

**PAGES  
MISSING**

# YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY

## Only One More Week, Then Our Special Offer Ceases.

There are thousands of farmers who would be greatly benefited by reading the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine regularly

Every issue contains things worth knowing. It is a storehouse of information and delight to every member of the household.

Every **stock raiser**, every **dairyman**, every **grain, fruit and vegetable grower**, every **bee-keeper**, every **teacher** and **student**, and every **home maker** will find real help in its pages.

### 10,000 NEW HOMES!

We want the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine introduced into the above number of new homes. You may make all **NEW SUBSCRIBERS** the following offer:— If they do not consider the paper was worth more to them than they paid for it, we will refund them the full amount they paid you at the end of the year, if they write us to that effect. Is there another paper in Canada that will make you such an offer?

## Our Special Clubbing Rate

Single Subscription	-	-	-	-	-	\$1.50	per Year
Your Own Subscription and 1 New Subscriber	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	"
Your Own Subscription and 2 New Subscribers	-	-	-	-	-	3.25	"
Your Own Subscription and 3 New Subscribers	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	"

Clubs of 6 or more, one half of which must be new subscribers, \$1.00 each; Clubs of 5 or more renewals, \$1.25 each, in one remittance. No variation from these prices will be allowed.

No premiums are allowed in connection with the foregoing clubbing offer.

All new subscribers will receive the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine from date of subscription to the end of 1906, including the beautiful Christmas Numbers for both years.

It is worth remembering that the Home Magazine department alone contains more useful information and entertaining reading than can be found in most of the regular magazines.

In no case can we allow any commission on above rates. The Literary Page is welcomed everywhere and every body is delighted with **Ralph Connor's** story, "**Glengarry School Days**," which we are running. Subscribe at once.

If you have any friends to whom you would like a sample copy sent, we would be pleased to have their names and addresses.

Start out to-day and see how many new subscribers you can get. Remit by money order or registered letter. Address:

### The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont., Canada

PLEASE USE THIS SUBSCRIPTION FORM.  
**THE WILLIAM WELD CO., Limited,**  
 LONDON, ONT.  
 Gentlemen,  
 Enclosed please find \$..... being subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE for the balance of this year and all of 1906 for the following list of names:

NAME _____	P.O. _____

Remit by money order or registered letter.

NAME OF SENDER \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising.

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

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

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

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal, Halifax, Chatham. Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

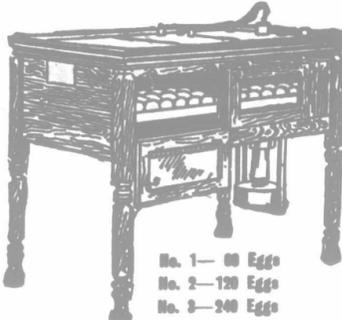
**The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Dept. No. 1, CHATHAM, CANADA**

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

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

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

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



No. 1— 88 Eggs  
No. 2— 120 Eggs  
No. 3— 240 Eggs

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

## A Light, Pleasant and Profitable Business for Women

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

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

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

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

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

WE WILL SHIP NOW TO YOUR STATION FREIGHT PREPAID

## A CHATHAM INCUBATOR and BROODER

You Pay us no Cash Till After 1906 Harvest

"Gentlemen,—Your No. 1 Incubator is all right. I am perfectly satisfied with it. Will get a larger one from you next year. H. M. LOCKWOOD, Lindsay, Ont."

"Gentlemen,—I think both Incubator and Brooder is all right. I got 75 per cent. out of three hatches. R. S. FLEMING, Plattsville, Ont."

Gentlemen,—I had never seen an incubator until I received yours. I was pleased and surprised to get over 80 per cent., and the chickens are all strong and healthy. A child could operate machine successfully. JAS. DAY, Rathwell, Man."

## Every Farmer Should Raise Poultry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### IS THIS FAIR ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

### WHICH DO YOU WANT?

- Tubular or Bucket Bowl?
- Simple or Complicated?
- Light or Heavy?
- Wash Low Can or Head High Can?
- Self Oiling or Oil Yourself?
- Wash 3 Minutes or Wash Thirty?
- All the Butter or Most All?
- Best Butter or Medium Butter?

Tubulars are different, very different. Just one Tubular—the Sharples. All others make bucket bowls—can't make Tubulars because they are patented. Ask for catalog Q-193.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
WEST CHESTER, PA.  
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

## GASOLINE ENGINES



### We are prepared to place the "STICKNEY" Gasoline Engine

against anything on the market to-day in regard to Power Developed. Simplicity of Construction. Economy of Fuel.

Compare size of cylinders in our engines and others, and then **JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.**

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

## Spramotor

The darkey white-washer, with his pail and brush, has passed away. The Spramotor is much more effective and economical, saves its costs in the first operation; spreads oil or water paint or white wash as fast as 20 men with brushes.

20,000 IN USE  
Shipped on approval. Prices from \$10 to \$300. Send for booklet P.

SPRAMOTOR CO.,  
BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, ONT.



## Dain Corn Sheller

Will shell your corn rapidly and cleanly. An up-to-date machine at a low price. Pulley for belt furnished when desired.

Send for circular and prices.  
Dain Mfg. Co., Preston, Ont.

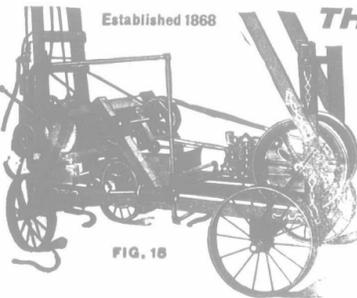
## EASY MONEY AT HOME

raising canaries. More profitable than chickens. All indoors. You'll get \$2.50 to \$5.00 each for young singers. Experience unnecessary. To get you interested quickly we send COTTAM BIRD BOOK (thousands sold at 25c.) and two cakes BIRD BREAD 10 CENTS.

and "CANARY VS. CHICKENS" showing how to make money with canaries, all for 15c. stamps or coin. Address COTTAM BIRD SEED, 58 St. London, Ont.

**BIG MONEY TO MEN WITH RIG**  
One beginner made \$6 first morning. Whole crop \$250. The best 50c. seller, giving 25c. profit on every month. Township right worth more than any general store business. Act promptly if you want territory.

GREEN CREST COMPANY,  
8 BATHURST ST. London, Ont.



Established 1868

FIG. 15

## THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.  
Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

MANUFACTURE FULL LINE  
Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock  
Drilling and Prospecting  
Machinery.

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

## EYE SIGHT BY MAIL.

Glasses correctly fitted to relieve headaches and eye-strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. We are **SPECIALISTS** Write for Booklet.

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

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "Want and For Sale" Ads. bring good results. Send in your ads and you will soon know all about it. The Wm. Waid Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY 25, 1906.

No. 696

### EDITORIAL.

#### The Live-stock Commissionership.

In view of the retirement of the present Live-stock Commissioner at Ottawa, there has been more or less discussion for several months past with regard to the person upon whom the mantle should fall. Among others, the name of Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been mentioned. To stockmen and other readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," Mr. Grisdale is well known, but many others will be desirous of knowing something more of his pedigree and record. He is a Canadian, being born in Russell County, Ont. After a thorough grounding in practical agriculture, he took a course at the O. A. C., securing the Associate Diploma in 1898, and subsequently taking the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture from the Iowa Agricultural College. From the time Mr. Grisdale was a student at the Ontario Agricultural College, down to the present, we have observed his career with interest, and having had frequent and close-range opportunities of judging, it seems to us that he possesses, in a marked degree, many of the qualifications necessary for the head of so important a department. In the first place, he is a Live-stock Husbandry man from start to finish, and by practice and theory he is an appreciative and capable exponent of the supreme value of pure-bred stock in the general scheme of agricultural progress. A straightforward and honorable man, he is progressive and aggressive, without being pyrotechnic. It would be hard to name in the ranks of men who might be styled official agriculturists, one who indulges so little in fireworks. He has earned a secure place in the opinion of those well qualified to judge by steady-going, hard work in dealing with problems that have confronted him. He has not shirked tasks because they were difficult, nor has he strained the testimony of experimental work merely to make a show on paper or on the platform. He depends upon fact and reason to make good his case, as readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will remember in his frank presentation of the results of his researches into the use of condimental stock foods. He is a most capable platform man, well educated, and well versed in the French as well as the English language. We have found him a competent judge in the show-ring, and he has rendered most efficient service at Farmer's Institutes, and in the conduct of judging schools, as might be naturally expected from one who was a first-prize winner at the students' live-stock judging contest at the great Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Being on the right side of the prime of life, he is in a position to bring the grip of enthusiasm, steadied by natural and acquired sagacity, to his tasks in the further development along rational lines of the live-stock interests of the country. Whether he is disposed to give up his present work at the Experimental Farm to undertake the Live-stock Commissionership, we are not in a position to say, but the successful way in which he has discharged the duties of the former has been an effective preparation for and a guarantee of his fitness for the latter. He has a thorough acquaintance with live-stock interests in every part of Canada, as well as in the United States and Great Britain. The Dominion Minister of Agriculture is congratulated upon having as hard one in whom he can have confidence, one so well qualified for the position, and whose appointment would commend itself to the stockmen of the country. In order to the maturing of plans

for the approaching year, it goes without saying that the new incumbent in this very important division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture—the Live-stock Branch—should be at its head at an early date.

#### The Greatest Product of a Farm is Men.

Once upon a time a student at the Ontario Agricultural College was working in the field beside Prof. Thomas Shaw, then farm manager of that institution. The student in question was a sturdy young man, who was putting himself through the College, and working over-time to pay his board. He was not lacking in grit, but he couldn't help contrasting the rich, friable soil on the College farm with the stiff clay hills at home. The elder man listened sympathetically while the other told of the disadvantages of the home farm, of the steep clay hillsides that were so hard to work and that baked like brick after every rain, of the drouth and winds that reduced the crops, of the persistent blue grass that choked the grain and often beat out the clover, of the poor stabling accommodation for stock, and of the need for economy in the household. The Professor listened, and when his companion was through he preached a sermon in the words, "Yes, my boy, but that's the kind of country that produces men." There are many such farms in Canada, and it is a matter for gratitude that there are. They rear our clearest thinkers, our true economists, our strongest men. He who can wrest a living or perhaps a competence from Nature's poorer spots develops a habit of thrifty industry and a grasp of economic business principles seldom acquired to an equal degree by those more comfortably circumstanced in early youth. It is not a misfortune to be born on a poor farm, unless one's own craven spirit makes it so. Environment alone does not make men of great moral and intellectual fibre, but it is a powerful factor in the process. These stony, broken, hard-clay homesteads may not produce record crops of corn or grain or roots, but they afford food for a great deal of hard, earnest thought in their management and cultivation. From lands like that come men of brain and brawn and character and pluck. Such men rule the world, and such farms have, in many instances, by intelligent management and cultivation, been made to yield heavier crops than many that are more favored as to natural conditions.

#### Bad Roads and Good Roads.

To every farmer the condition of the roads upon which he travels is a subject of immediate and tangible concern. It is a matter of profit or loss. Somewhat regarding forest preservation, we have been more apathetic with regard to the highways we travel over. This is the season to think of the loss and waste consequent upon bad roads, and to plan a campaign of improvement in every municipality in the country; yea, on every road. "The Farmer's Advocate" publishes with pleasure, in this issue, a stimulating contribution from the pen of Mr. A. W. Campbell, Highway Commissioner of Ontario, one of the most experienced and practical authorities on roadmaking in America. It will repay study by every man who uses the King's highways, and especially by the municipal powers that be. Let something be done this year—1906. Make a beginning. Drain, grade, gravel. If you can't get an elaborate outfit of graders, crushers and steam rollers, start the road-leveller, cut down the weeds, and open the ditches. Next year you will do something still better. Read what Mr. Campbell has to say.

#### Specialization, System and Success.

Prof. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, in a recent address, pointed to specialization as an important aid in meeting the changing economic conditions with which the Ontario farmer is finding himself confronted. He cited instances where farmers of certain districts had gone extensively into one line or another, and these were the most prosperous communities. In Eastern Ontario they pin their faith to the cheese business; in some parts of Western Ontario they make a feature of fruit-raising; in other limited sections it is onions, or turnips, etc., while he had been surprised to discover along the Detroit River a little French-Canadian settlement where they were making a lot of money producing choice radishes for the American market. Going outside Ontario, he might have mentioned that the most opulent farming district of Nova Scotia is the Annapolis Valley—that famous apple country—while the most prosperous and up-to-date agricultural area of New Brunswick is King's County, where co-operative dairying has developed a strong lead. Wherever one line of this kind has been featured, it has engaged the best thought of the people, and not only have they made more money out of it, but the spirit of progress has not infrequently extended into the remaining branches of their farming operations.

For a good many years we have been hearing about the danger of specialty, and the great advantages of mixed farming. The note was sounded first by those who perceived the desirability of farmers getting into stock husbandry, rather than drifting along in the soil-depleting system of raising and selling grain and hay. From these it was caught up and echoed from Institute platforms, and frequently from the press, and it has become quite generally put into practice, until today much of our farming is, as someone has tritely said, "hopelessly mixed." The pendulum has swung, in not a few cases, from the extreme of almost exclusive grain-growing to the opposite one of aimless mixed husbandry. Not following any one line to any extent, a farmer is unable to equip himself with the best machinery to do any one thing well, so he plods along in the procession without definite purpose or conspicuous success.

Specialization would change that considerably. In the first place, the specialty, if judiciously chosen, would be along some line for which the farm, the markets and the man's tastes were particularly adapted. It is a serious waste of opportunity not to concentrate effort on the main chance. We have in mind localities admirably adapted to the production of early fruit, in which lots of money could be made, but the majority of the people, instead of going in largely for this line, fritter away most of their effort raising crops which they cannot produce nearly so cheaply as can neighboring townships. There is, perhaps, hardly a farm in Canada which is not well adapted to some one line of farming. All it needs is an enterprising, level-headed man to decide what that is, and then work into it as fast as expediency permits. It is, as Prof. James said, up to each farmer to think along the lines of his own experience, decide what is best for him to do in his particular case, and then go at that energetically.

The man who is keeping some cows and some sheep and some pigs and some poultry, never knows just where he is at; he is almost certain to drift with the yearly fluctuations of the markets, and, for want of a definite purpose, he seldom makes marked progress in his business.

On the other hand, it is unwise to carry specialization too far. There is an essential difference between specialty farming and the following

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, O.N.

WESTERN OFFICE:

IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATTYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA, N.-W. T.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday  
(50 issues per year).

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

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 50 cents per line  
per week. Contract rates furnished on application.

THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is  
received to the contrary. All payments of arrears must be  
made as required by law.

THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible  
until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be  
discontinued.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by  
Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk.  
When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

THE NAME ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your  
subscription is paid.

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper only.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change  
of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic.  
We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as  
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed  
matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the  
Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not  
generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved  
Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions  
sent to us will not be furnished other papers until after they have  
appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on  
request of postage.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected  
with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any  
individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

of one line exclusively. The latter is, in our opinion, justifiable in but a few extraordinary cases. Whereas, one advantage of the specialty system is that it enables one to economize labor—another way of saying it enables him to employ labor to the best advantage—still following one line exclusively defeats this aim; it makes the work monotonous and irksome, and it results in excessive daily or seasonal rush. If dairying, for instance, is the exclusive line, it becomes a serious problem to get the milking done within reasonable time by the requisite force of farm hands, and the chores become a drudgery which no hired man will endure if he can help it. With exclusive sheep farming, the spring would bring an undue amount of work, resulting, usually, in neglect and loss. So with almost everything else, from poultry to horse raising. Again, it is indisputable that a large quantity of a certain kind of stock on a given area does not do so well, relatively, as a smaller amount, whether because the ground gets saturated with particular forms of bacterial life inimical to that class of stock, or whether from other causes, we will not stop to argue. A similar principle applies in the growing of excessively large areas of certain crops on the one farm. In short, the growing of one crop only, or the keeping of only one kind of stock, is wasteful of time, wasteful of fertility, wasteful of by-products; it entails drudgery, and robs farm life, to no little extent, of two of its prime attractions, variety and interest, besides being extremely precarious, owing to irregularities of prices.

To our mind, the true policy is a sort of medium or combination. Do not follow one line only, but have a specialty—some one thing that your circumstances determine is best for you. Go in for that, and make yourself and your farm noted for that one thing; try to keep abreast of the times in that thing anyway, and produce a superior article at a minimum cost. Then group around this specialty such subordinate lines as will work in harmony with it, and give the by-products, if any;

sustain the fertility of the farm, employ help in what would otherwise be slack times, and help out the farm revenue in seasons that turn out bad for the main line. Every farmer must, of course, size up his own situation for himself, but the principle, we believe, is of wide application, that specialization is the key to system and success.

### Our Western Letter.

The farmers are at present doing their best with the Seed Grain Special train. The attendance has been large, the interest keen, and the farmers go away from the meetings filled with new ideas and good intentions. But what then? That is the question. The great trouble in the West to-day is that too many farmers are suffering from the curse of accumulated acres. They have gone on purchasing land and increasing the area in crop, until they are unable, in the cramped condition of the labor market, to do justice to their work, and the result is that much is neglected, weeds creep in, and the yield per acre is greatly reduced. The future of the West as a great wealth-producing nation rests not so much on increased acreage as in greatly increased attention to improvements in methods of cultivation. The West will really settle down to better business when the fever for acres has somewhat abated.

The inauguration of the two new Provinces will cause some shifting in the work of the Agricultural Department, and it is probable that the Provinces will take over the management of what have heretofore been known as the Government creameries. These have done a good work. They have produced a uniform product which has found a ready market, and in this way have done much to relieve the local market from congestion. With efficient management and carefully-trained men in charge they have also served as centers of education in dairy matters. Canada's farthest West has a splendid future ahead of it in the dairy business.

Calgary is laying wires for the next Dominion Exhibition to be held west of the lakes, and no doubt the great show will come her way, for the other Western towns seem to favor the idea. This will give the people of the outside world a chance to see the Central West.

