herd, and they are producing calves from Scottish Prince that are the right kind.

The Shires that are kept at Highfield do not need any introduction, as their record at Toronto Exhibitions speak for them. There are five mares in foal to Imp. Royal Albert (20367), as well as some younger things not yet of breeding age. The small but typical flock of Lincoln sheep that are doing well, and should prove profitable from present prospects for the sheep-breeding industry.

#### MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P.O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns,

Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scotch Prince (imp.), Vol. 43, at head of stud. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

#### PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Breeders of choice

#### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.

JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

#### Sunnyside Stock Farm—For Sale: A num-

ber of choice young BULLS, fit for service, sired by (Imp.) Prince William and (Imp.) Douglas of Cluny, and from imported dams; also heifers in calf to Imp. Brave Ythan. om

JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ont.

#### BELL BROS.,

The "Cedars" Stock Farm, BEADFORD, ONT.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires.

Stock all ages for sale. om

#### For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-

bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep and Berkshire swine. All at reasonable prices.

JOHN McFARLANE,

Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont.

Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

#### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

#### T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRAITHROY STATION & P. O.,

BREEDERS OF

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. om

Farm 1/2 mile north of town.

#### Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General =28865=, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om

J. T. GIBSON, Danfield, Ontario,

#### SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice. om

H. GOLDING & SONS,

Thamesford P. O.

Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

#### SHORTHORNS and DORSETS

Write for what you want. Also a number of young Yorkshire sows for sale. om

D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

#### Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS, sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke, imp. =36063=, for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to

W. J. SHEAN & CO.,

Rosevale Stock Farm. o Owen Sound, Ont.

#### Auction Sale of Green Grove Shorthorns

I will sell on my farm, February 14th, a choice selection of 25 bulls and heifers. Catalogues will be ready by Jan. 25th. om

W. G. Milson, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.

#### Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE: Bull and heifer calves, seven to fifteen months. Also yearling and two-year-old heifers and young cows. om

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,

Campbellford, Ont.,

P.O. and Station

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

GOSSIP.

What the country needs and what individuals need is a little more of the old-fashioned hewing to the line, and letting the chips fall where they will.

The word "orphan" occurred in the Sunday-school lesson. Miss Ida V. Stamps asked if any of the little boys in the class knew what an orphan was. There was no response. Thinking to help the little fellows to search out the right answer, Miss Stamps, the teacher, said: "Why, children, I'm an orphan; now, can't you tell me what an orphan is?" Up went the hand of a little boy. "All right, Johnnie," said the teacher, "that's a good boy. You tell us what an orphan is." "An orphan," replied the little fellow, without the slightest hint of a smile and with deep earnestness, "an orphan is a young lady what wants to get married and can't."

It is a small matter to plant an ornamental tree or shrub about the home ground each spring, yet it is just by giving attention to such small things that the home is given that appearance of comfort and contentment that should characterize the surroundings of both old and young. It is a pleasure to plant and to watch trees grow, their presence provides companionship which all enjoy. This season an excellent assortment of all kinds of shrubs (ornamental) and fruit trees are offered by that reliable old firm, the Winona Nursery Co., of Winona, Ont., whose special offer for 1905 appears in our columns. Write for their literature, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

HORSE EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of horses exported from Great Britain during the past year was 32,955, as compared with 34,798 in 1903. Of the number exported 19,910 went to Belgium, 7,433 to Holland, 2,779 to France, and 2,833 to other countries. The value of horses exported was £581,359, as compared with £734,598 in 1903. The average value per head was £17 12s. 11d., as compared with £20 15s. 8d. in 1903. Of the number exported, as many as 27,343 went to Belgium and Holland, and of these the average value was £9 per head. This sufficiently indicates the class of animal taken by these countries. Of the better type of horses, 5,612 went to France and other countries; the value of these being £59 9s. per head, as compared with £67 in 1903. During the year, the number of horses imported was 18,491, against 27,266 in 1903. The United States sent 2,237, against 3,160; Canada, 401, against 421; and other countries, 15,853, against 23,685. The value of the horses imported in 1904 was £457,828, against £631,255 in 1903. The average value of the horses imported was £24 4s. 4d. per head, against £23 3s. in 1903. The following shows the numbers and values of the horses imported and exported during the last three years:

Table with columns for 'Horses Exported' and 'Horses Imported', showing numbers and values for 1902, 1903, and 1904, categorized by destination (Holland, Belgium, France, etc.) and origin (U.S.A., Canada, etc.).

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 2829, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 33070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS Clydesdales and Yorkshires.

A few fillies for sale. Also 50 Large English Yorkshires, all imported or bred from imported stock. Will sell cheap, as intend to leave the farm in spring. ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station, Ontario.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale. S. J. McKNIGHT, Epping P. O. Thornbury Station.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE—Two Scotch bulls, from imported sires and dams. Strictly high-class and of choicest breeding. Write for particulars.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Violet Archer, 10 months bull by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, dam Veronica (imp.); young stock either sex.

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO.

Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Bapton Chancellor (Imp.) 40359, 7828E. Present offerings: Young stock of either sex, from choice Scotch families. Prices reasonable. For further particulars, apply to KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont. Paris, G. T. R. Ayr, C. P. R.

BELMAR PARC SHORTHORNS

We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you. Address: PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

8 First-Class Young Bulls

And an excellent lot of cows and heifers. Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's prices. Also high-class Yorkshire and Berkshire sires.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.

Shorthorns, 6 bulls, 6 to 18 mos., by Provost = 37865-. For prices write to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls For Sale. Also some cows and heifer and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable. ISRAEL G. KOFF, Alma P. O. & Sta., G. T. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

6 young bulls, 12 and 16 months old, both ocially bred; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 26995 DR. T. S. SPROULE, Cedarvale Farm Markdale P. O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. R. B. FUGIE, Clarendon P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o James Bowes, Strathnairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS. Established 1855. Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rosicrucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service.

Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O. o Epping Station, G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glassnick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality. DAVID HILL, Staffa, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (Imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Lonsdale Sta. & P. O.

VETERAN PLOWING MATCH.