A noticeable feature during the past few months is the breaking down of the old barriers of prejudice that existed among many of the Western towns. This is as it should be; the country is large enough for all, and the pity is that the same feeling exists, to a certain extent, between the East and the West. Really, the ignorance of the people of the East about Western conditions is colossal. It is no uncommon thing to pick up a paper from the "cent belt"—the cent belt is the East in the language of the Westerner—and find some appalling instance of what we shall term, for dignity's sake, a lack of knowledge. "CANADIANS, KNOW YOUR COUNTRY," is the motto that should be placed in many a home, both East and West, and if we knew it better we should certainly love it better, and the more thoroughly would we do our little share of work for Canada's sake in the coming year.

And what of the coming year? It is already here; we have made a start on it. This year will be the greatest yet. The farmers are improving, the rancher has had a prosperous winter, and in every thriving town throughout the country building operations are going on, despite the winter, and everybody is on the hustle. Perhaps the "Khan" had the right idea when, at the conclusion of a recent poem on 1905, he said:

"Next year we'll all do better still,  
In nineteen hundred and six,  
We'll all go up, not down the hill,  
In nineteen hundred and six,  
We'll give each other a helping hand,  
We'll be a loyal, earnest band,  
We'll boom our beautiful native land  
In nineteen hundred and six."

And let us hope that the "Khan" was right, and that it may be so. R. J. D.

### A Colt's Life Saved.

Dear Sir.—Your knife is as good a friend as your paper, in which I intend to advertise a farm soon. I notice ads. of farms don't last long in your columns. I received knowledge through your paper that saved a young colt's life. I thank you for so promptly remitting premium. All who have seen it say they will get a new subscriber soon. J. T. COSTELLO.  
Wentworth, Ont.

## HORSES.

### Clydesdales in Canada.

From the Scottish Farmer.

A question of considerable importance to breeders of Clydesdales is to be raised at the forthcoming Agricultural Spring Conventions in Canada. It concerns what are called "short" pedigrees in Clydesdale horses imported from this country into the Dominion. Here the standard is three registered crosses; there it is five registered crosses, and the question is being asked, why should the Dominion admit, duty free, animals which, on the face of their pedigrees, are not as well bred as the horses bred in the Dominion and registered in the Canadian Studbook? The question, if we put ourselves into the position of the Canadian breeder of pedigree stock, is perfectly natural, and in view of the number of what he considers short-pedigreed Clydesdales imported, his determination to have this kind of import business stopped need not surprise anyone. In dealing with Shorthorns, Americans, Canadians, and the breeders of Argentina have adopted a drastic formula. They will not accept as pure-bred any animal whose successive crosses do not find their base in Vols. I. to XX., inclusive, of Coates' Herdbook. If a parallel rule be enforced in connection with Clydesdales going to Canada, the home Clydesdale Horse Society will need to strain every effort to meet the situation.

The twenty-eighth volume of the Clydesdale Studbook is in the press, and the minimum standard of admission there is practically the same as for the eighth volume. So far as tightening the limit of eligibility is concerned, the Clydesdale Horse Society has made no advance for twenty years. There is a good deal to be said for the policy of allowing pedigrees to grow naturally, but the response to the invitation to register from the rank and file of breeders has been by no means so hearty as it ought to have been. Had the opportunity afforded for registration been fully taken advantage of, there would to-day have been but few short-pedigreed animals to export to the Dominion. As matters now stand, the probability is that the Canadians will refuse to admit, duty free, animals with pedigrees showing anything less than five crosses. This will operate greatly to the disadvantage of those who have got most benefit from the recent demand for Clydesdale fillies. A large proportion of those exported had only the requisite three crosses, and in some cases, in which much fuller registration could easily have been given, the fact that it was not indispensable was made the excuse for allowing the back crosses to lapse. This is all wrong, and the bad effects of such a policy are about to be seen.

The point now made is not included in the remit to Provost McConnell's Committee, but the question remitted to that committee has a very strong indirect bearing on the whole matter. The outlanders are the most likely to have the short-pedigree animals, and the Canadian agitation is, therefore, a powerful argument in favor of registration being, in some way or other, made compulsory. The difficulty is to discover the "some way or other." The prime mischief still is, after nearly thirty years have gone, that so many breeders in this country do not recognize that registration is really as indispensable for a breed of draft horses as for any other class of stock. If this were thoroughly understood and the belief acted upon, we should have a great influx of new members to the Clydesdale Horse Society, and careful attention paid by all breeders to the registration of foals year after year. The Canadian movement will do good. There is great room for improvement here, and Scotland cannot afford to ignore what its best customer for Clydesdale horses insists on.

### Does Not Favor the Act.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
Referring to the copy of "The Act to Protect Horse-breeders of the Province of Manitoba," recently published in "The Farmer's Advocate," I have, personally, no use whatever for such an act, believing that clauses 3, 4 and 5 would be annoying, troublesome, and, to a certain extent, costly, and that, too, to a very large number of stallion owners, but I would be prepared to lay aside my own views or opinions if the farmers and breeders would be benefited by the passage of any such act. My opinion is that most farmers and breeders fully understand what the diseases mentioned in clause 6 amount to, and can detect most of them as well, and, for instance, would consider it a very great hardship to be debarred from using a stallion having, say, a splint or thick wind. Writing hurriedly, would say there does not appear to me any strong reasons why such an act should be passed in this Province, unless it be that clauses 3 to 13 lead up to 14, 15, 16 and 17, which, while not unreasonable, are scarcely necessary in Ontario, or, at least, such is my experience. WM. SMITH.  
Ontario Co., Ont.

**The Breeding of Coach Horses.**

How to breed high-class Coach horses has, for the past twenty-five years, at least, exercised the minds of many horse-breeding farmers, and others engaged in the pursuit more as a "hobby" than as one of the visible means of support to the family. Everybody who has tried it knows that it is not so easy as it looks on the face of it, and that, from a variety of causes, notably injudicious mating and antiquated theories, many men have raised "expressers" or little "weeds," where the happy medium, so far as size and weight is concerned, was the goal aimed at. Some say we haven't got the mares; I say most emphatically that there are plenty of mares in the country of the right type, if only they are properly selected, and what is just as or more important, after selection mated with the proper kind of a sire. Then, again, many men who lack practical experience are apt to listen to the persuasive tongue of the cross-roads stallion, and, probably for the sake of saving a little trouble, breed to the horse which comes nearest to his doorstep, whatever his breeding or individuality, or lack of either one, or both, may be. This is, of course, all wrong, and has been exploited times without number in the agricultural press; and still the same old thing goes on. It is my object in this short article to give a few practical hints to some of those who are raising coach horses, and if a few are saved from the fate of the many, I will not have written in vain. I want it distinctly understood that I have no "axe to grind" in favoring one breed, at the expense of another, and whatever I write comes from actual experience and observation right in the coach-horse line for a period covering the last 25 years, and consequently the bulk of the importations of the various coaching breeds.

Now, let us consider how to commence. In the first place, it is very important to have the right kind of mare. In making your selections, eschew those with ragged or pointed hips, droop quarters, ewe necks and short back ribs, and take only those standing from 15 hands 2 in. to 16 hands, with clean, cordy limbs, oblique shoulders, and long, arched necks, with a head and eye showing intelligence and good disposition; breast should be well developed and girth deep; back as stout as possible, but not too short in a brood mare; quarters long and level, with tail coming out well up. No horse with a short or drooping quarter ever carried a high (natural) tail, and nothing enhances the appearance of a coach horse as much as the carriage of the tail, and it would be well to always bear this in mind. As to blood lines, no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down, but avoid one thing—do not use mares with draft breeding in them; take those of good trotting or Thoroughbred blood if you want the desired result, always keeping in view the individuality of the mare. No man ever amounted to much who had not a good mother; the same rule applies to horses.

There was a time when heavier vehicles were in vogue, and buyers not so critical as at present, when a so-called coach horse was raised from a mare having a slight admixture of draft blood, but that time has gone forever, and "quality" is the "sine qua non" of the coach horse of the present day. Next comes the most important question of all: What kind of a sire should be used? Goodness knows, there is plenty of choice! With the immense numbers of French and German Coachers, Cleveland Bays, Trotters, Thoroughbreds and Hackneys that have been "placed" in nearly every township, it should not be difficult to find a suitable sire—but, which is best? To review the merits of each breed in the order named, in concise form, and without prejudice, seems to be about as common-sense a way of "getting at

the thing" as I can think of. Take the French Coacher to start with, and, to look at him as an individual, he would seem to come pretty close to "filling the bill." He certainly has size and quality, and oftentimes quite a bit of action, but he does not reproduce, and therefore will not do. The reason is not far to seek: He is a cross-bred horse himself, and has not been bred long enough "in line" to be called a breed, and is indebted for most of his good points to the English Hackney and Thoroughbred. I have seen pedigrees of winning French Coachers analyzed which showed seven-eighths English Thoroughbred in their make-up.

Then we come to the German, or Oldenburg, Coacher, a horse undoubtedly evolved from ordinary stock for army purposes, and a very good animal for those purposes, but, except in very few instances, entirely too large and coarse for a coach horse. I have often "judged" registered German Coachers which were very much better adapted to an "express" wagon than a gentleman's carriage, and even within the last week have been approached by a seller of these horses, saying (as if it were something in their favor), that he had some three-year-olds on hand weighing 1,600 pounds. Ye gods! fancy a coach horse weighing that much! Such horses may do some people, but they won't do me. Still, I have seen some that had both quality and action, but they are few and far between, and I have yet to see

not be high enough to justify your raising coach horses on this kind of a basis.

Lastly, we come to the Hackney, which, to my idea, is the best and safest horse of all to breed to. In him you have the best conformation, the finest disposition, and the highest all-round action of any of the breeds named, and what is more to the point, he transmits these very desirable characteristics to his progeny to a marked degree. Show me a section anywhere where a half-way decent Hackney has stood for service for any length of time, and I will guarantee to find more good high-class coach horses in that vicinity than in all the rest of the county, giving choice of all other coaching breeds combined. Take the records of the principal horse shows in the United States and Canada for the last five years, and analyze the breeding of the winners, and you will then have little doubt about "tying" to the Hackney. Some farmers say he is too small. Remember, a little "good un" is worth more than all the big "bulls" you can get. In breeding coach horses, it is absolutely necessary to have quality and action, and you can't get these qualifications by using large, coarse stallions. The Hackney gets more nice salable horses than any other breed, and gives them the well-rounded form, high style, action and good disposition which go far to make up the ideal coach horse that is wanted at the present day. Some N. Y. dealers are even buying Hackney mares and geldings in England right now to fill their orders for well-made, smart-looking, high-styled and high-actioned carriage horses. The Hackney is unquestionably the horse to sire such animals as are in demand at the present time, and I don't hesitate to say that a good Hackney sire is worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year to every township in which he stands, after his progeny gets to a marketable age. There are records of Hackney sires in England, notably in the case of Triffitt's "Fireaway" and D'Oyley's "Confidence," where the figures stated above are most conservative, one eminent authority having stated that the value of the stallions exported and the mares left behind from these two great sires was so great as to be scarcely computable, but certainly ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars in each case. R. P. STERICKER. Orange Co., N. J., Jan. 10, 1906.



**A Typical Hackney.**

the first high-class gelding, or mare, got by a stallion of this breed.

Next we come to the Cleveland Bay, a well-defined type of large coach horses, and one that reproduces his kind in color and form, the long neck and quarters standing out, and giving him a majesty of style seen only in this breed. A little too much size and not quite enough action are the points most against this breed for present-day requirements; but they get good coach horses, and I have personally handled and exported many high-class coach horses got by good Cleveland Bay stallions.

The Trotter undoubtedly gets an occasional coach horse, but a man only finds out how few when he goes out to try and get some. You may find one here, and the next from three to five hundred miles away, and I still have to find the trotting-bred sire that ever got more than an occasional colt of the right size, finish and action to make a coacher. There are many trotting-bred colts "docked" and put into heavy harness which look woefully out of place there. Ewe necks, ragged hips and cat hams do not go far in the make-up of a genuine coach horse, but they are often passed over in the craze for "speed," and put before the public as the "real thing."

The Thoroughbred of good size and bone does certainly get some good coach horses, and in using such a sire, a person can even use a mare with a dash of coarse blood in her, and if a good hunting horse is not produced, it may be that one of coaching conformation is the result, but in most cases I should be afraid the action would

**"The Proposed Horse-owners' Lien Act for Manitoba."**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Replying to your enquiry as to my opinion of the proposed act, as outlined in your issue of Jan. 4th, I wish to say at the outset that there is such a thing as the people legislating themselves to death, and to this extent I am not in favor of filling our statute books with laws the observance of the main features of which both plain common sense and financial gain should teach us to respect. Much rather should we favor the principle of endeavoring to educate breeders up to that standard of discrimination between the good and the bad, and intelligence which will enable them to realize the great folly of breeding from unsound or undesirable male animals. And this is but another instance of the great truism which is continually forcing itself upon the minds of our people, that there is no line of Canadian industry which now demands such a wide range of mental power in its development as that of agriculture.

Those of us who are at all acquainted with the general merit of pedigreed males in the heavy-horse breeds (as in all other breeds of animals), know well that there are many animals whose breeding and soundness would conform to the standard, as laid down under sections 6 and 9 of this act, and still be most undesirable animals to breed from—nothing more, in fact, than pedigreed scrubs. So that, after all is said and done, no matter how you may protect what we might call a desirable standard of breeding animals by legal enactments, the fact still remains that good judgment and a proper power of discrimination is the only safeguard to a desirable method of breeding.

With these observations, I may say I consider this proposed enactment does contain one or two desirable features, in that sections 3, 8, 13 and 18 require every stallion owner, under a penalty, to properly and publicly advertise the breeding of every animal to which he solicits custom, thus compelling the production of information, for which he is responsible, which every breeder should know, and which otherwise there is a certain difficulty in obtaining.

From a long experience in the care and handling of breeding animals, I would not put much weight on any endorsement of soundness given by the Department of Agriculture. Even if everything is right, such an endorsement can only apply to the date of examination and issue, and certainly would not be trustworthy for any continued length of time. This being so, along with the fact that a renewal of such an endorsement is required annually (a stipulation not likely to be generally complied with), renders these sections of the act really of no practical value, hence largely a useless enactment. As I have already pointed out, the

only safeguard a breeder can have in these respects is the knowledge and ability to discriminate and judge for himself.

Next, as to the matter of liens for services. We can readily understand that the disposition and financial circumstances of farmers may be somewhat different in the West to those largely prevailing in this Province, but it does seem to me that sections 15 and 16 may possibly, and with the dams of offspring in the hands of unscrupulous men, would do injustice to those in whose hands the offspring may happen to be found. For instance, if I am the owner of a dam, and am disposed to defraud the stallion owner, I can easily dispose of the offspring at its full value between weaning time and the following January to some unsuspecting neighbor, and, through these provisions, by making him responsible for the service fee, liberate myself, and do him an injustice—a condition, certainly, which no enactment should encourage or even palliate. To my mind, there is no reason why the owner of the dam, at the time of conception, should not be the individual responsible for the service fee. In such an enactment responsibility is placed upon the proper party, injustice is being done to no one, simplicity of law is respected; and these are conditions which all law should ever serve to strengthen and maintain.

THOS. McMILLAN.

Huron Co., Ont.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Breed Associations and the National Records.

The annual meetings of the leading Live-stock Breeders' Associations are called for in Toronto during the week beginning Monday, February 5th. It behooves the breeders of pure-bred horses, cattle and other stock concerned, to make their arrangements to attend these annual gatherings in large numbers, not delegating to a few men, however capable, the duty of legislating for interests of such large and growing importance. Foremost among the subjects demanding consideration will be the working of the new National Records, started last year. Beyond some complaints of inaccuracies in pedigrees issued, which constitute data for the future "errata" page, which we hope to see materially curtailed hereafter, we have been hearing very little about the progress of the new plan. This calm does not necessarily betoken perpetual fair weather. One of the points which "The Farmer's Advocate" insisted upon from the outset was that there should be a fair and proportionate representation for the breeders of all the Provinces, and another, that the breed organizations should insist upon controlling absolutely their own funds, registrars, records and general policies. Foreseeing the dangers that might develop, Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, wisely decided that his Department should not undertake to trespass upon the management of the affairs or funds of the breed societies, but would undertake to supervise the work of the breed registrars only to the extent of affixing the national seal to the certificates issued. We submit that there is still good and sufficient reason for the Breed Associations to be on the alert, lest these great interests should suffer by being allowed to drift into the hands of a very few persons, whereby the organizations will be shorn of strength possessed under the old order. During the development of the plan or organization, an influential Eastern Shorthorn breeder pointed out the danger of the D. S. B. A. actually letting its vast interests fall largely under control of men who were not Shorthorn breeders at all, and it is probably this very fear that still holds the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association aloof from the scheme. Under the new system, the breed societies, through their boards of directors, elect certain representatives to the National Records Board, which, in turn, has delegated its powers to a Record Committee of six, one each for light and heavy horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine, and of this Committee, the Chairman of the Record Board is, in turn, the Chairman. This Committee holds office till its successors are appointed. Invested with large powers, it will thus be seen to what extent the Breed Associations have delegated the direction of their records. Whether the Record Board is the best plan, or whether the breed society directorates should each directly deal with the records and registrars, are fair subjects for discussion now.