The Earl of Warwick offered a prize to be competed for at a plowing match in the County of Essex, England. His object was to revive an old-time custom. No man under fifty years old entered for the contest, and the prize was taken by a competitor seventy years old. A large number of young men watched the contest, but none of them knew anything of plowing, or would take part in the match.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold to Mr. J. C. Stoltz, Auburn, Ont., a grand, large two-year-old red Shorthorn heifer, Sunshine, sired by Rigby, by auditor, a son of the great old imported cow, Wimple, dam by Imp. Warrior (55173). This is a great, thick heifer, exceptionally good over the crops and loin, and at the heart, and lengthy, deep quarters, and very taking head, and should prove good in the dairy, if good breeding along these lines in dam, etc., will insure it. She will make an excellent beginning of a good herd for Mr. Stoltz."

Right in the front rank of Ontario importers and breeders is Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, who has for several years been breeding Shorthorns and Yorkshires, and has also imported quite extensively of late years. His herd until recently has been headed by Bapton Chancellor (imp.) 40359, a grand bull, bred by Mr. J. Deane Willis, and sired by Silver Plate (75633); dam Crocus, by Captain of the Guard (58596). One glance over Mr. Davis' young stock is sufficient to show that this bull has been an impressive sire, having stamped them with low down, thick-fleshed, early-maturing qualities. Although Mr. Davis has sold during 1904 24 head that averaged \$242.00 each (which is sufficient proof that Shorthorns are still paying property), he has still 35 head, nearly half of which are imported animals. Among the young bulls are a pair of choice ones, of the favorite Broadhooks family, viz., Broadhooks Prince (imp.), by Border Ralder (80530), from Prudence. This is a very promising red bull, on short legs, evenly fleshed, and is being used in the herd. Spicy Broadhooks (imp.) is also red, was bred by W. Anderson, sired by Spicy King (75717), dam Ellen Terry 4th. Scottish Hero (imp.), a 15 months old roan, bred by John Robertson, Fintra, Aberdeen, is a straight Rosemary, by Proud Champion (81984), dam Rosamond, Vol. 27. This is going to be a very large bull if we mistake not. He is a low-down, strong-boned, mossy-coated chap, just in ordinary fit, as he was just a field calf when selected in Scotland by his present owner. Senator, a 12-months' calf, red and white, an Isabella Mina, by Senator Edwards' noted stock bull, Marquis of Zenda, full brother to the \$6,000 Missie 153rd, is another one that should be early picked up. A few more bulls are on hand, mostly by Bapton Chancellor, and as we have already said, they carry the conformation and quality of their sire to a considerable degree. Some are from imported dams, and should be eagerly sought after. Among the females the Beautys, Jewesses, Broadhooks, Red Ladys, Village Maids, Butterflys, Duchesses of Gloster, Lavinias, Verbenas, Campbell Clarets, Marr Bessies, Princesses, and other noted families are represented. Some especially nice heifers are in stock and for sale, sired by Bapton Chancellor, of which space will not permit of a description individually; suffice it to say, the females are mostly young, and of good quality, some of them heavy milkers.

Mr. Davis has also made quite a success in breeding and importing Yorkshire hogs, and has quite a number of imp.-dam pigs on hand, from which choice selections can be made. Lady Frost and Snowflake strains are strongly in evidence. The stock boars are Dalmeny Long Sam, a smooth-topped hog, with plenty of length, that has proved himself a good stock-getter, and Craigcrook Hero (imp.), bred by Mr. Gunn, of Craigleaf, one of the first-prize pen at Edinborough. He is a strong-boned, deep-sided pig, that should cross well with the young sows that are now on hand. When writing Mr. Davis mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

Treated by Three Doctors for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

Got No Relief From Medicines, But Found It At Last In Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE

(Imp.) Scotland's Pride = 36098 =, 6 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning. (Imp.) Scottish Pride = 36106 =, 4 years old, a grand sire, of the Marr Ross Lady family, 3 bulls, 2 years old, and 7 from 8 to 16 months. 30 imported and home-bred cows and heifers. All of the most approved Scotch breeding. 30 Shrop-hire ewes, one and two years old. 25 ram lambs. No reasonable offer refused. For catalogue or further particulars write W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT. o Burlington Jct. Station, Telegraph, Telephone

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

85 head to select from. Present offering includes our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 13 bulls his get, from 6 to 18 months, 7 of them from imported sire and dam of such Cruickshank families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Augusta, Mysie, Jilt, Claret and Missie. Also 40 cows and heifers, all of noted Scotch breeding, with calf at foot or bred to herd bull.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,

Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

I have decided to sell cheap, if sold before February 1st, the following: Three Berkshire boars, 4 months old, of good bacon type, one Shorthorn heifer, 3 years old.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

W. B. ROBERTS, Sta., St. Thomas, o Sparta P. O.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

LOUST HEDGE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORNS

Seven grand young bulls, fit for service, sired by the Princess Royal bull Imp. Prince of the Forest = 40400 =.

JAS. & ED. CHINNICK,

Box 425. Chatham, Ont.

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

## THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS,  
HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS,  
HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS,  
TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS,  
FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC  
SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL  
WORK THAT CAN BE DONE  
WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle  
THOROLD, ONT.  
WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

### Scotch-topped Shorthorns

Ten young bulls; also females of all  
ages, by Royal Sovereign (imp.).  
Must be sold at once. If you want  
to get a bargain, come quick.

RICHARD WARD, Balsam P. O.  
Claremont or Myrtle stations

### Shorthorn Cattle

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord  
Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

JAS. A. COCHRANE,  
Hillhurst P. O. o Compton Co., P. Q.

R. A. & J. A. WATT  
Salem P. O. Elora Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.  
Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred  
**SHORTHORNS**  
compares favorably with the best. Inspection  
and correspondence invited.

A. EDWARD MEYER  
Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of  
**High-class Scotch Shorthorns**  
Princess Royals, Bravith Buds, Villages, Nonpareils,  
Minas, Bessies, Claretts, Urys and others. Herd  
bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (7215), 145417, -32076-  
Lovely Prince -50757-. Young stock for sale.  
Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Tele-  
phone in house.

### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Four young bulls, including  
22-months son of Mayflower  
3rd, champion female at Win-  
nipeg and Toronto, 1904; also  
a few good heifers of same  
family. Primrose Day (imp.)  
at head of herd.

WM. McDERMOTT,  
Living Springs, Ont.,  
Fergus Station.

### SHORTHORN COWS and HEIFERS FOR SALE

I have sold all my bulls advertised, but still  
have some good females for sale. All ages.  
Two with red bull calves at foot, one a Golden  
Drop and one an English Lady, calf sired by  
Imp. Scottish Beau.

Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

### FOREST VIEW FARM

4 bulls from 8 to 12 months  
old; prizewinners and from  
prizewinning stock. Sev-  
eral heifers bred on the  
same lines; choice individuals, for sale.

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

### PROSPECT HILL FARM High-class SHORTHORNS

For Sale: Choice two-year-old heifers, well  
gone in calf; also some choice young bulls,  
some of them ready for service. For prices  
and particulars, apply to

J. R. McCALLUM & SONS, Inna Sta., Ont.

### Forest Hill Stock Farm

A special offer for the next six weeks,  
to make room for some young stock; five choice  
young Shorthorn bulls, mostly roans, from 8  
to 15 months old; also a few good heifer  
calves. For particulars apply

G. W. KRAVS, Hyde Park P. O., Ont.

### Kinellar Stamp (imp.) for sale, a Golden Drop show bull; also young stock, either sex, from imported sires and dams; rich breeding. For price and par- ticulars write Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P. O., Baden Sta.

### High-class Shorthorn Cattle and OXFORD CLASS DOWNSHEEP

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex.  
For prices and particulars write to  
JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

### ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip.  
For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies"  
Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor"  
and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen  
say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or  
one gal. express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.50.  
ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO. 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

## Remake Body and Brain

BY ADDING NEW, FIRM FLESH AND  
TISSUE AND INCREASING  
NERVE FORCE WITH

### Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The restorative, upbuilding and invigorating  
influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food  
are the features which make it of incal-  
culable worth to the person who is weak,  
run down and nervous.

It is not a stimulant to whip up tired  
nerves.

It has not a deadening, narcotic effect.  
It cures by forming new red corpuscles  
in the blood and creating new nerve  
force.

If you find yourself restless, irritable  
and nervous, unable to sleep and easily  
fatigued, lacking in energy and enthu-  
siasm, subject to headaches, indigestion  
and bodily weakness, you need just such  
help as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will give  
you.

This great food cure has become fam-  
ous because of its power to reconstruct  
wasted tissues and to put new vitality  
into wasted nerves.

You need not expect miracles, because  
nervous diseases are never cured except  
by patient and persistent treatment. One  
thing you can be certain of is that each  
box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will be  
of some benefit to you. This is because  
it is a food cure and restorative.

Note your increase in weight while this  
medicine is being used. Note how the  
form is rounded out and the healthful  
glow is restored to the complexion.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a  
box at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates  
& Co., Toronto. Portrait and signa-  
ture of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous  
recipe-book author, are on every box.

### SHORTHORNS

Two extra choice young bulls of ser-  
viceable age, from imported sires; also  
heifers.

### LEICESTERS

Choice yearling ewes, now bred to our  
stock ram; also a few good ram lambs  
to offer.

W. A. DOUGLAS,  
Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

PRESENT OFFERINGS:—  
Roan Robin 29575, a Watt  
bull; Prince Charley 50412, a Russell bull. Also  
four choice young bulls. For price and particulars  
write W. H. WALLACE,  
Woodland Farm, o Mt. Forest, Ont.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and  
heifers of fashionable  
breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages  
Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. COLE,  
Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

J. WATT & SON—3 Imp. and home-bred  
bulls for sale; also a  
number of cows and heifers, and Berkshire  
pigs.

Salem P. O., Elora station, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

Shorthorns for sale—Six young bulls, 20 cows  
and heifers, by that grand bull,  
sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and sister Queen  
Ideal, first-prize senior heifer calf at the Inter-  
national, 1904.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—Five young bulls by  
imported and Cana-  
dian-bred sires and dams, also a few selected  
heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, compose  
our present offering.

RICHARD OKE,  
Alvinston, Ont.

What Offers for the Golden Lad—Nameless  
bull "Golden Name," dropped  
May 5th, 1901. Sire "Great Name" (imp.), dam  
"Mystery of Amherst" (imp.), bred by Charles  
Lantz Estate. To avoid inbreeding, I am prepared  
to sell this bull cheap. His stock is O. K.

F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que.  
Rushton Farm.

### JERSEYS

For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs. milk  
with first calf; bull calf, from 1st-prize three-year-  
old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers.  
Also Cotswold ewes, a few good ones.

WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

### 140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904.  
We have what you want, male or female.

B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont.  
Phone 68

AYRSHIRES—4 choice bull calves four to  
six months old; 1 bull fit for  
service. Females all ages, bred for size and  
production. DAVID LEITCH. Prices right.  
Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT.  
Apple Hill, C. P. R.