Right here crops the other danger—that of Provincialism, which influential horsemen, both West and East, declare may yet wreck the whole scheme. Western horsemen feel keenly their non-representation on the directorate of the Dominion Records Association. "What sort of a repre-

sentation is it," says an Albertan, "that picks out the directors from the south end of one Ontario county? A vigorous protest is promised from the West for the annual meeting, which, unless heeded, there may be a general kick over the traces. Furthermore, it is pointed out that the Record Committee, consisting of Messrs. R. Miller (Chairman), Hon. John Dryden, W. Smith, R. Beith, A. W. Smith, Joseph Brethour and Robert Ness, are all Ontario men, except the latter, who is from Quebec. Where, it is asked, are the representatives of Manitoba, British Columbia, the two new Western Provinces, or the Maritime Provinces? It is said that they are represented in the National Live-stock Association, but that is now a figurehead organization, and has nothing to do with the Records or breed society affairs. When the Record Board was created, a leading Maritime man declared, with more emphasis than the Scriptures permit, "What in — is the use of our coming up here at all? Ontario takes everything, and we get no show?" Attention is also called to the fact that the Secretary-Treasurer of the Record Board is another Ontario man—Mr. A. P. Westervelt, a prominent official of the Ontario Government, as Director of Live Stock, a very capable and tactful executive officer, but who is put in an anomalous and questionable position by holding office in connection with the administration of the National Records. The appearance of this sort of thing intensifies the Western and Maritime feeling on the subject. Ontario naturally has a majority of the breeders now, but she may not always hold that position; and, at all events, it is the part of wisdom to see that in the breed societies and in the National Records, breeders in all parts of Canada have a fair and equitable share in the management, and if they are wise they will insist upon controlling their own affairs, both in name and in fact. These are subjects of vital concern to our breeders, and "The Farmer's Advocate," believing in frank and above-board discussion, feels in duty bound to lay these matters before the public.

### The Hog Market Prices.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As there seems to be a great difference of opinion as to the reason of the short supply of pigs in the market, and as the complaint of the packers is that the farmers do not respond to their demand for more hogs to keep their plants going; and further, that a great industry will be ruined if the pork-raisers do not look alive, perhaps it would be well for us to look back a few years, that we may get some light on the present condition of things. Forty years ago the razor-back hog was the only pork-producing animal known, and the farmers became aware that he cost more than he ever returned his owner, so he was relegated to oblivion, and, assisted by a few enterprising men, such as the late John Peete, and others, a smooth, easy-feeding type of pig was introduced (principally from the United States), and farmers could breed and feed them at 4½ cents per pound, with a little profit. They arose the question of the bacon hog. What that animal was, or rather is, has taken a long time to determine. First, we are told (and here I quote a statement that was published a few years ago, supposed to be the utterance of one of the members of a packing firm) "The old razor-back hog is as nearly what we want as it is possible to describe. Raise these long, lean fellows; all they want is grass, and we will give such an advanced price over the fat hog of the present that the farmers will get rich in a short time." Well, the country was flooded with the long, lean hog of whatever breed or type could be found, and fed on grass. But he did not thrive well on the fare allowed him, but vociferously demanded something better, which, for the sake of peace, was given him, in the hope that the large price promised would repay the outlay. The large price, however (like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow), has never yet been forthcoming to the farmer; a trifling advance to the drover is all that has yet appeared, and the farming community have awakened from their dream to find that they have been chasing a will-o-the-wisp, and are in a hole, and now, sadder and wiser men, have shut down on a business that from a business standpoint was a disastrous failure.

And now, what about the future of the pork industry? for it is a serious question. Well, I have been over a large part of the country, and have talked with a number of men who have been largely engaged in hog-raising of late, and the consensus of opinion is that, unless the packers will pay an even price of \$6.50 live weight for the long hog, he will not be any longer in the market, but the Berkshires, Chesters, Poland Chinas, and other easily and cheaply fed hogs will be the only ones raised, and as the demand for pigs of this type has not been so great for 15 years, it is easy to see the farmers mean what they say.

ROBE L. HOLDSWORTH.

Durham Co., Ont.

### Care of the Herd Boar.

It is the common practice to select a young boar from a distant herd, and have him shipped by freight or express to his destination. He is taken from comfortable quarters and the company he has been accustomed to since his birth, and, after a trip of several hours, or it may be days, confined in a crate, is placed in a pen by himself in surroundings entirely strange, where it is little wonder if he feels lonesome and homesick, frets and fails in condition, as is often the case, proving unsure as a breeder for some time after the change, and in some instances becoming cross and vicious. If he shows fretfulness, it will be a kindness to give him the company of a barrow pig or young sow for awhile, till he becomes used to his new home, and to show him you are his friend by scratching his back with a curry-comb and brush, which will be good for his skin and his general health, and will tend to keep him quiet and contented. He should be fed lightly for a few days after the fast he has been subjected to during shipment, a quart of warm milk or kitchen swill being sufficient for the first feed or two, after which gradually increase his rations, being careful not to overfeed him, but let his food be nourishing. If possible, have a yard connected with his pen where he may run out in fine weather for exercise, and in the spring and summer months give him the run of a larger lot in which clover or other grass or a torage crop of some kind is grown, in order that he may graze and get plenty of exercise to strengthen his limbs and muscles. A breeding crate in which to place sows during service is a great convenience and saving of time, as with this, and a movable platform four to six inches high, he may be accommodated to large or small sows. As a rule, one service is sufficient, and quite as effective as more, and is a saving of the strength and vitality of the boar. His grain ration should be of mixed grains, as ground oats and corn, or barley with shorts, mixed with milk or swill enough to wet it thoroughly but yet keep it stiff. He should be given water in a separate trough to drink at will.

### Co-operation in the Hog Business.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Co-operation would be an easy way to secure justice to both farmer and packer. It would be easy to ascertain the cost of curing; certainly much easier than to guess the price of bacon on the British market six or seven weeks hence, the guesser to have the benefit of the doubt. The farmer may also be excused for doubting that his interests are not always very seriously considered. Why not get rid of this guesswork and let the farmer take the risk and price of his product, minus expenses, as is done in cheese and butter factories. The packer could hardly object to this, unless he is being overpaid for his guess. There will be no attempt on the part of the farmer to make an unfair deal. The packer will not get the sympathy of the farmer by any abuse of Hon. John Dryden or the agricultural press. The farmer knows how earnestly and successfully Mr. Dryden revolutionized the bacon hog, aided by the press, Institutes, and fat-stock shows. Dr. S. says, in his address to Swine-breeders' Association, that a 200-pound select hog will make a 60-pound side. This will bring from 2 to 8 shillings more on the English market than a light, or a fat, and the farmer loses this difference for the want of brains. I do not see that it requires much brains under existing conditions to guess and grade the farmer out of his just dues. Let the farmers insist on co-operation.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

THOS. R. SCOTT.

### Worms in Pigs.

According to Dr. A. F. Peters, Animal Pathologist of the University of Nebraska Agl. Exp. Station, there is nothing better for worms in the lungs of hogs than creosote. It also cleans out the intestinal tract. It can be administered in the following manner with the best success:

Coal creosote, one ounce; water, 99 ounces. One pint of water weighs sixteen ounces. One ounce of the mixture is the dose for a full-grown animal, and is best administered with the morning feed. If it is necessary to drench the animal, use a drenching tube, made by taking an ordinary tin funnel and a rubber tube. Place the rubber tube into the animal's mouth and allow it to fit on it, and pour the drench into the funnel. It is better to place a piece of metal on the end of the rubber tube so that the animal may bite on it continually without stopping the flow by pinching the tube for relief.

**The Four Great Beef Breeds.**

IV.

**SHORTHORNS.—Continued.**

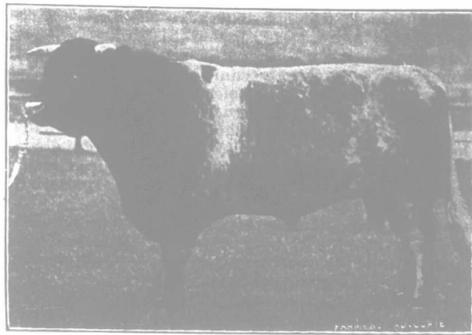
Thomas Bates died in 1849, at the age of 71 years, and his herd was dispersed by auction in 1850, at a time of exceedingly severe agricultural depression, and the average price realized for the 68 head sold was only £67, or about \$335, the highest price for a bull being £215, and for a female £210. Mr. Bates had often said his cattle would never be appreciated at their full value during his own lifetime, but he believed his own estimate of them would some day be accepted, and history reveals that in later years this indeed came to pass, as in the sixties and seventies Bates cattle experienced a boom such as had never before and has never since attended any class of live stock, and, let us hope, never will.

**CRUICKSHANK AND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, born in 1808, laid the foundation of his herd in 1837, and may be regarded as the originator of the Scotch Shorthorns, as they are known, and which have gained so much popularity in the last twenty-five years. The many tribes of the Sittyton herd were built upon a mixed Bates and Booth foundation. Bulls of superior individual merit, of either class, but principally of Booth blood, were freely purchased, some at very liberal prices, the object being to produce a type embodying less of size and more of compactness, easy-feeding qualities and early maturity. Mr. Cruickshank's success in this purpose, however, was never realized satisfactorily to himself until, after twenty-five years of conscientious work, a bull of his own breeding named Champion of England (17526), was used in the herd, whose progeny proved so uniformly of the desired type and quality that a system of in-and-inbreeding was commenced, he and his sons and grandsons and more remote descendants being practically the only sires used in the herd from that time up to the date of its dispersion. Champion of England was sired by Lancaster Comet (11663), a roan bull, bred by Mr. Wilkinson, of Lenton, England, and ordered by letter without being seen by Mr. Cruickshank, who knew and admired the Lenton herd, and took the bull, then eight years old, on the recommendation of Mr. Wilkinson, but was so disappointed on his receipt, on account of his big head and long horns, that he was turned out with a bunch of cows that were doubtful breeders, on an off farm, "to hide his horns," where he contracted rheumatism and died, leaving only about a dozen calves in the herd, one of which was Champion of England. Lancaster Comet, notwithstanding his horns, is said to have been a good bull. He stood near the ground, was of medium size, had a fine coat of hair, a round barrel, straight top and bottom lines, level quarters, nicely-filled thighs, carried plenty of flesh, and was active on his feet. He was somewhat inbred, both his sire and dam having been got by the same bull. Champion of England was a roan, born Nov. 1859, out of the cow Virtue, by Plantagenet (11906). His dam was no better than the average of the Sittyton cows, and he inherited her fault, a slight drooping of the hind quarters. He was not at first considered an extraordinary calf, but later gave such promise that he was sent to the Royal Show in 1861, as a yearling, but being young for his class was not placed, and at Aberdeen only secured third prize, and on account of this non-success he came near being disposed of, but his hair, quality and thrift led to his retention for a trial as a sire. His calves soon evidenced rare promise, being thick-fleshed, low-set, putting on flesh rapidly, and Mr. Cruickshank resolved to use him freely and not risk impairment of his usefulness by putting him in high condition for shows. The Sittyton herd having grown into large numbers, some 200 head, comprising many families, Mr. Cruickshank was enabled for many years to make selections of bulls of his own breeding, without resorting to very close inbreeding, but, as before remarked, the sons and grandsons, and more remote descendants of Champion of England were freely and principally used, and with very great success, bringing to his breeder both fame and fortune, and, to a large extent, revolutionizing the character and type of the breed in Britain and America.

It may appear strange that outside of Scotland

the fame and popularity of Cruickshank cattle grew earlier and faster in America than in England, where the bringing in of Shorthorns at that period would have been considered as great an innovation as carrying coals to Newcastle. But in the last twenty years, especially the last ten years, Scotch-bred Shorthorn bulls and their get have been winning the bulk of the best prizes at leading English shows, and most of the principal breeders have found it to their interest to use bulls of that class of breeding, the outcome being

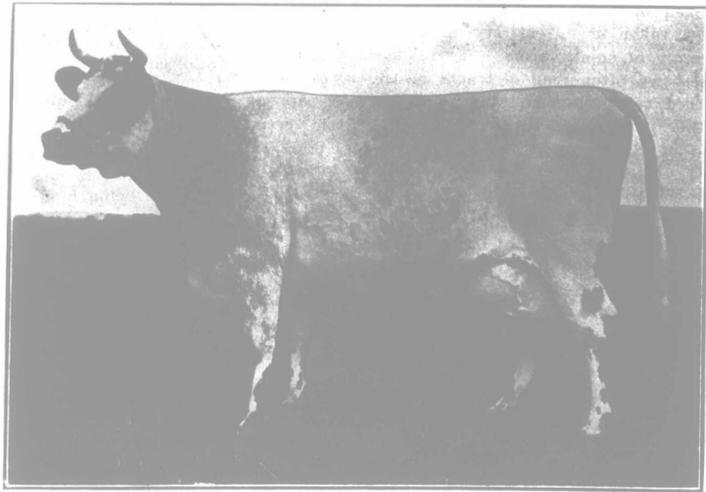


Typical Scotch Shorthorn.

that Englishmen are at present among the best-paying customers of the North Country breeders.

The entire Sittyton herd, consisting at that time of 154 head, was sold at private treaty in May, 1889, to James Nelson & Sons, of Liverpool, Eng., for exportation to the Argentine Republic, but, owing to the failure of the great international banking house of Baring Bros., which occurred in England soon after the purchase of the stock, the sale was cancelled, and in 1890 private sales of the herd were made, the majority of the most useful cows—35 in number—being purchased by Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, and nearly all the yearling heifers—23 in number—by Mr. J. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor, Codford, Wiltshire, England, in whose hands the character of the Cruickshank families has been admirably maintained. Mr. Cruickshank was in his 82nd year at the date of the sale of the Sittyton herd, and his death occurred in May, 1895, in the 87th year of his age. He was a modest and unassuming man, a devout Quaker, leading a simple life, and, like many of the most noted Shorthorn breeders of his century, he never married.

While Mr. Cruickshank, like his predecessors, the Booths and Mr. Bates, was signally successful in the practice of in-and-inbreeding, it was generally observed, and it is said was admitted by himself, that he had about reached the limit to which he



Dot—A Dual-purpose Shorthorn.

Winner of many first prizes at leading English dairy shows and milking trials.

could safely have continued the use of sires bred in his own herd, and it is well known that a large proportion of the bulls of his own breeding, in the later years of the history of the herd, were far from being of a desirable class individually, though from their intensive breeding they proved, as a rule, prepotent in improving the type and quality of the herds of miscellaneous breeding in which they were used, both in Britain and America. If Mr. Cruickshank had been a younger man when his herd had reached the stage at which it stood at the time of its dispersion, his superior judgment might have guided him to a successful solution of the problem which it is known perplexed him, namely, the choice of new blood from outside

sources for the maintenance of the vigor of his favorite families, but, fortunately, their character has been saved through the blending of their blood with that of many other excellent Scottish herds, notably those of Mr. W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, and Mr. Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, and in the wider field they have since found for their development in the hands of other skillful breeders and in more varied environment.

**Mr. Freeman Makes a Proposition.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Since writing you in reply to Mr. Davies, I have seen a letter from Dr. Smale, of the Davies Packing Co., to which you have replied very fully, in your editorial. But, in behalf of the farmers, I beg a little more space in your paper.

In the first place, he says the average price for the last six years was \$5.70. Why does he not go back another year, to 1899, when they bought thousands of hogs for \$3.25; that was when the hog business received its death blow. It has never fully recovered since.

I will give the average price paid for the last three years: 1905, \$6.00; 1904, \$5.00; 1903, \$5.48; yearly average, \$5.49. While this is the average quotation, it is not a true average of the price per cwt. received by farmers, because the great bulk of the hog crop is marketed in the fall when prices are lowest. It is only when hogs are very scarce that the price is higher than \$5.49. This cuts a little off the \$4,000,000 profit.

Now, sir, what annoys me most is the opinion Dr. Smale has of the intelligence of the average Canadian farmer. We are getting from 32 to 75 per cent. above the value of the grain fed, clearing \$4,000,000 a year, and because of you, sir—"A meddling mischief-monger"—we are going out of the business. I say with him, "I cannot imagine anything more foolish." Can farmers afford to give up such a bonanza for the sake of a "mischief monger"? No, sir. Will he and Mr. Davies never learn to look to some other source for the shortage in hogs?

With regard to the cost of production, he quotes Prof. Day. Well, we will look into the Professor's experiment. What were those pigs fed on?—blood meal, tankage and skim milk. How many farmers feed blood meal, tankage and skim milk? If they wished, where could they get enough to feed the pigs in this Province? It is nonsense. Prof. Day's experiment was never intended for universal hog-feeding.

It may increase the sale of the "Davies'" blood meal. As for skim milk, I value it at 25 cents per hundred pounds, but it is impossible to get it at that price. I should like to have heard from the groups that were fed exclusively on meal, as check groups. I will give an instance of the cost of a batch of hogs that A. R. Fierheller & Sons fed. I may say it was their last. They bought 120 from Mr. C. Dance, ex-M. P. P. for E. Elgin. I am giving you the names of men who know quite as much along their line of business as Dr. Smale does. Why Mr. Dance sold those pigs so cheap, when he could have made 75 per cent., I cannot make out. Mr. Fierheller's son, a young man who had attended Guelph College and learned how to feed hogs, bought the pigs, and gave \$220 for the lot. Some of the best weighed from 70 to 80 pounds; there were 20 culls he took at \$1 each. They bought \$900 worth of shorts, fed a lot of roots besides grain—cost of roots not included in cost of feed. They sold a large number of them for \$6.00, and lost \$40 in the whole transaction. The young man said: "Father, we have had enough of this; what shall we do with the little pigs?" He said, "Put them in the wagon and take them to Ingersoll, and sell them on the market for what you can get." And they did so. What they did not sell one week they brought home and took out the next Saturday, until they got rid of the lot. They then fattened their sows and killed them, saving one fine pure-bred Berkshire sow, which has a fine litter of pigs now. They told me this winter they wished they had got rid of her too.

I do not wish to paint too dark a picture, but one must bear in mind that times have changed the last few years. Some years ago I bought 2,300 bushels American corn for 37c. per bushel, and oats for 25c. In late years corn has been 60c., oats 45c., which makes a wonderful difference in the cost of production of pork. I do not know how much the packers can afford to give. I know we have to pay 18c. per pound for bacon and 14c. per pound for lard. Everything belonging to the hog is converted into money but the squeal; that the packers seem to have got just now.