### TRADE TOPIC.

CONVENTION OF FENCE MEN.—The  
three-day convention of the Frost Wire  
Fence Co., which was held recently at  
Hamilton, Ont., was a pronounced suc-  
cess, a satisfaction alike to the officials  
of the firm, and to their agents and  
representatives who thoroughly enjoyed  
visiting the fine new works as well as the  
banquet and trip to the falls at Niagara,  
to which the firm treated its visitors.  
The new works are four times as large  
as the old ones at Welland, and have  
been fitted in such a manner as to pro-  
duce work of the very first quality, as  
regards strength and finish, and with a  
speed which will facilitate the turning  
out of such work at most reasonable  
prices. The Frost Co. is the only firm  
in Canada which has the right to use  
the Safety Elastic Barb-wire machine,  
which manufactures wire of exceptional  
strength, with barbs placed on it in such  
a manner that each will revolve. Hence,  
if an animal runs against these barbs it  
will be pricked, but is not likely to be  
cut. Gates are a specialty with the  
Frost Co., careflessness in manufacture  
being assured by the fact that each  
piece is stamped with the name of the  
workman who made it, so that when  
anything is returned as being unsatis-  
factory, the firm is at once able to trace  
it to the man who made the piece.  
In short, the new works are a  
credit to the firm and a guarantee that  
its prestige is more than ever assured as  
a guarantee of reliable and capable  
workmanship. The idea underlying this  
convention is in every way commendable,  
as it brings the company and its repre-  
sentatives in close touch, enabling each  
to understand the work of the other, and  
mutually acquiring information of value  
in the production of future business, ac-  
cording to the needs of the times.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. Wm. D. Dyer, of Columbus, Ont.,  
as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and  
Shropshire sheep, has reason to feel  
proud of what he has accomplished along  
those lines. His Shorthorns number 20  
head of the Cruickshank, Lavinia and  
Countess families. Some of the best  
bulls in the herd of his neighbor, Hon.  
John Dryden, have been used by Mr.  
Dyer, producing some excellent young  
stock for him, among them being a few  
very good young bulls, one a red-roan,  
fifteen months old, by Imp. Collynie  
Archer, by Scottish Archer, dam Lily of  
Columbus =39484=, a Lavinia. This is  
a big, strong-boned fellow that will de-  
velop into a good bull, as he has not  
been at all forced. His breeding is of  
the best, having one Duthie and three Cruick-  
shank top crosses in his pedigree, tracing  
to Royal Barnpton, winner of thirty prizes,  
and sire of the winning calves at To-  
ronto three years in succession. There  
are also two other red bulls ready for  
service, both by Prince Gloster, a Cruick-  
shank Duchess of Gloster, now in use in  
Mr. Dryden's herd. The other is from  
Gertie, a Countess, by Earl of March, a  
Watt-bred bull, by Barnpton Hero.  
These bulls are also richly bred, and  
combined with quality such as they have  
should help to sell them.  
Mr. Dyer's Shropshires are quite as up-  
to-date as his Shorthorns. The flock,  
which numbers nearly 50 head, is com-  
posed of Buttar, Harding, Minton and  
Dryden ewes, upon which is being used an  
imported ram, selected by Mr. Dryden  
from Mr. Nork's flock. We understand  
a pen of lambs from this flock won first  
at the R. A. S. E., 1904. The above-  
mentioned stock ram is, practically speak-  
ing, without fault. Should he produce  
stock as good as himself, his progeny  
will be in keen demand, as the ewes he is  
being used upon are good ones.

Mr. Dyer has a two-year-old Clydesdale  
stallion that is well timbered, with a  
good quality of bone. This colt has not  
been developed as much as he might have  
been. He will weigh at present about  
1,400 lbs., with room for at least 200  
lbs. more flesh before spring. He is  
King Carrington 4700, by Royal Carrington  
(imp.) 1019-19875, who was shown as  
a two-year-old, winning first prize  
wherever shown, including Toronto and  
the International at Chicago. His dam  
is by Lord Lieutenant (imp.) 975,  
grandam by Lord Salisbury (imp.) 216.  
As Mr. Dyer intends remodeling his build-  
ings during the coming summer, he is  
anxious to unload as much stock as  
possible, and is prepared to sell this  
stallion very reasonably.

No Breakfast Table  
complete without

## EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all  
its natural qualities intact,  
fitted to build up and maintain  
robust health, and to resist  
winter's extreme cold. It is  
a valuable diet for children.

## COCOA

The Most Nutritious  
and Economical.

### HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES

For sale: One yearling bull, one bull calf,  
cows from 4 to 8 years old with milk records  
from 54 to 62 pounds per day. Also heifer  
calves. Have won hundreds of prizes on my  
herd. Prices very reasonable, considering  
quality. Also B. P. Rocks, Black Minorcas,  
silver-Grey Dorkings, Aylesbury Ducks. For  
prices write

WILLIAM THORN,  
Trout Run Stock Farm, Lymedoch, Ont.

### SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Animals from this herd won the aged herd  
prize, also first on aged cow and champion  
female at both Toronto and Ottawa this fall.  
A number of young bulls from prizewinning  
cows, also females, all ages, for sale.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.  
Farm one mile from Maxville station on C. A. R.

### High-Class Ayrshires

My offering of bulls consists of one August,  
1903, calf and three spring calves, including  
one from imported Daisy of Achenbrain, with  
a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in  
9 months. All sired by imp. bull.

W. W. BALLANTYNE,  
Stratford, Ont.

### MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire  
Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs.  
Young stock for sale at all times.

R. H. ID & Co., Blintonburg, Ont.  
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

### AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Hover-a-Blink, one of my stock bulls, and heifers  
for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc.,  
write to WM. STEWART & SON,  
Campbellford Sta. o Menie P. O., Ont.

### MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs,  
B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for  
sale.

A. E. YULL, Carleton Place, Ont.

### AYRSHIRES Am now offering my famous stock bull, Lord Rifton, at reasonable price; also a few cows from 5 to 8 years. Have a ch. ice lot of heifers and bull calves out of my prize cows, winners at Canadian Eastern Exhibition.

D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

### SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank,  
the Pan-American winner, and three young  
bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and  
heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address

JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners, Que. o

### AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers, and spring  
calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490). Bred  
by A. Hume, Menie P. O., Ont. F. W. TAYLOR,  
Wellman's Corners, Ont.

### HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

Bulls ready for service, by the invincible  
sweepstakes bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd,  
and out of choice dams; also some choice bull  
calves. Tamworths of the most approved  
type. A few sows in farrow to offer. Write  
at once for prices.

A. C. HALLMAN,  
Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont.

### Holsteins and Jerseys for sale—Holstein cows or due to calf shortly; Holstein yearling bulls and heifers; Holstein calves, male or female. Jersey cows and heifers, all ages; calves, male or female. Write for what you want.

Burnbrae Stock Farm, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

### Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old. If you want bulls or heifers from such stock at reasonable prices, write

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

### A fine BULL CALVES, grandsons of Josco lot of stand 1st for cow, 1st Jersey cow, Pan Am., bred from prizewinners Toron- to and London. Also lot of Chester White pigs.

W. H. BIMMONS,  
New Durham, Ont.

### We are offering for sale Holstein Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls, heavy milkers and bred on producing lines.

S. R. BECK, South Cayuga, P. O.

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

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, once wrote to a friend who was ill with something at first supposed to be appendicitis, but was afterwards discovered to be indigestion, that he was glad to hear that his trouble was in his table of contents and not in his appendix.

A traveller, domiciled at a Far West hotel, exclaimed one morning to the waiter: "What are you about, you black rascal? You have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bed clothes. What do you mean?" "Why," replied Pompey, "if you isn't goin' to git up, I must hab de sheet, anyhow, 'cause dey's waitin' for the tablecloth."

The wife of an Irish landlord lost her purse in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons. Mrs. Gladstone, who had been sitting near her, after kindly assisting in the ineffectual search, observed: "I hope there was not much in it."

"No; it was a nice little purse I had had for a long time; but, thanks to your husband, there was nothing in it."

"Are you the 'Answers to Correspondents' man?" inquired the dyspeptic-looking caller. "I am," replied the gentleman addressed. "What can I do for you?" "Firstly, what will dissolve a chunk of lead in the human stomach? Secondly, won't you please refrain from publishing recipes for plum pudding hereafter?"

Not long ago a pair of rooks built their nest in one of a cluster of trees in a gentleman's grounds. The owner was delighted at the prospect of having a rookery practically at his back door, but the farmer who owned the surrounding land didn't look at the matter in the same light.

The farmer was no great lover of rooks, and he gave his sons orders to "pot 'em" at the first opportunity. One morning the farmer received this note from his neighbor:

"Sir,—I wish your boys would let my rooks alone. I'm trying to make a rookery."

The farmer altered three words and returned the note.

"Sir,—I wish your rooks would let my crops alone. I'm trying to make a living."

Mrs. MacCarthy had a son, a small proprietor, and he got married. The mother-in-law lived with the daughter-in-law, who had rather grand ideas, and set up as a parlormaid in the house a raw lass just taken from the dairy. One afternoon old Mrs. MacCarthy saw the parish priest coming to call, and told the girl if he asked for Mrs. MacCarthy to say she was not in, but the dowager was. Now, the maid had never heard the word "dowager" in her life; but she thought she would make a shot for it. So when his reverence asked if Mrs. MacCarthy was at home, she blurted out: "No, sir; but the badger is."

HIS MOVING PLANTATION.

"I was at Memphis, lending money to planters for eastern parties," said the judge, "and one day a planter who had more than a mile front on the Mississippi came in to see me about making a raise of several thousand dollars. After some talk it was arranged that he should send on his titles for inspection, but after four or five days he wrote me:

"Yesterday the river cut 50 acres of land off my property, and I suppose I'll have to get the papers fixed up before sending them on."

"I replied to him, and a week later he wrote me:

"Last night the river cut in on me again and took my whole plantation across into Arkansas. I suppose I'll have to get the deeds made out accordingly."

"But the papers never came," continued the judge. Two weeks passed, and then I got a letter saying:

"Never mind about that loan. The river has cut in on me again and carried my plantation 75 miles down stream, and I'll try to borrow the money elsewhere and not bother you any more."

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Separators. Features include: EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE. Like a Crowbar. Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue F-102. Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: THE SHARPLES CO., CHICAGO, ILL. P. M. SHARPLES, WEST CHESTER, PA.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, ORAMPTON, ONT.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 23 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.0 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 2 1/2 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale.

GEO. RICE, Annaudale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pietertje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

MATT. BLOHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co., Oaledonia P. O., Ont.

Woodbine Holsteins.

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, whose four nearest ancestors average 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls, sired by Homestead Albino Paul DeKol, a grandson of DeKol 2nd Paul DeKol, sire of 41 A. B. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for extended pedigrees and prices.

A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONT.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM

6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 9 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Shipping Stations, Ontario County. R. W. Walker, Utica P. O., Ont.

Maple Glen Stock Farm offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address O. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Beall, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Nathaniel Thompson, of Orangeville, Ont., reports the sale to Mr. J. S. Wallace, of North Gower, of the brown two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Gay Prince [4411], sire Gay Prince (imp.), grandsire Prince of Wales (673), price \$700.

Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordsville, Ind., breeder of Percheron, Shire and Hackney horses, writes that his 100 stallions and mares never looked in better condition to please his many customers. So far his trade has been very good, having sold stallions and mares in most all parts of the U. S. and Canada. At the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, where he showed 25 head of horses, he is advised by personal letter from Chas. F. Mills, Chief of the Livestock Department, that he won more premier champion prizes than any other breeder or exhibitor, though other firms showed as many as 100 head. At the Wisconsin and other State fairs, he won many prizes, and at the International at Chicago, on 20 head, won 34 prizes, showing the champion Shire mare, Lady Clare, who won four firsts, including the English, also the American, gold medals in 1903, and in 1904 the American gold medal. On Percheron mares, his four-year-old, 2,250-pound black mare, Lady Montrose, was winner of four first prizes at the International, December, 1904, including grand championship. Mr. Cochran feels justified in claiming that he has one of the choicest lots of stallions and mares in America of his own breeding, and as he has no partners to divide profits with, is selling them at remarkably low prices, and giving two and three years to pay for them, with a guarantee in case of death.

BELMAR PARC SHORTHORNS.

A new name in Shorthorndom comes from the East. Mr. Peter White, Jr., of Pembroke, Renfrew County, Ont., four years ago took over the management of the stock farm so long run by his father, the late Andrew T. White. He immediately took steps to build up a herd of useful well-bred Shorthorns, and a visit to the farm will convince the most skeptical that he has succeeded. Mr. White, being a lawyer by profession, took the direct method of obtaining his desire, and nearly all the animals on the farm have come directly or indirectly from the herds of Mr. Arthur Johnston and Mr. W. D. Flatt, with a few from the herd of Senator Edwards.

The herd is headed by Imp. Merryman =32075=, of whom one of our best judges has said that as a stock bull there is not his superior in America. He is assisted by Orange Victor =38371=, and Orange Blossom, son of the great Imp. Marquis of Zenda, which is said to be a better individual than the old Marquis himself.

Of the females a splendid breeding cow is Princess Maud (imp.), a Bruce Mayflower, sired by Prince of Archers. She has a beautiful roan bull calf by Merryman, and is well on in calf to the service of the same bull. Another breedy-looking heifer is Collynie Marigold (imp.), bred by Mr. Duthie. Crimson Bell and her massive roan yearling daughter, the subject of the illustration on another page in this issue, are a very attractive pair of the Crimson Flower family, and are show cattle in any company. A beautiful red three-year-old is Carmen C, a Bruce Countess, exceedingly well bred and a great one to look at. In the next box is Morning Glory, a choice daughter of Imp. Nonpareil =36070= (75140), and of Imp. Morning Sunshine =38199=, bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Pride of Morning. Besides these there are Missies, Clarets, Minas, Bruce Rosebuds, Crimson Flowers, Fanny B's, and others, all good breeding cattle and in thrifty condition. The youngsters are coming on nicely, and are strong, vigorous, robust calves of the latter-day type.