In conclusion, I wish to make a proposition. If Professor Day will get three sows under nine months old, due to farrow between now and the first of February (any breed, as the time is somewhat limited, or, perhaps, Dr. Smale could furnish them), shut them in a pen and keep them there until they are turned out on grass. The small pigs are not to be let out of the pen until they are sold. They shall be fed any kind of millfeed or grain, no milk or slops of any kind but water;

all roots fed to be reckoned at 10c. per bush. He must keep an accurate account of all costs except labor, and make a monthly report to "The Farmer's Advocate," and if they do not cost more than \$5.49 per hundred, the price we have received for the last three years, I will pay the cost of the experiment. I am sure a test of this kind would be of interest to the farmers. Why I mention this is because he says if farmers had warm pens they could have their sows farrow earlier. There are thousands of modern hogpens in the County of South Oxford. I contend that hogs cannot be successfully grown from young sows farrowing in the winter time, but I am willing to have the experiment tried under the most favorable circumstances at the Agricultural College. One word more. He says there are three phases of the question—raw material, manufacture and sale. Now, sir, I would like him to understand, once and for all, that the Canadian farmer intends to look after the raw material independent of any help from the Americans. S. A. FREEMAN, Oxford Co., Ont.

## THE FARM.

### Problems in Roadmaking.

By A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works for Ontario.

The work of road improvement for the coming season should already be under consideration by the various municipal councillors. Wherever a progressive system has been established, plans for each spring and summer should be considered early in the year, in order that the work may be carried out methodically and at the most favorable season.

Statute labor, while retained in a great many townships of the Province of Ontario, has been wholly commuted or abolished in a large number, now approaching one hundred and fifty. Where statute labor is commuted, it is the usual custom to collect a rate of fifty or seventy-five cents a day, although in some cases the rate is as much as one dollar. In view of the increasing price of labor, and the comparative prosperity of the country, a rate of seventy-five cents a day is desirable. Where the statute labor list is wholly abolished there is substituted for statute labor an increased proportion from the general funds of the township for road purposes, and this is usually regarded as the more equitable course.

Having reduced the work of road improvement to a cash basis, either by commuting of statute labor or increasing the annual appropriation from the general funds, the expenditure under the above systems is made through a road commissioner for the township, who is subject to the direction of the council. In some cases townships are divided into two, three, four or more road divisions, and a commissioner is appointed for each. In other cases, while only one or two road commissioners may be in charge of the work, the township is divided into several road divisions for the purpose of returning the expenditure to the various sections which have contributed it.

In establishing an up-to-date system of this kind, many objections have to be met, and much prejudice has to be overcome. One of the first necessities in any community where it is proposed to establish a proper system of roadmaking, is that there be a man or several men, public-spirited in character and of broad views, who will devote their services to the carrying out of such a scheme; and to this end it is a first necessity that public interest be aroused, and as much sympathy as possible created for the movement.

There has been a fear on one hand that the abolition of statute labor would result in largely-increased taxation. Practical experience in every case has refuted this objection, for the new system has resulted in so much benefit to the roads, and in so much economy in the general scheme of carrying out road improvement, that the increased cash payment has not been felt. No townships which have given the new system a fair and honest trial have gone back to the old methods. It must be emphasized that it is not sufficient to merely commute or abolish statute labor, but a competent scheme must be provided in its place, and this must be energetically and faithfully carried out.

Among other notable steps, the Provincial Government has enacted a measure aiding the construction of county road systems to the extent of one-third of the cost, and, as a first appropriation, has provided the sum of one million dollars, to be drawn upon as rapidly as the work progresses. It is surprising how fast this legislation is being taken advantage of, some of the counties in the last three years having expended as much as a quarter of a million dollars; and the majority of counties in Ontario have framed and are now completing county-road plans. In view of the persistent opposition to this movement at its inception, it is exceedingly encouraging to know that such a change of sentiment and expression has taken place among the people generally, and in this respect they have awakened in re-

gard to matters pertaining to road improvement generally.

The improvement of main roads under county systems is providing for the smaller municipalities models upon which to base both their work and system of management. As a result, even the townships are building roads in long stretches instead of, as heretofore, endeavoring to make a general improvement by a series of patches, continued from year to year. All municipalities are buying modern road machinery, including grading machines, stone-crushers and road rollers. Townships alone have invested in these implements fully \$100,000, with which to carry on their work more rapidly and more perfectly.

First construction of roads is important. Proper repair and maintenance of roads must not be overlooked. It is useless to spend considerable sums on road construction if this outlay is to be lost in a few years through neglect. Roads, when once well built, should be kept in a good condition for all time, and the first expenditure thereby preserved. Practically all roads require some treatment every year, and in some cases attention should be given several times in one season. The only rule is that repairs should be made as fast as the signs of wear appear. Ruts and depressions must be filled up, the center of the road kept crowned and the wheel tracks full. The sides of the road must be cut down and sloped; drains cleaned out and outlets opened.

Statute labor methods are not adapted to this work, and only by a comprehensive system in which work can be obtained at any and all seasons of the year, can roads be properly and economically maintained.

Rural England owes much of its beauty, not only to good roads, but also to the well-kept roadsides, the magnificent trees and beautiful hedges. It is a power that creates a love of the country and an unflinching patriotism. Grade and level the roadside as well as the road. Establish a good sod. Keep down the weeds. Let the fences be neat and tasteful. Plant groups of trees and shrubbery. Utilize any springs available near the road to make drinking places for horses and cattle. In doing all this, preserve nature at her best, making the most of natural advantages. The roadsides cannot, need not, be converted into lawns, but they need not be the unsightly emblems of chaos that we so frequently find them. In building our roads, the original beauty of nature is destroyed, and we owe it to ourselves to make such atonement as we can by restoring a certain amount of order and ornament.

### Notes from Ireland.

#### A COUNTRY OF SMALL FARMS.

Perhaps the best idea that can roughly be given of the character of the farming industry in any country is that afforded by a statement as to the sizes of the holdings into which the land is broken up. When considered in this way, Ireland, taken in its entirety, must be regarded as a country of small farms. To readers in Canada—where we often read of tracts of 160 acres being offered to settlers to start with—it may appear rather ludicrous to state that in the little green Isle of Erin, out of a total of about 600,000, only about 165,000 holdings exceed 50 acres, the big remainder of 435,000 being under that size! There are in Ireland no less than 75,000 farms under one acre in extent, and only 1,500 exceed 500 acres. The size of farm most commonly met with in the country is that ranging in area from 5 to 30 acres, holdings of this extent numbering, in all, 288,000, or nearly one-half the total in all Ireland. Statistics, as a rule, do not constitute the most attractive reading for ordinary individuals, but the figures which I have given above are of instructive interest, as conveying a very good idea of the sizes of the farms from which Irish agricultural produce is turned out. The figures also suggest, among other things, why it is that the adoption of co-operative principles on approved lines are so essential to the development of the agricultural industry of the country.

#### AN OPPORTUNITY NOT AVAILED OF.

Irish farmers, although shrewd enough in some things, are not always as wise as they might be. For instance, they have never gone in for winter dairying, except to a restricted extent, and there can be no doubt that their lack of enterprise in this particular direction has been the means of depriving them of a considerable monetary return that might be theirs each year. This subject is suggested to me by recent reports from Glasgow, indicating that in the markets there quite a serious scarcity has occurred in the supply of butter, and that dealers were perplexed as to where they could get their requirements met. The explanation appeared to be that, owing to the rather exciting time which the subjects of the Czar have been indulging in lately, the Russian export trade was considerably interfered with—indeed, practically demoralized—and that this, combined

with the fact that Canadian arrivals were also limited, and Irish creameries were, for the most part, following the winter habit of the polar bear, and taking things quietly, accounted for the paucity of butter for the folks in Scotland's commercial capital. The wide-awake and progressive Dane obtained the reward of his industry by experiencing a substantial rise for his produce. The situation in the trade aroused not a little attention in this country, and much prominence had been given in the press to the subject, the papers urging on farmers the great opening that exists for Ireland in the British markets during winter time. Viewed from a practical standpoint, however, my opinion is that winter dairying on a large scale is an impracticability so long as tillage is restrictedly carried on. Until farmers see their way to raise sufficient roots to keep up the milk flow of their cows, there do not exist very hopeful prospects of winter dairying becoming a recognized branch of Irish agriculture. It is certainly, however, one of the substantial prospective benefits that should urge on the farming community the claims of the more extended use of the plow.

#### LOCAL PLOWING MATCHES.

Talking of plows leads me to touch on another very seasonable topic. On a former occasion I made reference to the fact that local shows in Ireland were becoming more and more numerous each year, and that the development and advance in importance of these institutions were being accompanied by a revival of interest in modern breeding methods and the trend of live-stock improvement. For obvious reasons, it is principally during the summer that these events are held, and up to a few years ago it was the custom for the promoting body to consider its work done for the year when the show was held, and to relax its efforts until the next fixture claimed attention. Of late, however, this has been undergoing a change, and in many instances throughout the country we now find that during the winter months plowing matches are being organized, with every indication of their increasing in number and benefit. In keeping with their desire to foster the extension of tillage in every conceivable way, the Department of Agriculture have exhibited great interest in the organization of these matches, and have encouraged them in every way. Attention has been drawn to them by the great advisability of holding such fixtures as early in the plowing season as possible. Behind this suggestion there is a wealth of vitally important advice to the Irish farmer, as its adoption would strongly emphasize the great wisdom of the treatment of land in autumn, which has very many advantages to commend it. But with this digression, to return to the subject of plowing matches, there is no doubt that the spirit of friendly rivalry prompted by the proceedings has the excellent effect of bringing into play all the skill and knowledge of the competing operators, and stirring them up to an effort to do their best, not only on the "field of battle," but also to justify their claims as exhibition plowmen when they return to their work at home. It has been suggested—and with a good show of reason, too—that these matches should be followed by a lecture by some expert, or a conference among the competitors and local farmers on the general subject of plowing—how it is best done, what objects should be aimed at by the plowman, the effect of the operation on the land, etc., etc. As yet this proposition has not been adopted, but it may be classed among the things that are being hoped for in the near future.

"EMERALD ISLE."

Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 5th, 1906.

#### Taxation of Forest Land.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At first glance, there seems to be no substantial reason why the land on which a forest stands should not be taxed. I can see a very good reason why the forest itself might be exempted, and for the very same reason fruit trees ought to be exempted, and that is because farm stock is not taxed. Fruit trees and forest trees are both productive after they arrive at maturity, but it takes so much expense to bring them to maturity, and, during that period, they are not only non-productive, but are eating up capital in the labor involved in taking care of them, that they ought to be on a par with live stock. Live stock of all kinds is productive in one way or another, just as fruit trees or forest trees would be, and so it would seem to me there ought not to be any difference in the taxation of them, but the land on which the forest stands, I should say ought to be assessed at the same value as land alongside of a similar character, growing held crops. A forest ought to be as profitable as ordinary farm crops, if well cared for and preserved, properly renewed, either naturally or artificially, with the most valuable kinds of trees. Lands for such purposes might well be cheap lands—hillsides too steep for the most profitable cultivation, rocky lands. All such in this country would undoubtedly pay better in forest than anything else.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

E. D. SMITH.

## An Epoch-making Forestry Convention at Ottawa.

By Dr. Judson F. Clark, for "The Farmer's Advocate."

The Canadian Forestry Convention, which was held at the Capital of the Dominion, Jan. 10th to 12th, has passed into history as one of the most important meetings in the interest of forests and forestry ever held in this or any other country.

The only meeting ever held in North America which was at all comparable with it was the epoch-making meeting of the American Forestry Congress, held at Washington just a year ago. The aim of both meetings was the same, namely, to bring together all persons interested in forests or forest products to consult as to ways and means of conserving and improving the forests of the nation, that they might the better serve the interests of all the people. The American Congress was undoubtedly very largely instrumental in securing the adoption of a national forest policy in the United States. This policy included the organization of a National Forest Service of technically trained foresters who would, in matters of appointment and removal, be entirely removed from the domain of the politician, and the transfer of the 102,000,000 acres of national forest reserves from the Land Office of the Department of the Interior to the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. There is every reason to hope that the Canadian Forestry Convention may likewise be instrumental in laying broad and deep foundations of a progressive Canadian Forest Policy.

The papers presented were very much to the point and thoroughly practical. The proceedings, which are to be published in full in both English and French languages, will undoubtedly constitute one of the most authoritative and interesting contributions to forestry literature, and will be quite invaluable to all well-wishers and users of the Canadian forests. A feature of the meeting was the UNANIMITY OF OPINION as to the needs of the hour, whether viewed by the trained forester, the lumberman or pulp manufacturer, or the business man only indirectly concerned with forests. It should also be noted that there was an entire lack of any disposition on the part of anyone to make any political capital out of the movement, the leaders of both parties going so far as to pledge their influence to regard the care of the forests as being a matter in which all parties should unite to promote to the utmost of their power.

Before discussing the papers presented and addresses given, a word of commendation should be added for the admirable way in which the details of organization were planned and carried out by those in charge, and for the co-operation of the press, without which the success of the convention would have been almost impossible.

The Convention was opened on Wednesday morning, Jan. 10th, by Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, who showed his great interest in the movement by attending almost continuously every session of the convention during the three days of meeting. In his opening address, His Excellency said that, although his experience in Canada had been short, he had been here long enough to be impressed with the urgent desirability of focusing the best brains of the Dominion on the immediate consideration of a rational forest policy. He instanced the deplorable results of failure to care for the forests which had come under his personal observation, and remarked that "there were no more melancholy reflections than those suggested by the sight of a country, once rich and equipped with the majesty and panoply of power, which had become a waste and stony desert through reckless improvidence."

### GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION UNITE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who presided at all the meetings of the convention, welcomed in a most happy speech the United States visitors, the members of the Provincial Governments, railway men, lumbermen, foresters, business men, and sportsmen. He expressed his great interest in the care and management of forests, and pledged his Government to carry out to the utmost of their ability any well-considered line of policy which the convention might recommend.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition in the Commons, spoke of the great wealth of the forests of Canada, and of the necessity of regarding them as capital to be used but not destroyed, but rather improved by the using. He advocated popular education in regard to forestry, and more effective regulation of the public forests by the state. He pledged his heartiest support for any legislation having these ends in view which might come before the Federal House.

Hon. Frank Oliver described the conditions obtaining in the West, and expressed his hearty sympathy and support of all measures looking towards forest preservation and extension in the Prairie Provinces. He seemed to regard forestry in the East as an academic problem of little practical importance. It is to be hoped that at subsequent sessions of the convention he was en-

lightened as to the urgency of Eastern problems.

Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, President of the Canadian Forestry Association, reviewed the work of the Association from its organization, and the advances in legislation which had been made. He also discussed many other points, which were subsequently covered by special papers.

The closing address of the morning session was by Professor Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service of the United States. He brought a hearty personal message of goodwill from President Roosevelt, and also read greetings from his chief, the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. After speaking of the great importance of the forest and its products in the life of a nation, he emphasized the fact that the nation was the best and almost only successful forester. He congratulated Canada on the fact that she had retained the fee simple of her forest lands, and remarked that in this respect she was much more fortunate than her neighbor to the south, which would, during the next half century, have to pay vast sums to recover the ownership of about a hundred million acres, which would be required to ensure the industrial life of the nation from the danger of an impending and apparently inevitable wood famine. He remarked on the changed attitude of the lumbering and other wood-working industries in regard to forestry, and, as an example of this change, he cited the raising of an endowment fund of \$150,000 by the lumbermen to endow a Chair of Lumbering in the Yale Forest School. Mention was also made of the transfer of the forest reserves for administration purposes from the Land Office of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, which was the Department concerned with production. The policy of selling the public stumpage to lumbermen at the market price, was emphasized as being, not only much superior from the standpoint of revenue, but resulted in much better relations between the Government and the loggers.

### CANADA'S FOREST HERITAGE.

The first paper on Wednesday afternoon was that of Mr. E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, who discussed the forest work of the Forestry Branch at Ottawa. He estimated that there were about 200,000,000 acres of forest lands bearing wood fit for commercial purposes under Dominion Control. He discussed in some detail the importance of conservative management of this vast national asset from the standpoint of continued raw material and power for the national industrial life. Reference was also made to the phenomenal growth and success of the tree-planting work on the Western plains.

Mr. Stewart was followed by Dr. Robert Bell, Director of the Geological Survey, who spoke of the vast damage caused by fire in the far northern forests, discussing in detail the causes, and suggesting means of lessening the destruction in the future.

Mr. C. H. Keefer, C. E., read an excellent paper on the "Effects of the Conservation of the Forests on Water Powers," in which he clearly demonstrated that the destruction of forests by ax and fire invariably resulted in great injury to the regularity of the stream flow draining the area.

Mr. Thos. Southworth's paper on "Forest Reserves and their Management" gave a concise history of the movement for the separation and setting apart of the non-agricultural lands for the purpose of growing timber crops in perpetuity. He estimated that there were in the Province of Ontario at least thirty million acres of such lands which should, as soon as they could be properly explored, be added to the ten million already so reserved by the Province. He advocated that such forest lands be considered only as a permanent asset of the Province, and as such should be maintained separate and distinct from all other Crown lands. The urgent need of trained foresters for the management of these lands was pointed out, and the possibilities of a very large and ever-increasing revenue under a rational and businesslike management was emphasized.

Following these papers was a very interesting discussion of the points touched upon, by Dr. B. E. Fernow, formerly director of the Cornell College of Forestry; Dr. C. A. Schenck, Director of the Biltmore Forest School; Mr. M. J. Butler, Deputy-Minister of Railways; Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy-Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario; Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere, and others. Dr. Fernow pointed out that one of the most serious faults in the administration of the Crown Lands by the Canadian authorities was the putting of a premium on forest destruction by the manner in which they disposed of their timber stumpage. Speaking of Ontario's timber resources, Mr. White remarked that there was ten or fifteen billion feet of white pine standing, unsold, in the forest reserves, besides large quantities on the limits at present under license to lumbermen.