Mr. White says that everything on the farm is for sale, and that he does not expect to retire on the proceeds of any one animal.

Here is an excellent opportunity for Eastern breeders, especially, to get the choicest of animals near to hand, and at fair prices. See advertisement on another page.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN

SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE, SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, ENGLAND

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK

SHORTHORN OF LINCOLN CATTLE AND SHEEP

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guinea champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Cables—Dudding, Keelby, England.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: HOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We are offering for the next three months a few good yearling rams, thirty strong, vigorous ram lambs. Also 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes bred to imported sires. Prices reasonable.

First prize at St. Louis.

H. Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont. Arkell, C. P. R., Guelph, G.T.R. C.

Broadlea Oxford Down

Sheep.

Present offerings young ewes bred to imp. rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.

WOODSIDE FARM

Southdown Sheep

Write for what you want to

JOHN JACKSON, Abingdon, Ontario

Champion Cotswolds—Silver medal ram, silver medal ewe. Won all first prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. M. F. FARR, Burgessville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from Imp. ram. For particulars write to GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig P. O., Ont.

Champion Dorsets

Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality. R. H. HARDING.

Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N.

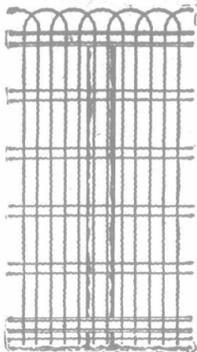
A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address om A. J. TWYFLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U.S.A.

Advertisement for A QUICK, SHARP CUT DEHORNING. Includes illustration of a dehorning tool. Text: A QUICK, SHARP CUT DEHORNING. Cuts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the DEHORNER is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying. Owned and Manufactured by R. A. McKENNA, V.S., Fictus, Ont.

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



# Special Lawn, Park or Garden Fence



This wonderfully popular fence is made of No. 9 special steel, galvanized WIRE, crimped or corrugated. The uprights are only 2½ inches apart. There are 13 horizontal bars. The fence is usually erected on wooden posts and scantling, but the scantling can be omitted if preferred.

This fence is very durable, neat and serviceable, and surprisingly attractive. It is supplied in any lengths wanted. When desired we paint it white without extra charge. Further particulars on application. If local dealers cannot supply you, we will.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED**  
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG  
"Page Fences Wear Best."

## FREE TO THE WEAK



**I**F YOU are weak I want to help you. I want to show you the way to future happiness, and I offer you free my beautiful book, illustrated with photographs of fully developed men, showing how many begin to break down as a result of overwork and dissipation, and how they recover the vigorous fire of youth in a few weeks' application of electricity. This book contains a lot of information which explains many points they want to know.

It is written in plain language, and the illustrations are of the highest type of art, showing the best developed specimens of manly strength. No man who feels any doubt as to his physical powers should be without this book. I send it closely sealed, without marks, free, if you will send the coupon below.

### MY WAY OF RESTORING STRENGTH IS DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHERS.

It's easy to be cured my way. You put my appliance on when you go to bed; you feel a glowing warmth passing through your body and the electric power gives you new life. When you wake up in the morning you feel bright, lively and vigorous, and you wonder where your pains and aches have gone. My Belt has removed the cause and they will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I tell you drugs don't cure, and if you have tried them you know it. Nearly all my patients tried drugs first.

### I CURE WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

I want to talk with those who have tried every other known remedy; those who have about given up trying and think that there is no cure for them. I don't think you do justice to yourself to fill your poor stomach with drugs day after day, when you don't see anything but temporary stimulation in them. (If you want stimulation, take whiskey; it is alcohol, like the drugs, and does less harm taken the same way.) I want to explain how vital power is restored by electricity, and I can prove to you that vital power is nothing but electricity. Then you can see that your trouble can be cured by electricity and can understand why drugs don't cure you. Come and let me show you the only road to health, strength and happiness. No healthy person was ever unhappy, because a heart full of vitality is light and joyous, and quickly shakes off the gloom and depression which is called grief. Some people are unhappy without cause. That is depression due to weakness.

#### Cured of Sour Stomach, Backache and Pain in Chest.

Dr. McLaughlin,

Dear Sir: I now write with pleasure to you, having used your Belt for some time. I may tell you I have not had a sour stomach, neither backache nor pain in my chest, since I have used your Belt, therefore I cannot recommend it too highly. I am well pleased with it and will recommend it, and do my best for you. Yours respectfully, JOHN NEWCOMBE, Goderich, Ont.

#### Kidney and Bladder Trouble Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin,

Dear Sir: On June 9th, 1903, I was discharged from Netley Hospital, Southampton, Eng., as unfit for further service in the army, as I was suffering from kidney and bladder trouble contracted in South Africa. After I left the hospital I got one of your Belts, and after six weeks' use of it was able to go around, and am now able to work. I attribute the cure to the use of your Belt, as when I left the hospital I never expected to be able to work again. Yours truly, WILLIAM F. BROADSTOCK, Clarkson, Ont.

### Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Lame Back, Solatioa, Stomach Troubles, Nervous Debility, Lost Health, and Every Indication That You Are Breaking Down Physically. I Can Cure You or Will Forfeit \$1,000.

I don't think there is any case of weakness, failure of vitality or of any trouble resulting from the imperfect action of any organ of the body that I can't cure. Of course I do not cure all cases, but I have such confidence in my treatment that I will pay \$1,000 for a case that comes in my line of treatment which I can't cure with my recently perfected appliance. I am curing troubles which I would not touch before.

**COME AND SEE ME.**—Let me show you how many thousands have been cured by my methods, and how simply I overcome the most aggravated cases. Be just to yourself, to your family and, friends and make yourself a man among men in the easiest way and at the least cost. Call and I will give you evidence that will convince you. If you can't call, then write to me for my book, which is full of the things that inspire you to regain health. It is free, sealed, if you will enclose the coupon and tell me about your trouble.

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.**

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised:

Name.....

Address.....

Office hours—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A school board official called at the home of a pupil whose absence had extended over a week, and inquired of the lad's mother the cause.

"Why," she said, "he's past his thirteenth year, an' me and his father think he's after having schooling enough."

"Schooling enough! Why, I did not finish my education until I was twenty-three."

"Be that so," said the mother, "but that lad of ours has got brains."

Dr. Zugertort, the celebrated chess player, was walking in the street one day when an idea struck him with regard to a certain chess opening, and he began carefully to think it out with a view to playing it in his next game with the equally well-known player, Mr. Steinitz. Lost in thought, he stood at the corner of a street for a long time, until a policeman, suspecting him, went up and told him to move on. "Beg pardon," replied the little doctor, absently, without looking up, "it's your move."

An action was once brought before Judge Morris against a veterinary surgeon for killing a man's horse:

Lord Morris knew something of medicine, as he did of most things, and asked whether the dose given would not have killed the devil himself.

The veterinary drew himself up, pompously, and said:

"I never had the honor of attending that gentleman."

"That's a pity, doctor," replied Morris, "for he's alive still."

Mrs. Mellen does not wish to offend her new cook. "John," she said to the manservant one morning, "Can you find out, without asking the cook, whether the tinned salmon was all eaten last night? You see, I don't wish to ask her, because she may have eaten it, and then she would feel uncomfortable," added the good soul. "If you please, ma'am," replied the man, "the new cook has eaten the tinned salmon; and if you was to say anything to her, you couldn't make her feel any more uncomfortable than she is."

A shipbuilder tells of an Irishman who sought employment as a diver in the service of one of the shipbuilding companies.

The first job to which the Irishman was assigned was to be performed in comparatively shallow water. He was provided with a pick and told to use it on a ledge below.

Mike was put into a diver's suit, and, with his pick, was sent down to tackle the ledge. For about fifteen minutes nothing was heard from him. Then came a strong, determined, deliberate pull on the signal rope, indicating that Mike had a very decided wish to come to the top. The assistants hastily pulled him to the raft and removed his helmet.

"Take off the rist of it," said Mike. "Why, what's the matter?" asked they.

"Take off the rist of it," doggedly reiterated Mike; "I'll wur-ruk no longer on a job where I can't spit on me hands."

The will is the motive power in character building.

The will is needed to bear the ideal in memory.

The will is needed to put on the new man.

The will is needed to put into practice the purposes of the mind.

The will is needed to embrace the opportunity to express in deed or word the thought or feeling entertained in heart and head.

The will is needed to spur on the flagging interest.

The will is needed to-day. "I have set out to do it, and it shall be done."

A wise man defined character as a perfectly-fashioned will.

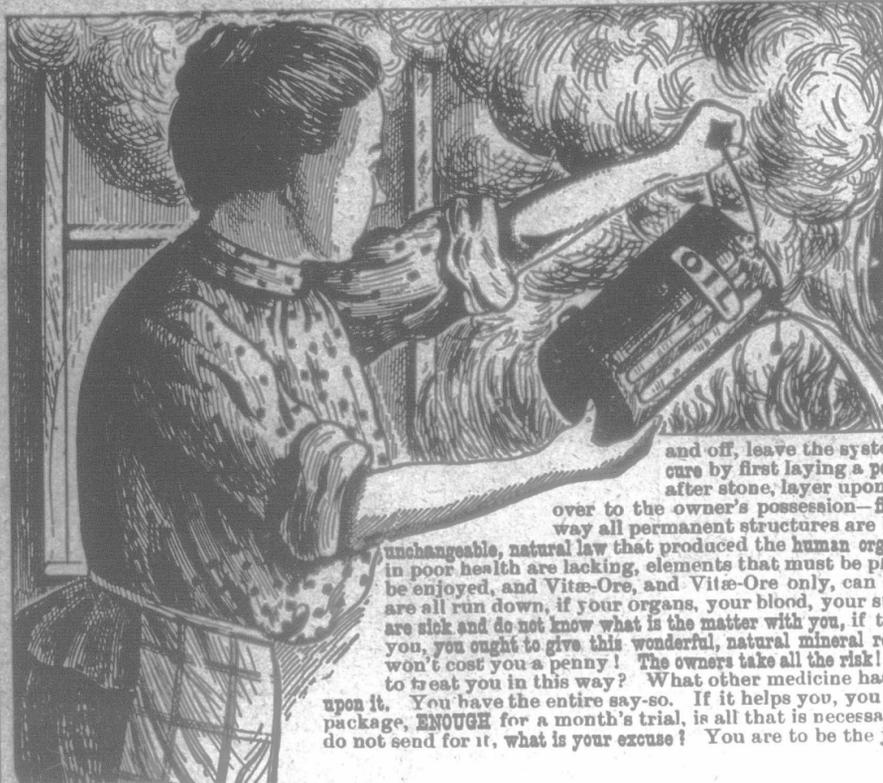
To fortify the will nothing is more effectual than to associate with those of like purpose and to read clever, helpful books on character.

A well-stocked book-store is sure to have some reading on character building. Just one book handy for a ten minutes or half-hour perusal at a time is a good aid.

But, first and last, the building of character is the cherishing of an ideal.

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

# Don't Pour Oil on the Fire



## IT'S JUST AS FOOLISH

to attempt to quench the fires of disease, to check its onward spread, by using a stimulant, a medicine, preparation, tonic or treatment that depends for its effects upon an artificial stimulation either from alcohol or other drugs, as it is foolish and fool-hardy to pour coal oil upon a fire to quench the flames. You wouldn't be so foolish—you would laugh at a person who would—would say the man or woman was crazy, yet that is just what you and thousands of others are doing every day that you pour into your stomachs, that you put into your system, the drugs, tonics, tablets, powders and compounds, made to sell, and to sell only. They only serve to feed the fires, not to quench them.