### FORESTS AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Wednesday evening session was devoted

exclusively to the relations of the forests to the water supply for power, irrigation, domestic use, and navigation purposes. First on the programme was an address by Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, who covered the whole subject in a general way, and paid especial attention to the conditions in the Canadian West, pointing out the urgency of conserving the forests on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, that the semi-arid plains adjacent may have water for irrigation. This excellent address was followed by a paper on "Forestry and Irrigation," by J. S. Dennis, Director of Irrigation for the Canadian Pacific Railway, who covered similar ground.

Mr. Cecil B. Smith, Chairman of the Temiskaming Railway Commission, gave a very practical and instructive paper on the relation of water powers to the forests. He predicted that in the near future many of our railways, particularly in the northern districts, would use electricity for motive power. The present development of electrical energy, totalling 250,000 horse-power, meant a saving of two million tons of coal yearly, as compared with an importation of six millions. Discussing the practical problems of controlling the river flow in the settled portions of Ontario and Quebec, Mr. Smith suggested that the plateau in central old Ontario, where thousands of families were eking out a meagre and precarious existence, should be repurchased from the settlers, and devoted to the growth of forest crops.

### FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

Thursday morning session was devoted to the relation of Forestry to Agriculture. Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, gave a very interesting account of the work being carried out on the Experimental Farms in the different parts of Canada. "Farm Forestry in the Eastern Provinces," was the title of a paper by Rev. A. E. Burke, of Alberton, P. E. I. He discussed in a very lucid way the relation of the wood-lot and the shelter-belt in the farm economy, and strongly urged on the Federal Government when engaged in the most important work of aiding the settlers on the plains, not to overlook the equally important task of educating the farmers in the older sections in the care and management of their wood-lots.

"Tree-Planting in the West" was discussed in a very thorough manner by Mr. Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry for Canada. This was followed by a paper on "The Agricultural Forest Problem," by Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Lecturer in Forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College. Both of these papers deserve wide circulation in the agricultural journals—the former in the West, the latter in the East. The whole subject was, in both cases, treated in a systematic and thorough manner, showing the value of trees and woodlands to the agriculturist from the aesthetic and protective standpoints, as well as that of direct financial returns.

The presentation of papers was followed by a discussion by Mr. A. A. C. Larivière, representing the Manitoba Government; Hon. Mr. Tessier, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec; Mr. Allen, President of the Toronto Board of Trade; G. C. Creelman, President of the O. A. College, and others.

The sessions of Thursday afternoon and Friday morning were devoted to papers and discussions on the relation of the forests to lumbering and allied industries. The programme was as follows:

Thursday Afternoon.—Address by the Hon. W. C. Edwards, President of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association.

"Forestry from the Lumberman's Standpoint," by J. B. Miller, President of the Ontario Lumberman's Association.

"The Forests of Nova Scotia," by F. C. Whitman, President of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association.

"The Lumber Industry and the Forest," by Wm. Little, Westmount, P. Q.

"The Pulp-wood Industry," by H. M. Price, President of the Pulp-wood Association of the Province of Quebec.

Friday Morning.—"The Wood supply of the Railways," by Joseph Hobson, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway; W. F. Tye, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"The Pulp Industry in Canada," by E. B. Biggar, Editor of the Pulp and Paper Magazine.

"The Interest of the Newspaper Publisher in the Forest," by J. F. MacKay, Business Manager of the Globe, representing Canadian Press Association.

"The Forest and the Mine," by Frederick Keefer, manager British Columbia Copper Co.

"The Wood Supply of the Manufacturer," by J. Kerr Osborne, Vice-President of the Massey-Harris Co.

### FORESTRY AND NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

It is, of course, impossible to review these papers or the discussions which followed in the space available for this article. Suffice to say that they were exceptionally to the point, and

practical, and served to emphasize the intimate relations between the forest and the industries of a nation. It might be added that there was a great unanimity of opinion among these practical business men that the time has fully come when it was urgently desirable that the forest administrations turned their attention to more effective measures for the protection of the forest, and to the cutting of the mature timber in such a way as to reproduce the crop, and thus ensure the permanency of the forests and those industries which were dependent upon them.

The Friday afternoon session was largely devoted to forestry education. The subject was opened by an admirable paper by Monsignor Laflamme, of Laval University, and was quite widely discussed. The consensus of opinion was that the time had come (1) when there should be a good practical course in farm forestry offered by all agricultural colleges, such as would fully equip the students to manage their own woodlots; and (2) that there should be established at once one or more technical schools for the purpose of training foresters for the care of the public forest domain. The importance of educating the general public through the agricultural press and farmers' institutes, and the children by means of introducing the study of trees as a portion of the nature-study work, was also fully emphasized.

The closing paper on the official programme was one by the writer on a Canadian Forest Policy. The three reasons urged for the adoption of a rational, and, therefore, businesslike policy were (1) for the permanence of the lumbering and other wood-working industries, (2) for the conservation of stream flow, and (3) for public revenue. The policy advocated included the more efficient protection of the forests, especially by fire, by the enactment of better fire laws, and increased efficiency in their administration, and the burning of the brush on the lumbered lands; the provision for partial or complete exemption from taxation of lands wholly devoted to wood production, where the general interests of the community demanded the checking of deforestation; classification of public lands into agricultural and non-agricultural lands, the latter to be preserved for timber production in perpetuity; the establishment of municipal forest reserves; a stock-taking of the Provincial timber resources; and the training of foresters for the public service.

#### WHAT THE CONVENTION RESOLVED.

The resolutions adopted unanimously by the convention are summarized below:

The extension of the fire-rangin' system in as complete and effective form as possible to all forest areas.

The preservation of forests on the watersheds, so as to conserve the equable flow of streams dependent thereon, and especially the forests on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, on which the future of the adjacent plains so largely depends.

The reforestation of large tracts of land at present lying waste in the agricultural sections of the older-settled districts of Canada, and the creation of a more general interest in tree-planting by the Federal and Provincial Governments, by giving instruction and facilities for obtaining nursery stock, further efforts at the same time being made in the same direction in the prairie regions, where the results from tree-planting are bound to be of inestimable value to the whole country.

Provision for easement of taxation of woodlands where deforestation threatens the general interests of the community.

The exploration of the public domain in advance of settlement, so that settlement may be directed to districts suitable for agriculture, and that lands found unfit for settlement be permanently reserved for timber production.

Extension of the forest reserves by the Dominion or Provinces, as may be found practicable from time to time, so as to eventually embrace all lands suited only for timber production, the cutting being done only under the supervision of properly qualified officers, provision being made to secure the reproduction of the forest.

Drawing attention to the serious danger of loss of valuable timber consequent upon the construction of the Transcontinental and other projected lines, largely through continuous forests, and requiring the railway companies to provide efficient equipment to prevent fires, including at times an effective patrol.

Changes in cutting regulations requiring felling to be done with the saw, and close to the ground.

Placing of the seeds imported for forest purposes on the free list.

The banquet on Thursday evening was an unqualified success. About five hundred delegates and citizens filled the tables, Sir Wilfrid Laurier presiding. The after-dinner speeches were notable for their practical and businesslike character, the delegates refusing to be side-tracked from the serious business of the convention even for the banquet hour.

A very delightful closing act to the great convention was an excursion arranged for the dele-

gates by the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway for Saturday. The excursion took the form of a visit to the famous Madawaska limits of Mr. J. R. Booth, where, after inspecting the white pine logging operations, the delegates, including Their Excellencies Earl and Lady Grey, sat down to a sumptuous repast of pork and beans, served up in typical lumber camp style. After the dinner, a series of appropriate toasts were honored, the healths being drunk in black tea served in tin pannikins.

#### Experience in Hog Feeding.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your remarks on the hog question are timely and to the point. But we don't need those remarks to arouse suspicions that we are not having a fair deal; we have only to note the fluctuations of our local market and read the market reports from the large cities to have, not suspicions, but certainties, that the packers miss few opportunities of squeezing the farmer. As an example, we have only one buyer in Prescott; there are several in Brockville. Three weeks ago the price in Prescott was put down to \$5.50; in Brockville it was from \$6.00 to \$6.25, and in Montreal \$6.25 to \$6.75. Was there any reason there should be such a difference, except the absence of competition in Prescott? Dr. Sale thinks your articles have made farmers think there is no money in pork; he had better guess again. I keep a boar for service, and did a good business until hogs went down to \$4.25, and even at one time I was told that only \$4.00 was being offered. Since then many have gone out of hogs entirely, and others have reduced their stock. It is not only that they lost money then, but they feel that the future is too uncertain. Prices are good now, but what will they be when the next



Champion Shropshire Ewe.

International Live-stock Show, Chicago, 1905. Property of Mr. J. G. Hamner, Brantford, Ont., whose annual auction sale of 160 Shropshires takes place at his farm on January 31st.

lot is ready for market? Prof. Day's estimate of cost is, I think, too low for this section. Prices of feed are very high. Red shorts are \$1.05 per cwt.; white shorts and feed flour from \$1.20 to \$1.35, and corn meal \$1.40 to \$1.50. By the bye, how is it that corn, coal-oil and twine are higher in price than before the duty was lowered? Perhaps some Free-Trader will explain. Also, why is not the law against combines put in force against the Standard Oil Co., which charges 20c. to 25c. for stuff hardly fit to put in a lamp? Another point on which farmers feel sore is that they have been induced by the packers and Government officials to discard their Berkshire and Chester Whites for Yorkshires and Tamworths. They were led to believe they would get a better price, and feel cheated when they see short fats, heavies and lights all taken at the same price as the best bacon hogs. Before I started to breed Yorkshires I bought young pigs to raise for my own use, and they were generally Chester grades. They must have been of a different strain from those at the Experimental Farm. They were long and deep in the body, and took on flesh faster than any Yorks I have ever raised. They ate more than the Berks but no more than the Yorks, and seemed to make better use of it. As for those millionaire's pets—the Tams—a neighbor tried them, and he was the most disgusted man I ever saw; he said they ate all the grain on the farm, the troughs and the sides of the pens, and when he turned them into a ten-acre clover meadow, they skinned the face of the earth and still looked hungry.

Grenville Co., Ont.

PRODUCER.

#### Buying on Credit from a Farmer's Standpoint.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"Pay as you go, and if you can't pay don't go," sounds very well, but as applied to farming it is not "practical politics." It will, however, still apply to luxuries, pianos, organs, etc., about the house, and too many farm implements. Let us consider the amount of capital required now in farming. To purchase a good 100-acre farm, with suitable buildings, \$7,000; to stock the farm, so that the largest income may be earned from it, will cost \$2,500 to \$3,000, or a total of \$10,000. Well, if a man has that amount, unless he has a family of boys he wants to keep in exercise, he is likely to be as well off living on his money out at interest. The men with a capital of four to six thousand are in the majority, especially young farmers, and how best to place their money is the question. I think many make a great mistake right here. In buying a farm, generally a man pays down on the farm too large a portion of his capital, and does not leave himself enough to pay for stock and implements, and either has to do without, or buy on credit. This might be all very well as applied to implements, as a man should not buy an implement that he does not need badly. Altogether too much money is spent upon implements, because the manufacturers employ an army of smart men, at large salaries or commission (which salaries are taken out of the farmers by the manufacturers), to over-persuade farmers to buy on long-time notes; big interest is added to the price of the machine, which is, of course, also paid by the farmer; but everyone knows this story. Farmers! Why will you be so "easy"? It is the agent's business to sell, but it is your business to run your own business; and if you politely but firmly give the agents to understand you know enough to go and buy a tool when you really need it, they will see that it will pay them best not to bother you, and will have more respect for you. The salesmen are shrewd men, and know that it pays best to leave a customer that has a mind of his own to use it.

Money invested in live stock is quite different. The stock, if young, increases in value, and all stock that should be kept earns money every day, or grows and increases in value, whilst in the case of implements they are always depreciating in value. But another reason why a large amount of stock should be kept upon the farm is because we have no longer the virgin soil to rob by selling grain, but we should grow crops to feed stock. We add to instead of decreasing the fertility of the farm by so doing. Also, by feeding good stock in the best way we can make another profit in selling our crop through stock-feeding. The kind of stock for you to keep, and how best to use your feed to make it bring results, is a question for your serious consideration and study. Up-to-date farming requires brains, also capital—more so than in the "good old times."

1st.—We see it takes money to buy a good improved farm.

2nd.—It takes money to stock it.

3rd.—The crop is manufactured upon the farm and sold in a more concentrated form, leaving the fertility and making more profit, but taking longer to get returns.

When a business man has not the cash to run a business he forms a company, sells shares, and works on "other people's money." And the great majority of business concerns are mortgaged in one form or another.

Farmers have inherited a dislike for the name of mortgage. It was the pride of the "old folk" not to have a mortgage; but business is business, and when more capital is required than one has, the question is to get the money at the lowest rate of interest, and it is not business to pay 6%, 8% or 10% interest when money could be raised on a mortgage for 4½% or 5%. Instead, then, of a farmer putting so much of his capital into the farm, it will be better for him to reserve enough to fully stock the farm and pay cash for what he gets. He will not then be tempted to buy implements he can do without, will be able to buy good stock, and take good care of it; then he is all right, and can pay off his mortgage, but keep your other indebtedness all paid up, rather than seek to reduce your mortgage, and if you find that another \$1,000 invested in stock will return you 25%, put it in the stock or the bigger business. Your running expenses may not be much more, and the extra \$1,000 invested in stock may easily return you 25%. The more business you can do, the larger returns, providing, of course, that you take the same good care of it.

Yes, farmers require money to run their business as well as other men in business, but they generally have to pay a great deal more for the use of the money than they should. When we consider farming is the safest business—and the great majority of farmers are "good as the bank"—it seems to me that they should be able to borrow from bank and loan companies, at 6 months' or a year's note, for a good deal less than they are doing. This question might well be ventilated by farmers' associations, and some of the loan companies should work this business (loaning to farmers on well-secured security, at, say, 5½% or 6%). They would develop a profitable and safe business, and their small investors would not be brought to accept 25% to 50% of the dollar, owing to their failure.

GEO. RICE.

**Mr. Downey's Forest Exemption Bill.**

The object of Mr. Downey's Bill is certainly a most praiseworthy one. Future writers will express astonishment and regret that the people and legislators of this Province permitted deforestation to proceed so far as it has gone before making an effort to arrest it. Exemption from taxation on protected woodlands, which is the principle of Mr. Downey's Bill, is justifiable on the ground that a proportion of forest area is a public necessity. Competent authorities in Europe and America declare that the present aridity of many once fertile regions is due to the destruction of their forests. Although a tree or a forest may, in favorable conditions, reach maturity in fifty years, a century or two of extensive tree culture will not restore to a whole country the fertility it has lost through deforestation. It is a point of minor importance, but still worth noting, in connection with the consideration of exemption, that it is not the field adjacent to a bush that is most benefited by it. Many a grain field in such a situation has produced a badly-rusted and weak-strawed tract of several rods in width immediately adjoining the bush fence. The case is not exceptional that neighbor's fields receive more benefit from a large bush than the owner's.

The exemption above referred to under the limitations proposed, particularly in townships where uncleared land is assessed at a comparatively low rate, seems too weak a stimulus to secure directly the object aimed at. The farmer, quite unaffected by the remotely prospective profits of tree planting, will not be likely, for the saving of taxes, to surrender the shade and pasturage of his woodland and to incur the expense of the making and maintenance of a proper fence around it. Indirectly, however, through the education that would come out of the discussion sure to follow the passage of a by-law under the bill, if enacted, more good may be expected than from the exemption itself.

More latitude than was proposed in the bill last winter might be allowed township councils in respect to percentage of acreage exempted and kinds of timber approved. The list of trees, as given in the text of the bill, does not include the desirable kinds that grow in the southern part of Ontario. There is something to be said in favor of listing the exclusions, rather than the opposite course.

There are townships in which there is so little real forest left that exemption would be practically useless. Were the power given township councils to bonus replanting at, say, a dollar per acre, to a limited proportion of each holding, and for a limited period of years, it might be employed beneficially in certain districts.

JOHN DEARNESS.

London Normal School.

**Our Stand Commended.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am much pleased with your paper in regard to the attack made on it by Dr. Smale; your voice the opinion of the intelligent farmers of the country. If the buyers would classify the hogs at the farmer's pen, and pay accordingly, they would get the selects, and plenty of them. I have fattened hundreds of hogs in my day, and find it no trouble to have selects every time, provided I have the right breed, but would be provoked when selling to see others that had not selects get the same price. I fattened a few this year for a special prize at our fair, and I bought the feed, shorts and barley meal, to finish with at a cost of \$5.50 per hog, from the time they were two months old, and got a weight of 200 pounds alive. I gave them no pasturage, only a yard to run in. They were choice Yorkshires, and were pronounced by the judge choice selects. E. R. SOPER, Leeds Co., Ont.

**The Forest Beautiful.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On the question of exempting woodlands from taxes, I assure you it gives me much pleasure to endorse such a proposition, to apply only to new plantations or old wood-lots being replanted, and from which stock are excluded. There should also be a time limit, say 10 or 15 or 20 years. This alone would not be a sufficient inducement, I think, but taken in conjunction with the Government's intention, as I understand it to be, to supply trees suitable for planting through the O. A. C., Guelph, at cost of production, would be a very fair inducement. The Forestry Nursery recently started at the O. A. C. will, in a few years, be one of its most important branches, and was not started any too soon. I was much pleased and interested in an inspection of it during a visit last June. I have, for a number of years, been thinking of planting five or ten acres with forest trees, but the cost of procuring the trees was a serious consideration. I hope now to be able to carry out my cherished desire. During a trip through a part of old England recently, I was surprised and delighted to see so many forest trees, which made the country look like one vast park far more shade trees than one will see in

the older parts of Ontario. Having, during the past twenty years, planted from one to two thousand trees—bass-wood, elm, ash, maple, pine, native and Austrian, Norway spruce and cedar—for shade and ornament and wind-break, I shall be amply repaid if, by example or precept, I have been the means of inducing any one to add to the beauty of our fair Dominion. J. PICKERING, Peel Co., Ont.

**Packers and Farmers in Conference.**

At the suggestion of the management of the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, and through the offices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, a conference was held on Monday, January 22nd, in the offices of the above company, to discuss the hog-marketing question.