Vitae-Ore, Nature's own remedy, offered on 30 days' trial to all readers of this publication, is not a compound, not a drug, not a stimulant! It is manufactured in a laboratory man neither controls nor directs—Nature's laboratory—under the supervision of THE MASTER CHEMIST—Nature. It was and is intended by her for the stomachs of men, to cure all the ills of mankind. It does not depend for its power upon a stimulating ingredient—does not build up temporarily, and then, when its effects are worn out and off, leave the system worse off, more a-fire than before. It builds up a permanent cure by first laying a permanent foundation, and then adding to it, building upon it, stone after stone, layer upon layer, until the structure is complete and the body is delivered over to the owner's possession—firm, sound and hearty in every muscle, vein and fiber. It's the way all permanent structures are built; it is the only right way. Produced by the same immutable, unchangeable, natural law that produced the human organism itself, it supplies to that organism those elements which in poor health are lacking, elements that must be placed and retained in the system if permanent good health is to be enjoyed, and Vitae-Ore, and Vitae-Ore only, can put and retain them there. If you are sick and ailing, if you are all run down, if your organs, your blood, your stomach, your heart, your kidneys, are not working right, if you are sick and do not know what is the matter with you, if the doctors cannot and do not tell you, cannot and do not help you, you ought to give this wonderful, natural mineral remedy a trial and the chance it needs to prove all this to you. It won't cost you a penny! The owners take all the risk! What doctor, what hospital, what sanitarium, has ever offered to treat you in this way? What other medicine has ever been so offered? You are to be both judge and jury, to pass upon it. You have the entire say-so. If it helps you, you pay for it—if it does not help you, you do not pay for it. One package, ENOUGH for a month's trial, is all that is necessary to convince you. How can you refuse? If you need it and do not send for it, what is your excuse? You are to be the judge! Read our special offer.

# You Are to Be the Judge!

### Unconscious from Pain.

### Horrible Sufferings from Sciatic Rheumatism Stopped by Vitae-Ore.

I was stricken with Sciatic Rheumatism some time ago and suffered horribly. At times I would become unconscious by reason of the awful pain. Although I doctored incessantly, the intervals of intense suffering grew more and more frequent and all seemed to be at a loss to prevent them. I spent a great deal of money in my attempts to secure relief, and tried about everything which was ever known to accomplish any good in such troubles. Vitae-Ore has cured me, and in an astonishingly quick and effective manner. I have had no return of the trouble and am going about my affairs as though I had never felt the grip of rheumatism. It is wonderful what this ore from the ground has done in my case, and no sufferer should leave a day go by without trying to see if it will do the same in his. I shall always speak a word for it wherever possible.



CHAR. J. BUDLONG, Box 158, Washington, R. I.

**OLD PEOPLE**—For the aged there is nothing better than Vitae-Ore. The loss of appetite and general breaking down of the digestive organs is delayed, the blood purified and enriched, the vital organs are strengthened and a peaceful old age may be enjoyed by the use of this great natural remedy without drugs.

## We Will Send to All

Subscribers or readers of the Farmer's Advocate A FULL-SIZED \$1.00 PACKAGE OF VITAE-ORE BY MAIL. POST-PAY, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt. If the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If not, no money is wanted! WE TAKE ALL THE RISK, YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE! We know Vitae-Ore, and are willing to take the risk. We have done it in thousands of cases and are not sorry. Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct, mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime, and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur and free magnesia, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water found on the globe, drank fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which nothing is added and from which nothing is taken. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Affections, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration, and General Debility.

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this writing for a package, will deny after using. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure. If yours is such a case, do not doubt, do not fear, do not hesitate, but send for it.

Vitae-Ore will do the same for you as it has done for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer! One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

### Glad Tidings for Every Woman!

Though woman is the most perfect piece of mechanism, if the expression may be permitted, in all God's creation, she is from the nature of her organism, the most delicate. Like a watch, her system is made of many integral parts, each a perfect piece of mechanism in itself, but powerless when separated from the rest. Damage a part of a watch even so slightly, and it immediately is deranged, its running powers and usefulness impaired. If the damage be great it stops entirely; if slight it runs in a half-hearted way, losing a minute here and there, out of joint with itself, as it were. It may run correctly for a time, then erratically. So it is with a woman. If one of the vital organs becomes ever so slightly deranged the working of the entire system is impaired, is "out of joint." If the trouble be slight, like the watch, it may not be noticeable at times, if great it stops "running" after a time and death is the result. To keep each separate organ in its normal condition, to keep the body sound and healthy, all functions active, all conditions regular, is a duty that every woman owes not only to herself, but to her family, future generations and to the world at large. To those suffering from any of the numerous forms of female complaints, brought about by one cause or another, Vitae-Ore comes with glad tidings and the promise of an almost new life, a healthier, happier existence, if used as thousands of long suffering women, now well, have used it. An ideal treatment of a nature allowing it to be used locally (and local treatment is an absolute necessity) as well as constitutionally, its use offers to every woman most speedy relief, and an absolute permanent cure from the many diseased conditions which afflict women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties. If you need it, if you are sick and suffering, or just weak and tired, send for it, try it without any risk to you. It cures in these special cases where costly treatments, advertised for such uses exclusively, fail even to benefit. Hundreds of readers of this paper know



### Health Completely Broken

### Suffered for Twelve Years—Now Well and Strong.

I shall feel grateful every day of my life for the great benefit which I and my family have derived from the use of Vitae-Ore. For twelve years I suffered from a complication of troubles caused by over-work. My health was a completely broken and my blood was in a severely anemic condition. I suffered each year from La Grippe during the cold damp seasons. I consulted a good physician, who said that what I needed was at least a three years' rest, but with three little children and a home to be cared for, that, of course, was out of the question, so I resorted to the use of medicine. Besides my other troubles, I also suffered from Piles and my doctors told me that this condition could not be cured. I tried numerous advertised patent treatments, as well as a great deal of doctors' medicine, but what little relief I secured was only temporary, and after a while I got so used to drugging that I received no benefit whatever, no matter what I used. Vitae-Ore has completely cured me. I am now well and strong and have been so for months. We find it also an invaluable home remedy, excellent to prevent blood poisoning, boils, etc., and it is a quick healer for coughs, burns and bruises. It is also splendid in throat troubles and catarrh. I always intend to keep a supply on hand and it is the only thing we need in this house.



MRS. M. F. CALLBECK, Summerside, P. E. I.

How can you refuse to give it a trial after reading such ringing testimony! If you need the treatment it is a sin and shame if you do not.

## NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS

THEO. NOEL, Geologist, F.A. Dept., Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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