Those present were Mr. Wm. Davies, Manager J. W. Flavelle, Assistant Manager F. J. Smale, Vice-President R. H. Davies, Hon. Nelson Monteith (Minister of Agriculture for Ontario), Hon. John Dryden, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner Hodson, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Prof. Geo. E. Day, G. A. Putnam (Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario), Thos. McMillan (Seaforth), Duncan Anderson (Rugby), G. R. Cottrelle (Milton), and the following representatives of the press: W. D. Albright (Farmer's Advocate, London), Arthur Hawke, W. L. Smith, and J. W. Wheaton, of Toronto.

The primary object of the company was to prove that certain published and proclaimed insinuations and accusations of combination or collusion among pork-packers were, so far as the Wm. Davies Co. were concerned, without foundation, and that they were of deliberate choice conducting their business in absolute independence of any other company. To this end their books and accounts were thrown open to enquiry, and the privilege accorded of asking any questions whatsoever, except as to the profit and loss sheet of the company. Letters were read from the private correspondence of the company to their selling agent in England to establish this point. Ample statistics were furnished as to prices, supply, etc., covering a number of years, data read from which the weekly prices are set by the company, and every courtesy and frankness exhibited toward all present. While it must be borne in mind that the investigation was not a Government one, nor were there any packing-business experts present, outside the company's representatives, to examine or cross examine, and the conference may not, therefore, be taken as establishing anything absolutely, still the net result was to convince most or all of those present that the Wm. Davies Co. is conducting its business quite independently, and is in no way implicated in any combination to control prices of raw material or product. "The Farmer's Advocate" has never preferred any positive charges to this effect, and we are, therefore, glad to accept in good faith the evidence that there is no ground for such suspicion as regards this particular company. The point was brought out, however, that local buyers often connive with one another, and it would seem that the absence of competition in various districts is due to their efforts rather than to combination among packers to avoid competitive buying.

An incidental benefit of the conference was the partial enlightenment of those present regarding the varying factors that control the export trade in bacon, and, to a greater extent, the price paid for the raw material. The inference was that nothing but combination on the part of the packers would avail, under existing conditions of supply and demand, to maintain any more uniform values for hogs than now exists. The company admits that it is in the market to buy hogs as cheaply as possible, and make as much money out of it as possible, and it is for farmers to learn and produce a more even and continuous supply, and avoid the fatuous policy of jumping out of hogs when they are low and into them when high, and producing the bulk of the crop in the autumn months, when packers desire a light supply. So far so good. Towards solving the farmer's two chief grievances, however, viz., non-discrimination in price for selects, and irregularity in price from season to season and year to year, nothing was done; indeed, nothing was proposed. It was suggested that the Department of Agriculture might collect statistics and prepare and issue periodic statements as to the probable foreign supply, the demand, and the prospects for Canadian prices. This idea was welcomed by the company, but as to how far such effort might be useful we do not know. We are inclined to think that with competitive conditions equalized as they now are by the abrogation of the bonding privilege, the question of supply will have to be allowed to work out itself. One of the noteworthy remarks by Mr. Flavelle, by the way, was that he had no serious fault to find with the abrogation of the privilege formerly given packers of importing United States hogs and slaughtering them here in bond.

It does seem to us, though, as we suggested at the meeting, that something might be done by conference of all the packing companies, in con-

junction with representatives of farmers, looking towards concerted action, with a view to establishing an order of things by which a substantial discrimination would be made to farmers for singlers as compared with inferior grades.

In partial answer to this, Mr. Flavelle pointed out that at certain times, particularly when supplies were short, there was a home demand which took thick fat pork at higher prices than could be realized on the primes by conversion into export Wiltshire bacon. He also urged that under the present system about 80% of their hogs were grading selects, and he gave the impression that practical difficulties would deter the company from risking their business by reverting to this system of discrimination in buying. It is not unlikely that further conferences will be held, and it may be that this vexing question may yet be worked out.

**Save Our Forests.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am of the opinion that exemption of wood-lots should only apply to the counties of older Ontario.

2. I would not leave it to the option of the municipality. Would have one uniform law for the area designated.

3. Special encouragement should be given for the reforesting of waste lands; also for the planting of shelter-belts along the western side of cuttings and exposed portions of roads.

4. I do not think the area exempted should be more than 30 per cent. of lands suitable for agricultural purposes.

I have not time at this writing to elaborate on the proposition. It is now only a question of time in many parts of Ontario when the timber areas will be entirely destroyed.

Middlesex Co., Ont. T. H. MASON.

**The British Election.**

Results of the British election up to date show a sweeping victory for the Liberals. The showing is as follows: Liberals, 274; Unionists, 115; Laborites, 37; Nationalists, 80.

**THE DAIRY.**

**Keeping Quality of Butter.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to call attention to a few statements made at the Creamerymen's Convention at Guelph, which demand attention from anyone who is engaged in buttermaking. The question arises, is the method advocated by them resulting in the production of a better article than was made some years ago? Now, if Mr. Parr's statement that the best butter made would soon spoil by keeping at a temperature of over 40 degrees is correct, then the inference is very strong that it is not. We know that not one family in a hundred have facilities for keeping butter at that temperature, and if we are making butter that is of no use to the great majority of our customers, then we are certainly going in the wrong direction. We know from practical experience in farm dairying for the last forty years that butter has been made and can still be made that will keep for six months without cold storage. We have supplied some of the best families in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto with winter butter, and some of them wanted theirs made in June, and one man in Cobourg kept some June butter until the next June all right. Of later years we have made their butter in September and October, and have had no complaints about it spoiling.

Mr. Dean says that we are developing too much acid in the cream, and that we would soon be churning perfectly sweet cream, and would have butter made and packed inside of two hours from the time the milk was delivered at the creamery. He might have gone further, and said that the butter would have to be used inside of the next two hours, as butter of that kind certainly will not keep. We know that buttermaking is largely a process of fermentation. There has got to be a certain amount of acid developed, and if it is not done before churning it will develop afterwards, and, of course, the butter will spoil in a short time, even if it is kept at 40 degrees, or lower.

We always keep our cream sweet until we have enough for a churning, then put in our starter and let it stand from 24 to 36 hours before churning. We use nothing but pure buttermilk for a starter. We make a pound of butter from about 17 pounds of milk in the winter, and 20 pounds in the summer. BUTTERMAKER, Northumberland Co., Ont.

The fundamental stone of successful dairying is the testing of the dairy cow.—J. H. Monrad, at the Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention.

## Western Ontario Dairymen in Convention.

On January 16th President Robert Johnston welcomed the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association to their thirty-ninth annual convention, held in the Town Hall, at Ingersoll, the place where, in July, 1867, a meeting had been held to organize the first dairymen's association in Canada. The features of the gathering were the large audiences, the keen interest taken throughout, and the excellent exhibit of butter and cheese. At the second evening meeting the hall was packed with some 300 people, and it is estimated that as many more would have been present had the place been large enough to hold them. The programme was, in part, a duplicate of the one at Peterborough the week before, and as most of the official reports, etc., have been covered in our columns from time to time during the summer, our report of the convention may be considerably abridged.

### SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The year 1905 has been a banner one in Canadian dairying, prices for both cheese and butter being very remunerative, and quality the finest in the history of the trade. The President thought that in future more time would be devoted by the instructors to the patrons, as they hold the key of the dairy industry. Great advance has been made as a result of the work spent in creamery and cheese-factory instruction. Of a total of 217 factories visited, 171 received regular monthly visits; 71 creameries were visited, 53 of them monthly. Over \$50,000 has been expended on improvements in the various sections. There was still plenty of room for improvement, however, in factories and equipment, and he hoped to see legislation passed by Parliament that would compel owners of cheese factories and creameries to place them in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors' report, presented by Vice-President I. W. Steinhoff, noted that of the \$30,000 spent on improvements by the ten groups of cheese factories, the Ingersoll group took the lead, spending \$10,000 in 1905 on such work. It was also noted that the creamerymen are adopting more fully the system of selling their butter regularly, weekly or fortnightly, thus getting it on the market in good condition. The creamerymen are also doing considerable to improve their storage rooms in the way of new buildings and improving those already built, so that they can be held at a low temperature. The storage rooms at one or two factories in Western Ontario are so constructed that the makers are able to hold the temperature of the rooms below 32 degrees during the entire season. The quality of butter turned out from the cream-gathering creameries in Western Ontario in 1905 was the best it has ever been. The butter has been more sought after, competition by buyers has been keener than for many years past, and the prices obtained the highest in the history of the trade.

### HOW TO WEED OUT THE POOR COWS.

C. F. Whitley, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, spoke along the same lines as at Peterborough, strongly urging the formation of cow-testing associations. Prof. H. H. Dean, of the O. A. C., lead the discussion, and in the course of his address said he believed they had solved the problem of milking cows with the milking machine. The one in use at the Dairy Department of the College promised to prove a success. Speaking of cow-testing associations, he urged farmers and makers to take hold of this idea and put it into practice themselves, rather than to rely on the Government to supply the initiative. He thought we were inclined to depend too much on our Governments. He had been over in Vermont lately, and when there the people had said to him that we, in Canada, must have the most paternal Government on earth. To point the need for testing to weed out unprofitable cows, he cited the difference between the best and poorest individual yields in the College herd. He also said that it cost them, on an average, about \$28.00 a year to feed a cow. Many farmers are content with a yield of milk per cow of \$20 or \$25 worth. Assuming that it costs the farmer \$28 a year, or the same as it costs them at the College to feed a cow, and that she gives \$25 a year in dairy products, how many such cows would a man require to keep to get rich in 10 years?

Mr. J. H. Monrad, a Dane by birth, but American by naturalization, strongly endorsed the cow-testing scheme, and supported the co-operation idea in general, remarking that in Denmark dairymen have carried co-operation so far, and into so many phases, that they co-operate to tax themselves 10 cents a cow to build sanitariums, and the hog-raisers tax themselves 1 cent per hog for the same purpose. If, he said, Canadian farmers would put more church Christianity into their dairy work they would be able to co-operate successfully.

A categorical enquiry was directed at Mr. Whitley by F. J. Sleightholm: "Does color indicate the richness of a cow's milk?" "No, not

reliably." "Is quantity of milk a sufficient gauge of a cow's value?" "No." "Is a one-week test with churn, or with scale and Babcock test, sufficient to determine a cow's value?" "No, her value depends on the milk and butter-fat she produces in a year, not in a week."

The cross-examination was then turned toward Prof. Dean: "Can you go out and buy a herd, selecting by inspection merely, and get a profit-producing herd?" "Some men claim they can, but I never saw a man able to do it." "Does it pay to skimp on the feed of a dry cow?" "No, some people, when their cows go dry, think they can feed them on about 16 straws a day; sometimes they will allow 17, or occasionally 18 straws. This is false economy. We feed our cows about two pounds of meal a day, even when dry." "Can you make a profit out of a cow that milks only six months a year?" "It is very difficult; I'd give those cows to the man I had a grudge against."

Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick hoped that many farmers' cow-testing associations would be formed in which the Government would not be asked to do the testing, but that creamerymen and cheesemakers would do the work. In Denmark the cow-testing and other co-operative enterprises had received but small financial assistance from the Government, nearly all the work being undertaken by private initiative. Regarding the matter of advanced registration of purebred dairy cows, the audience was reminded that in Denmark a cow is disqualified from even ordinary herdbook registration if, after trial, she proves an unprofitable performer.

### DO WE LOOK TOO MUCH TO THE GOVERNMENT?

Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, said Oxford County still leads all counties of Ontario, except Leeds and Hastings, in volume of dairy production. Regarding the tendency to paternalism, alluded to by a previous speaker, he thought there was a danger of looking too much to Governments for initiative and financial aid. He had noticed a growing inclination in this direction.

Touching on the matter of hog supply, he regretted the quite general disposition of farmers to rejoice over the exclusion of American hogs. "It is up to us," he said, "to see that these packing establishments do not run short of supplies. I hope to be supported by the farmers in trying to reach a reasonable basis on which the packers and producers can work out this problem of the bacon industry that we have to grapple with to-day. We have to educate farmers to understand that their interests and the packers' are identical."

At present we are losing a vast amount of money from selling hogs of unsuitable weights. About 40 per cent. of the hogs marketed in Ontario are lights and fats, and the sides from these hogs are discounted from two to eight shillings per cwt. in the Old Country market.

### CREAMERY INSTRUCTION IN 1905.

There were 71 creameries in operation in Western Ontario last year, as against 59 the previous year. Out of the 71, 53 employed instructors. The three creamery instructors made 324 visits. Of the 71 creameries, 5 gather milk only, 55 are cream-gathering, and 11 gather both milk and cream. Forty-nine creameries pay by the Babcock test, as against 34 paying that way last year; only 22 are now paying by the oil test. The majority are using the combined churn and butter-worker. The season's expenditure on creameries and equipment was \$18,216. The quality of the butter has improved decidedly. This is partly attributable to its being shipped more promptly, hence getting on the market in better condition. There was considerable mottled butter early last spring, but the trouble disappeared later. Some blamed the preservatives, some the salt, and one man, at least, attributed it to overworking. The finest butter was made by those who pasteurized properly—with emphasis on properly—and the butter made where there was efficient cold-storage was sought after by the buyers every time. The points we must work for in creamery buttermaking are:

1. Collection of sweet, clean cream.
  2. Proper cooling and pasteurizing at the creameries.
  3. Use of a pure culture in the cream.
  4. Keeping the butter at 40 degrees, or under.
- The first point, viz., getting sweet cream, is a huge problem; great improvement has been made, but there is room for a great deal more of it.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A sort of turnover occurred in the election of officers. A vote was precipitated in the selection of a nominating committee, the second nominee being chosen. In their recommendation, the committee made up quite a new slate, which carried when submitted to the meeting. Officers for 1906 are: President, Thos. Ballantyne, Jr., Stratford; First Vice-president, Eastern Creameries, John

McQuaker, Owen Sound; Second Vice-President, Stratford group, A. F. MacLaren, M. P., Stratford; Third Vice-President, Ingersoll group, John Brodie, Mapleton; Listowel group, Geo. E. Goodhand, Milverton; Kincardine group, James Connelly, Holmesville; London group, Robt. Sutherland, Dorchester; Woodstock group, John McLeaven, Hickson; Brantford group, J. N. Paget, Canboro; Simcoe group, J. J. Parsons, Jarvis; Western Creameries, F. J. Sleightholm, Stratford. Auditors, J. A. Nelles, London; J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll. Representatives to Western Fair, London, I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford; Geo. A. Boyes, Putnam. Representatives to Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, A. F. MacLaren, M. P., Stratford; J. B. Muir, Ingersoll.

### INCREASING THE WATER CONTENT OF BUTTER.

Increasing the overrun in creameries—i. e., the amount by which the weight of butter exceeds the total weight of butter-fat received and paid for—may be accomplished by so manipulating the churn and worker as to incorporate a larger percentage of moisture with the butter-fat. A method of doing this was outlined at the convention last year by Prof. McKay, a Canadian by birth, but now Professore of Dairying at the Iowa State College. It was also dealt with recently in this paper in an article by Fred Dean, Creamery Instructor in Western Ontario. It was again explained this year in a paper by Prof. McKay, excerpts of which will be published next issue. The discussion following it hinged on the point whether it could not be carried too far, thereby injuring the quality, particularly the keeping quality, of the butter. Prof. McKay's position is that our butter used to be too dry, but that we have now got the moisture content up to about the right point. Butter containing 14 or 15 per cent. of moisture will have a better color and flavor, he says, than that which contains 7 or 8 per cent. moisture. He adds the caution that if we find 14 per cent. moisture is too much, then go back to 12 per cent.

### ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION.

Dairying is like water—it is better for frequent agitation.—G. L. McKay.

Selecting a breed of cows is like selecting a wife; it all depends on what's wanted.—G. L. McKay.

It does not follow that everybody should go in for pure-bred cows. Pure-breds are for the rich and for those who have such facilities and are in it in such a way that they can afford to advertise.—G. L. McKay.

Whether a farmer should go in for a special-purpose dairy breed or for a dual-purpose breed, depends on circumstances. Iowa has been a dual-purpose-cow State, though there are more special-purpose cows there to-day than ever before. Some men, in seeking a combination of milk and beef, have got a cow that is neither one thing nor the other.—G. L. McKay.

Having good cows is important, but it is not always the man with the best cow who gets the most milk. The man must have knowledge and energy enough to apply that knowledge. Many a cow would be found surprisingly valuable if she were developed to her capacity.—G. L. McKay.

Through the co-operation of the students and everybody connected with our Dairy Department, we prevented waste and reduced the expenditures on the dairy department at the O. A. C. by \$2,000 in 1905, and we hope to do still better in 1906.—H. H. Dean.

One hundred and five thousand people attended our Institute meetings last year. These, however, consist largely of men who come year after year, and who are the best farmers in the community. The problem is how to get out the others.—G. A. Putnam, Superintendent Farmers' Institutes for Ontario.

I think it is only fair to the cheese buyers and cheese merchants to say that they put between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 into the pockets of Canadian dairymen last year by holding out through the season for high prices. The men buying cheese and butter in the Old Country are shrewd men, and they were persuaded there would be a large make in Canada this season, and that prices could be depressed. Our dealers, however, held back the goods and kept prices up.—Prof. H. H. Dean.

Speaking of Canadian cheese in the Old Country market, Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick mentioned a conversation with an English dealer, who thought we should send them Cheshire cheese. Mr. Ruddick thought, however, we should stick to the Cheddars, the kind on which we have built

up our reputation, and which our British customers expect to get from us.

W. Waddell, of Kerwood, Ont., had a 56-pound box of October creamery, score 56.3, which was awarded first prize in its class, and was highly commended by Prof. McKay. Questioned how it was made, he replied that it was made from cream separated in the creamery from milk not over one day old. Five per cent. of pure culture was used. When made the butter was shipped to Secretary Barr, and held in cold storage at 10 degrees.

According to Dairy Commissioner Ruddick, there are over 800 creameries in Ireland.

Mold spores require oxygen—the closer you pack butter, the less the chance of it molding. Mold has been known to grow in sap-wood, because it contains sugar and such substances as attract mold. Boracic acid is no good to check mold; we have had mold actually growing in a two-per-cent. solution of it; it has also been grown in bluestone solution. Formalin is fatal to it, however.—Prof. F. C. Harrison.

A cowl odor may be produced by the products of certain organisms, which gain entrance to the milk and multiply. The development of these may be arrested by pasteurization. Stable odors may also be caused by the direct absorption of stable gases, and these cannot be wholly driven off by heating.—Prof. F. C. Harrison.

Danish creamerymen make liberal use of lime about their factories in washing wooden utensils and floors.—J. A. Ruddick.

Improvement of the public schools along practical lines was one of the many good ideas thrown out in a spirited address by President G. C. Cressman, Ontario Agricultural College. "Why," he asked, should a boy who is going to be a farmer, or a girl who is going to live on a farm, be taught so little that will be of use on leaving school? Only about seven per cent. of the women of Canada keep servants. Why should not our future housekeepers be taught to sew and do laundry work and other useful arts? Consolidation of rural schools is the means to bring about the reform.

If cows are bred and fed and handled for milk production, said M. S. Schell, M. P., South Oxford, who keeps a dairy of between fifty and sixty of them, we can easily reach an average of 6,000 pounds milk each per year. There is no danger of overproduction. The home market will expand with the development of manufacturing, and great chances are yet open to us in supplying the British market for butter. With united effort on the part of producers, makers and buyers, success must crown our efforts.

A monthly surprise test was one of the ideas suggested by J. H. Monrad, as a means of stimulating patrons to take better care of their milk. The plan would be to have all the drivers take special notice on some particular day, of conditions at each patron's farm, then take a sample of milk for curd or fermentation test, to be made by the maker; and then have the score of each patron's milk posted up in the factory as an incentive to the careless ones to improve.

Manager E. G. Henderson, of the Canadian Salt Co., Windsor, manufacturers of the well-known Windsor salt, deserves a bouquet for the neat membership badges provided free of charge to both Eastern and Western Ontario Dairyman's Association.

THE EXHIBITS.

Too much cannot well be said of the cheese and butter exhibits. Prof. G. L. McKay, the judge of butter, said it was exceptionally good, much better than last year, and would compare very favorably with that at the best national dairy exhibitions in the States. Uniformity was one of the notable features. The best tub of butter scored 97 1/2, and would have competed successfully, he thought, at any American exhibition. The cheese, also, was excellent, the finish being particularly commended. It was scored separately by three judges, whose scores were averaged. They were J. B. Muir, Geo. Booth and W. W. Gray. Following are the awards:

Butter.

Winter Creamery, 56-pound boxes.—1, Fenton E. Brown, Strathroy, score 97.50; 2, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 95.75; 3, S. P. Brown, Birnam, 94.73; 4, O. B. Hartley, Bookton, 93.75.

Winter Creamery, ten one-pound prints.—1, Thos. Malcolm, Kinlough, 95.50; 2, Miss A. W. Green, Aylmer, 95.25; 3, A. M. MacKenzie, Ingersoll, 94.50.

October Creamery, 56-pound box.—1, W. Waddell, Kerwood, 96.50; 2, Fenton E. Brown, Strathroy, 94.50; 3, Geo. Balkwill, LaFontaine, 93.75;

4, Canadian Milk Products, G. Dobbie, maker, Brownsville, 93.25.

Kincairdine Group Special.—1, Wm. McKay, Underwood, 93.50; 2, W. McGregor, Londonboro, 92.75.

Alderney Butter Color Special.—1, Fenton E. Brown, Strathroy; 2, W. Waddell, Kerwood.

Ryrie Bros. Special.—Best-finished and most attractive exhibit of butter, sterling silver medal, H. Weston Parry, Princeton.

PRIZE-LIST, WINTER DAIRY EXHIBITION.

Cheese.

September White.—Medalist, 1, Jas. Paton, Newry, score 96.50; 2, John Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 96.08; 3, Alex. F. Clark, Poole, 95.41; 4, Mary Morrison, Newry, 95.33.

September Colored.—1, Geo. Cameron, Hagersville, 95.33; 2, James Thompson, Smithville, 94.75; 3, J. S. Isard, Paisley, 94.66; 4, J. H. Williams, Embro, 94.58.

October White.—1, John Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 96; 2, W. Hamilton, Listowel, 95.50; 3, D. Menzies, Canboro, 95.41; 4, W. A. Bothwell, Hickson, 95.33.

October Colored.—1, Alex. McCallum, Kintore, 95.08; 2, tie for second, A. E. Gracey, Dorchester, and J. H. Williams, Embro, 94.58; 4, D. Menzies, Canboro, 94.42.

Special by the Ballantyne Dairy Supply Co., two handsome gold watches.—For cheese scoring highest number of points made with Royal Danish Extract: Class 1, sec. 1, John Cuthbertson, Sebringville (Sept. White). Class 1, sec. 2, J. S. Isard, Paisley (Sept. Colored).

Special by C. H. Slawson & Co.—For cheese scoring highest number of points made with Hansen's Rennet Extract in October, white or colored, \$25 in cash: John Cuthbertson, Sebringville.

Cheese-buyers' Trophy.—Challenge cup, valued at \$150, to become property of the exhibitor of cheese who shall receive the highest score three times or two years in succession. Won in 1903 by Frank Boyes; in 1904 by R. H. Green; 1905 by O. Schweitzer, and in 1906 by Jas. Paton.

RESOLUTIONS.

Three resolutions of importance were passed, one recommending the establishment of cow-testing associations; one joining with the Eastern Association in recommending some legislation along the lines of sanitary inspection of factories, and another calling for a new building for the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

A New Dairy Building for O. A. C.

A significant resolution was passed last week at the Western Ontario Dairyman's Convention, urging the erection of a new dairy building at the Ontario Agricultural College. We understand that Hon. Nelson Monteith intends to include a sum this winter in his estimates to provide for a building that will make the Dairy School at the O. A. C. the peer of anything on the continent, one planned to meet probable needs for a couple of decades hence. When this is done the dairyman will be willing that the Strathroy Dairy School be closed up. This is good news, and Hon. Mr. Monteith may rely upon any judicious expenditure calculated to make the Dairy Department at Guelph second to none.

Alberta Creameries.

The Alberta Provincial Department of Agriculture will take charge of the creameries heretofore conducted under the direction of the Dominion Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner.

POULTRY.

Improving the Flock.

Upon many farms the majority of the fowls are what are usually termed "barn doors," the breeds of which they are composed being so mixed up as to frequently defy detection. Sometimes these fowls are quite satisfactory as regards their utility qualities, but occasionally they are exceedingly poor layers, slow growers, and only of medium table qualities. I was talking with a large farmer the other day, who maintains on his farm a flock of between four and five hundred hens, and I asked him whether they were good utility birds. The reply was he thought so, but as no records were kept he could not be quite sure; his eggs had realized during the last few months nearly \$90. This was rather vague, so I procured his receipts for the previous twelve months, and from these discovered that each hen had only laid an average of fifty-seven eggs, an exceedingly low number. When this was pointed out to the farmer he was astounded, and he is commencing to breed this year upon lines which should quickly improve his stock. The plan I recommended him to adopt is described below. I venture to say that thousands of hens are being kept by farmers which do not pay for the food they consume, whereas with a little judicious selection each season, they could be vastly improved, and could be made to yield an excellent profit.

When a fairly large stock of birds are running about the farm it may be considered far too costly a plan to

clear them all out and restock with fresh blood. Perhaps such might prove the most economical in the long run, but few could be persuaded to adopt it. If the right time of year was chosen for selling the hens the loss would not be nearly as great, as during June and July good prices can be procured for fat old hens. In this case new pullets would have to be bought the following autumn, which would probably cost about a dollar a head; that is, if birds from reliable breeders were obtained.

The other plan, however, which I want to advocate involves no great outlay, but the improvement, of course, takes a considerably longer time to achieve. The great fault in the management of poultry is that no system is followed in the breeding. One year some Buff Orpington cockerels may be bought; the following season, perhaps, there is an opportunity of buying some good Plymouth Rocks cheap, and these are procured and thrown down into the yard, with the natural result that the birds ultimately become hopelessly mixed. The plan of improving the existing stock on the farm consists in buying male birds every season of the same breed, and thus in course of time the stock is practically pure. To give an illustration. The first year one or more pure-bred cockerels are procured—it matters not what breed, but, for the sake of example, say Buff Orpingtons—and mated with the mongrel stock. The chickens from this cross will be half Buff Orpington and half mongrel. The following autumn fresh blood is procured, in the shape of one or more Buff Orpington cockerels, and these are mated with the half pure pullets. The progeny from this will be three-quarters Buff Orpington and one-quarter mongrel. If this plan is continued for three or four years the stock on the farm will be to all intents and purposes pure Buff Orpingtons, which will have been procured at a trifling cost. If it is desired to improve the laying qualities of the flock, one of the following breeds should be selected, Minorca, Leghorn or Redcap; if the table properties are to be improved, Indian Game, Old English Game or Dorking should be the breed selected; if the wish is to procure good, all-round birds—and these are generally the most profitable—the breed selected should be Buff Orpington, Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock. Perhaps a cheaper and quicker way to effect a change would be to secure settings of eggs in the early spring of the desired breed from different flocks of the same breed and raise the necessary breeding stock.—[E. T. B., in Agricultural Gazette.]

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Of Interest to Fruit-growers.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A short retrospect of the past season at this time of year is always in order. In this district, in fruit-growing, the past season has been a very favorable one, although last spring—May, June, and part of July—was not as favorable as some seasons, being cold and wet, with occasional fine, clear days; but from August onward till the end of October, the weather was very fine for maturing and perfecting the different fruits. Many growers were agreeably disappointed to find more fruit and a better quality than they had counted on. Many of the orchards were bought out and out by dealers, and, of course, were got for much less than if the growers had handled them themselves, and partly owing to the fact that labor was so high, and the season being eight or ten days later than usual.

But the chief reason for selling out to jobbers was the want of co-operation on the part of the growers. Many growers are so blinded to their own interests that they have no confidence in the integrity of their neighbors, and are not willing to take a part in the work, which could be done much more profitably by co-operative methods than by dealing with jobbers generally. Some few jobbers gathered and packed their own, and shipped it together to England and Scotland, realizing more than double what buyers had offered for the same orchards. It is only, however, a matter of time when co-operative work will take the place of the haphazard system at present in use, and the sooner growers realize it, the better for themselves and for fruit-growing generally.

We have a very great grievance, which requires the attention of that notable committee, viz., the Railway Commission. It is quite true that a small relief has been made by the railways in regard to car lots, but when we come to express charges and rates—which are virtually a railway concern—what relief have the fruit-growers got, as compared with the sellers of other merchandise? When the price of fruit is low the express companies get all but the commission fee, leaving the grower out in the cold. This matter of express companies has not been remedied by the Railway or any other Commission, so far as I can learn.

If a liberal policy were adopted by our express companies, so that growers could ship their earlier fruits—plums, peaches, pears, etc.—to those new Provinces where they are wanted, and will never be grown, the railways would not be running empty cars to those Provinces and hauling back wheat, but would be loaded both ways, fruit going west and grain going east, at least three or four months in the year. Then, the local express rates from one point to another in Ontario are

simply ridiculous; and I hope, with all the investigations that are taking place at the present time, the Railway Commission will not neglect to regulate and renovate the excessive express charges, in local fruit rates at least.

I think if the express companies would be paid for their services, say, five or ten per cent. of the value of what the fruit sells for, it would even things up and do justice all round.

Our orchards were well ripened up for winter, and, as we have had no very severe weather so far this winter, I look for a full crop all round next season.

R. L. HUGGARD,  
Ontario Co., Ont. Experimentalist.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Canadian.

Three new steamers are to be added to the fleet of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. One will run between Montreal and Quebec; another between Brockville and Montreal; and the third on the Hamilton-Montreal line.

The most important recommendation in the report of the Transportation Commission, now in the hands of the Hon. Chas. Hyman, is that pleading for the nationalization, and consequent freedom of all charges, save for drydocks and elevators, of several important ports—Fort William, Port Arthur, Mission River, Depot Harbor, Midland, Port Colborne, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Sydney, Vancouver, Victoria, the Pacific terminus of the G. T. P. railway, and the terminus of the Canadian Northern. The Commission also reported in favor of extending the Intercolonial Railway to Georgian Bay, a scheme which "The Farmer's Advocate" has been long urging.

### British and Foreign.

M. Fallieres was elected President of France by a majority of 78 over his opponent, M. Doumer.

The returns of the polls still indicate sweeping Liberal returns for the British House of Commons.

The Moroccan Conference met at Algeciras, Spain, on January 16th, and will extend over a period of several weeks.

The Czar of Russia is firmly determined to introduce constitutional government. He has dissolved the Bureaucratic Committee, and transferred their work to the Duma.

The advance guard of the Manchurian army, as it advances westward on its return to Russian Europe, is quieting the country; but a series of revolts, such as those which characterized 1905, are predicted for 1906.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the eminent Canadian novelist, who was born in Addington Co., Ont., has been again elected as member of the British Parliament. Mr. Hamar Greenwood, born in Whitby, Ont., has been elected in the Liberal interests.

### The Conference at Algeciras

After several months of general uneasiness, during which French and German military forces have been undergoing rapid reorganization, and all Europe has looked on with growing alarm, the long-promised Moroccan Conference, upon whose deliberations the question of ultimate peace or war must largely rest, has at last assembled.

The spot chosen is the little Spanish town of Algeciras, just six miles across the Bay from Gibraltar, nestling, as it were, almost at the foot of the great fortress, and so close that everything that transpires in it can be easily seen through field glasses from the historic hill; majestic battleships and cruisers, floating proudly with the flags of different nations flaunting bravely above the blue water; the puff of cannon smoke, which signifies that some great man has arrived; and, behind all, the low, quaint little town creeping upward from the shore.

Sir Arthur Nicholson, the head of the British delegation, was the first representative of a leading power to arrive, coming first, on the night of January 13th, to Gibraltar, where he was met by Field-Marshal White, the hero of Ladysmith, now Governor of Gibraltar, while the roll of British drums, and the roar of British guns, bellowed a British welcome.

Upon the two following days the delegates from the other nations came in quick succession—France, Germany, the United States, Italy, Russia, Austria, Holland, Sweden—the new kingdom of Norway had refused to act. Possibly the most interesting arrival of all was that of the Moroccan delegation, which filed up in a long procession, 61 in number, clad in flowing white robes, with brilliant white and red turbans glowing above the dusky faces, and the venerable figure of Mohammed el Torres, tall and stately still at 83 years of age, at their head. As the delegation advanced up the approach to the hall, where the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Almodovar, stood waiting to receive them, over a hundred newspaper correspondents and artists ranged on either side, were busily at work, and the click of half a hundred camera-shutters,

sounding like a file of soldiers cocking their rifles, threw the Moors into a momentary confusion; but immediately reassured, they again went steadily on, while the newspaper men smiled over another tid-bit for voracious western readers.

Upon the morning of January 16th, the Conference was formally opened by the Duke of Almodovar, who, in his opening speech, recommended, above all things, peace. . . . And now a resume of "what 'twas all about." Kaiser William, it will be remembered, set the broth brewing. As in the war with China a few years ago, the question of the "open door" was at the beginning of the trouble. Now the "open-door" problem gives little concern, since, according to the agreement between French Premier Rouvier and German Chancellor Von Buelow, on July 8th and Sept. 28th of last year, the sovereignty of the Sultan, the integrity of Morocco, and the right of all nations freely to participate in commerce in Morocco, is not to be questioned by the Conference.

The real difficulty at present is embodied in the settlement of the question of policing the boundary be-



French Premier, Rouvier.



German Chancellor, Von Buelow.



M. Fallieres, newly-elected President of France.

tween Morocco and French territory in Algeria. For long enough this territory has been subjected to raids from Moroccan outlaws, which the Sultan was powerless to suppress. An agreement was finally made between France and Morocco, by which the French obtained the right to suppress these invasions, and also to carry out certain other reforms in Morocco, which would be to the interest of France in Algeria. Presently, however, the Kaiser became friendly with the Sultan, and the matter became pressing, the greatest present danger being that Germany may insist on international instead of French control in this respect, a condition which France may flatly refuse to accept. Minor questions relating to finance, the tariff, and contraband trade in arms, will also be settled by the Conference.

At this stage it is impossible to predict with any certainty what the outcome of the Conference may be. As regards disposition of the powers, Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Russia are all counted upon as siding with France; Austria, Holland and Sweden with Germany. The stand which the United States will take is still a matter of surmise.

Discussions will, as far as possible, be conducted in secret; but the final issue will be anxiously awaited, since it is everywhere recognized that a "supreme diplomatic struggle" is today being fought out at Algeciras.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### It Sounds "Fishy"

But we are told that there was once a paper published under the name of "Bad Blood." It was not a political organ, as the name might suggest, nor yet a medium for a patent medicine advertisement, but it simply had a "poor circulation." It was known as a "tri-weekly," that is, it came out one week, and "tried" to come out the next, though sometimes in vain.

The proprietor was also the editor. He was a very economical man. Did not believe in having a large staff of employees to eat up his earnings; so as far as possible did all the work himself. Yes, he was quite handy; a regular "Jack-of-all-trades." He did a little typesetting, some proof-reading, occasionally, (though his paper showed no evidence of it), some presswork, bookkeeping, reporting—in fact, he could turn his hand to almost anything—but new subscribers. They positively refused to come. The inevitable came at last, or rather, the sheriff, and as a result "Bad Blood" ceased to circulate. Some said it was because a few old gossips told all the news before it could be published; others said that as the editor was not a union man he could not run a union press, so refused to work with himself. Then there are other opinions, but that is not the point; what we were going to say, is, that there is no bad blood in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, judging from the condition of its circulation. It is astonishing the way new subscribers are rolling in. This will certainly be our banner year. The weekly issues are becoming more popular than ever. We have on file hundreds of purely unsolicited appreciations from all over the country. One subscriber says, "I would not be without it for four times the price." Another says, "I know of no farm paper that is its equal." And why all these good words? Simply because the paper is run on a strict business basis, catering directly to the wants of its subscribers; having only recognized authorities at the head of each department, and publishing live, up-to-date articles on timely, up-to-date topics. That's the secret of the success of our paper.

How many of your friends are missing all the good things we are giving you through these columns? Count them up, and see how many new subscriptions you can send us before Feb. 1st.

Mr. Jas. Coyle, of Trenton, Ont., has been fined \$50 and costs, for putting the XXX mark upon barrels containing XX quality apples.

The Niagara fruit-growers have passed a resolution, urging the establishment of an experimental fruit farm by the Ontario Government.

The Dominion Grange meets in Victoria Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 7th.

"The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is valuable to every department of our farm and home. We could not get along without it. A. O. Fritz, Northumberland Co., Ont.

I received the reading glass, tripod microscope and knife all in good shape. Many thanks for the same. Will try and get some more subscribers if possible. "The Farmer's Advocate" is a grand paper. Alex. McGowan, Ravenna.

In the recent short courses at the Iowa Agricultural College, 633 farmers were enrolled in the stock-judging classes, 65 took the creamery course, 8 the farm dairy course, and 33 the domestic science course; a total of 739.

The Ohio Live-stock Association will hold its annual meeting February 14th and 15th, at the Ohio State University, Columbus, O. Programmes will be sent members and the press. Others desiring them should address C. S. Plumb, Secretary, Columbus, O.

### Dr. Smale and the Farmer.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Enclosed find \$1.50, in payment of my subscription for 1906. I also enclose essay for "F. A. and H. M." L. S., just to try my hand. I must thank you for publishing my letter, re postal service, in the issue of July 13th. I appreciate your criticisms re the hog-raising industry and the packers. That was a very lame letter of Mr. Smale's in your last issue. He says "the packers are not in the business for their health," but he seems to think the farmer is in it for financial ruin; or his time, like the hog's time, is not worth much.

JOHN NEWMAN.

once a paper  
d Blood." It  
might sug-  
gent medicine  
poor circula-  
ekly," that is,  
to come out

r. He was a  
eve in having  
his earnings;  
himself. Yes,  
"Jack-of-all-  
er showed no  
kkeeping, re-  
his hand to  
fibers. They  
e inevitable  
and as a re-  
ulate. Some  
s told all the  
others said  
an he could  
o work with  
ons, but, that  
g to say, is,  
E FARMER'S  
on of its cir-  
y subscribers  
e our banner  
oming more  
undreds of  
all over the  
ould not be  
" Another  
s its equal."  
ply because  
basis, cater-  
fibers; hav-  
head of each  
up-to-date  
That's the

asing all the  
ough these  
how many  
re Feb. 1st.  
een fined \$50  
barrels con-

a resolution,  
l fruit farm  
a Hall, To-  
agazine" is  
and home.  
O. Fritz,

roscope and  
r the same.  
if possible.  
per. Alex.

Agricultural  
ock-judging  
farm dairy  
a total of

d its annual  
Ohio State  
ill be sent  
hem should  
O.

r.  
subscription  
and H. M."  
nk you for  
the issue of  
the hog-  
was a very  
He says  
eir health."  
or financial  
not worth  
NEWMAN.

**East Prince, P. E. I.**

The fine, mild weather we have had up to January 7th has passed, and we are now having intense frost. There have been no heavy storms yet, and the travelling is excellent. Almost everyone who has woods of his own has taken advantage of the fine weather, and has hauled home his year's supply of fuel. There is still abundance of heavy wood and timber in some sections of our Island, while there are other parts where for miles each way scarcely a tree is to be seen; and even some farmers' barns and dwellings are exposed to all the winds of heaven. How much a good spruce belt around one's buildings adds to the comfort and appearance as well as to the value of the property? What looks more barren and destitute on a cold winter day than a clump of buildings on the top of a hill, without a wind-break of any kind? It is worse than being out on the Western prairies. It is thought by many that the more our forests are being cut away, the less healthy is our climate becoming.

Our Institutes are now holding regular meetings in the different settlements, and farmers seem quite interested; good meetings are being held. Each Institute sent delegates to Charlottetown to meet the Tariff Commission convention, held there on the 10th inst., to look after our interests as farmers and producers. The heavy frost, with little snow, will make good ice, and the farmers are looking for a good season at "mussel mud," a valuable fertilizer, of which we have been deprived for the last two or three winters on account of poor ice.

Stock are wintering well. There is no scarcity of feed this winter, and much of the hay imported here from Quebec last winter could be returned this spring.

Prices remain about as last quoted. Pork keeps up wonderfully, 7½c. to 8c. dressed. A lot of beef of a second quality has been on the market of late, and the price paid has been 4c. to 6c. per pound, according to quality, but the prospect is good for beef fed through till May or June. The horse trade is a little dull just now, yet our local buyers are anxious to pick up all the good ones they can get, and at good prices too. I heard a buyer complain the other day about farmers not raising more big heavy horses for sale. "Raise the big fellows," said he, "they will sell well every day of the year." Too many farmers are trying to raise trotters, and unless they happen to get a winner, they get a horse that is neither salable nor valuable as a farm beast. Every farmer should have a good big draft brood mare; use her well and keep her breeding every year, and be not foolish enough to sell her, if she turns out to be a good stock-raiser.

Apples are very scarce on the Island this winter, and sell at \$3 to \$4.50 per-bbl. Poultry is about all marketed, and prices are not so high since the holiday trade is over. Factory butter is worth 24c. to 25c.

COLIN C. CRAIG.

**Sacrificing Aged Bulls.**

Danish breeders have a very sensible system in regard to their breeding bulls. They aim to keep a bull that has proved himself of merit as a sire until he has reached the maximum age. An aged bull is not sacrificed as he would be in America. A bull there is not eligible to registry as a pure-bred until he is three years old, and has proved himself a useful sire. In America, on the contrary, a bull that is over three or four years old is usually sold at a great sacrifice, especially if he is a pure-bred. Farmers and breeders eagerly seize upon the young bull if he shows the least merit in conformation and quality, although he has absolutely no record as a sire. At a recent public sale of pure-bred cattle, a splendid aged bull that has an excellent crop of calves to attest his merit as a sire, could not be sold, as no one seemed to care to chance a bid on him. On the other hand, young bulls, even under yearlings, brought ready sale at fair prices. This sacrificing

of old bulls is a senseless practice, and would-be purchasers should show more judgment than to let a good bull go begging.—(The Farmer.)

**Selfishness Runs Riot in Hereford Ranks.**

The report of the annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Association, in the January 3rd issue, held at Guelph, Ont., is the best proof of the contention of many Western breeders of pure-bred stock, that some of the Ontario men want all the offices, and would deny representation to those justly entitled to it; in fact, are so narrow as to be unable to see outside their own Province, or understand that Ontario is not the whole of Canada. None of the larger Canadian breed associations—Shorthorn, Clydesdale, Hereford, and Swine-breeders—have been guiltless of this selfishness. The first named has made improvement in this respect in recent years, but it remains for the Hereford Association—presumably Canadian, but really Ontario only—to out Herod, Herod! Out of \$649 of fees, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta breeders pay \$424, approximately two-thirds of the total amount, actually pay more than twice as much as the Ontario breeders, and yet not a single Western man is elected a director. The three Western Provinces register pretty close to three times as many cattle—1,097 against 382—as the Ontario men, yet the Eastern chaps appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Fisher to get him to appoint a representative in the West to induce Hereford breeders who are recording in American records to record in the Canadian herdbook! If the so-called Canadian Hereford Association would only do the decent thing in the West, they would not have to go begging to the minister. There are ten members of the Association on the directorate, three of which are presidents and vice-presidents. The entire ten are Ontario men, and likely, as is the usual thing on directorates of breed associations, have their expenses paid to the meetings, at least the annual one, which is legitimate enough. On the score of expense, these gentlemen refuse the representation to the West, to which it is entitled by the taxes it pays in registration fees. The excuse is a flimsy one, and is merely designed to keep all the offices in the hands of a few. It is un-Canadian, and is distinctly detrimental to the interests of the breed. The Whitefaces are a noble breed, have demonstrated their great value, especially on the ranges, and it is too bad that such selfishness should be allowed to mar the breed's progress in Canada.

The National Records Association was expected to ensure justice, at least to Western breeders, but, so far, it would seem to have been more a scheme to unload a registrar, on the principle that, in order to rebuild the old house it must be moved away. To revert to the Whitefaces, if that Association cannot afford to bring three or five directors out of ten from the West to the meetings, to discuss matters of breed interest, then why not reduce the total? There is absolutely no necessity for a 2nd vice-president, and the directorate might, with profit, be reduced to five. As it is, the inference might be drawn that every Ontario breeder of Herefords had to be placated with an office.

Why does an association, claiming to be poor, need a secretary-treasurer and also a registrar—two officials; it is fair to assume that both men have to be paid; if so, why two men and two salaries? There are plenty of good men in the West, well posted on Herefords and Hereford lore, who could do good service to the breed if elected to the directorate. It is also remarkable that the leading exhibitor (D. H. Smith) of Eastern Canada is not a director. It was a bad over-

sight on the part of the Minister and his Live-stock Commissioner that they constructed and passed legislation which could render it possible to perpetuate such a state of things. The Minister was doubtless sincere in his desire to aid the live-stock industry and to be just, but he has been badly advised, by the appearance of things.

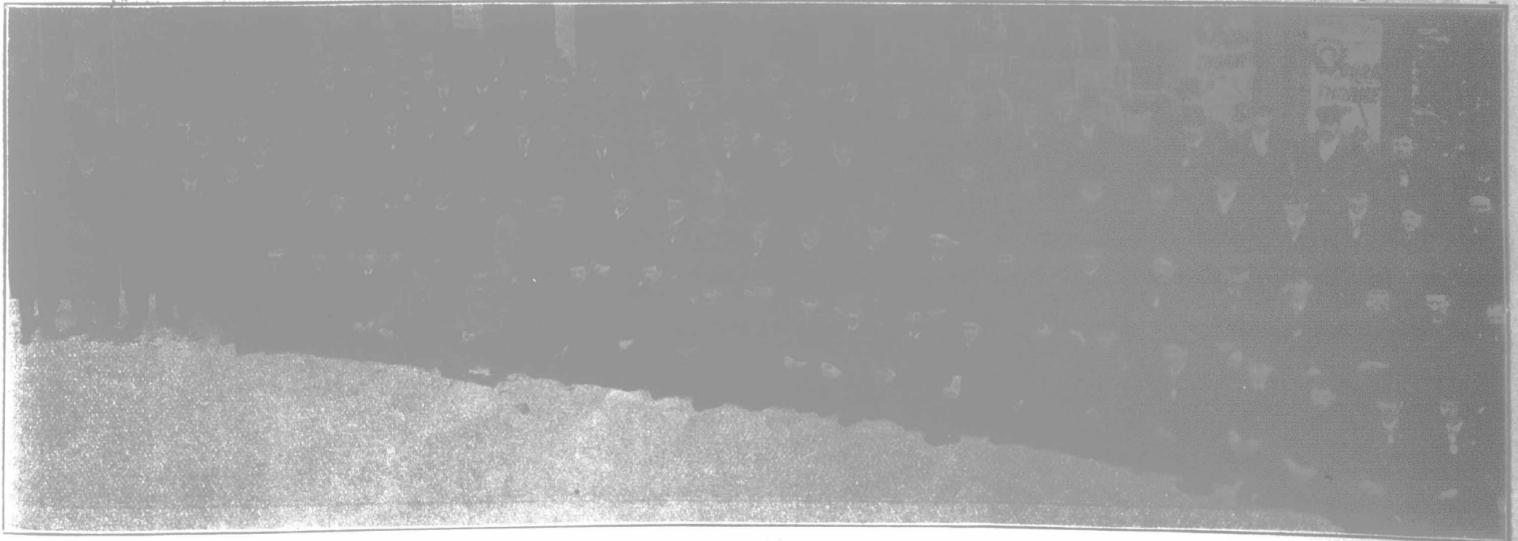
The National Records Association was established to avoid just such conditions as exist in the Hereford Association, and the support of the West was obtained on the specific pledge that adequate, fair representation would be given to all the Provinces. What is the N. R. A. doing—anything at all, has it died a natural death, or has it been strangled by its officers in its birth. The West, with the impatience of youth and energy, and the habit of carrying to a successful conclusion the work planned, is awaiting the result of an attempt to nationalize the records. By the slowness shown, as judged by the results, the officials must be thoroughly imbued with the idea that a generation or two ought to pass away before bringing such a gigantic work to a finish.

**How to Grow Mushrooms.**

A British Columbia reader asks us to describe the method of producing mushrooms, and to tell him where to get the spawn. In reply, we quote from Prof. Green's "Vegetable Gardening." The spawn can be had from any of the seed-houses advertising in our columns:

"The conditions essential to success in growing mushrooms are a rich soil and a steady temperature of from 50 to 75 degrees. It is for the purpose of securing this latter requisite that cellars and old caves are often utilized in its culture, as light is not necessary. Horse manure is a practically indispensable material for the growth of mushrooms. If possible, it should be from animals fed on rich, nitrogenous food, and as free from straw or other litter as it can be obtained. This should be thoroughly mixed with a fourth or fifth part of good garden soil, and is then ready to go into the beds. Care should be taken that the beds are in a well-drained, damp place. They may be of any size or shape desired, but should be about ten inches deep. Some of the largest growers use tiers of shelves or boxes, each one of which is eight or ten inches deep, into which they put the soil. Whatever the shape of the beds, the soil should be packed into them firmly and evenly, and be left smooth on the outside. A thermometer should then be inserted in the center of the mass. As soon as fermentation sets in, the temperature will rise until probably over 100 degrees will be indicated, and when it falls to 80 degrees the bed is ready to receive the spawn. This may sometimes be obtained from old mushroom beds, but it is best to depend on that sold by seedsmen, as it is more certain to be free from other fungi. The operation of spawning consists in putting pieces of the spawn bricks the size of small hens' eggs in holes made about two in. deep and ten or twelve inches apart. Afterwards the holes should be filled with the soil, and the surface firmed and smoothed off.

"If the work has been well done and the conditions are favorable, the spawn should commence to grow in eight or ten days; at the end of that time it should be examined, and any pieces that have not started should be removed and be replaced by fresh spawn. A failure in germination is indicated by the absence of white threads in the manure around the spawn. When the spawn has nicely started and begins to show itself on the surface, the bed should be covered with a layer one inch thick of fine, slightly-moist soil, which should be pressed down smoothly and firmly. In damp cellar mushroom beds do not need water,



The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association in Convention at Peterboro, 1906.

but if the surface gets dry they should be watered with tepid water from a fine-rose watering-pot. The mushrooms should show in from five to eight weeks, and the bed continue to yield for two or three months. The spawn bricks, as they are termed by seedsmen, are simply flat, square pieces of a mixture of manure and loam into which spawn has been put and has grown until it fills the whole piece. Afterwards, these bricks are dried, and form the mushroom bricks or spawn of commerce.

#### The Ontario Agricultural College Short Courses.

The short course in stock judging at the O. A. C., Guelph, has just been completed, and the students have returned to their homes. Almost every section in Western Ontario was represented to a greater or less degree. Eastern Ontario sent a goodly number also, a few coming from the farthest counties, where the live-stock judging classes were held last spring. They were here also from the far West, to the number of probably half a dozen, among whom were a ranchman, almost from the foothills of the Rockies, a cattle-grower from Alberta, and a grain farmer from Manitoba. In all fully 250 assembled in the pavilion day by day, to learn what they could of animal form and character, and, incidentally, to pick up here and there hints relative to the breeding, care and management of the class of stock in which they were most interested. This year it was distinctly a young men's class, and it was information they sought. Opinions were, perhaps, not so freely ventured as in former years, and it took almost a week to work up the enthusiasm required to sustain the interest; but, "I wish I could stay longer," was the spirit of the sentiment that prevailed at the close of the course. Probably there is no better criterion of the success of the undertaking than that there should be such a feeling uppermost in the thought of the students as they leave. To awaken interest, to stimulate enthusiasm, to impart information in such a way that there is a desire for more has been the object of those who have had charge of the work. Probably some of these young men either will come themselves or send others to the college as regular students in the near future.

As usual the greatest interest was manifested in the beef cattle and horse classes, as evidenced by the larger attendance and more eager attention. The College is again indebted to a number of breeders, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Bowman, McCrae, Sorby, Hurley, McCannel, Tovell, Brethour, Hallman, Whitelaw Bros., Arkell, Hume, Dentonia Park, and others, who kindly loaned their stock for use in the class-room. The use of this stock and the presence of the breeders themselves added much to the success and value of the course. Messrs. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; J. E. Brethour, Burford; John Campbell, Woodville; W. Smith, Columbus, and the Hon. John Dryden, Toronto, were also present, and either assisted in the discussion or delivered addresses, and their assistance was greatly appreciated. Dr. F. J. Smale gave an evening talk on the bacon hog, illustrating his remarks by reference to carcasses. At the invitation of the College, Mr. John Gosling, of Kansas City, Mo., was also present, and took charge of the judging of the fat steers and beef carcasses. Hardly too much can be said of the value of Mr. Gosling's remarks, and the demonstration on the beef carcasses was one of the features of the course. Evening meetings were also held, at which the Professors of the College gave addresses on subjects connected with their work, and the attendance was large on every occasion. Upon Prof. Day fell the bulk of the work and the management and direction of the course, and in his usual genial manner, by question and argument, he gathered from the members of the class themselves much of what he wished to teach them, and by his practical summaries drew to a definite conclusion the points of the discussion. He was ably aided by Mr. H. S. Arkell, of the staff. It remains with the students themselves, in the exercise of their own individuality, to make personal application of the information they have acquired.

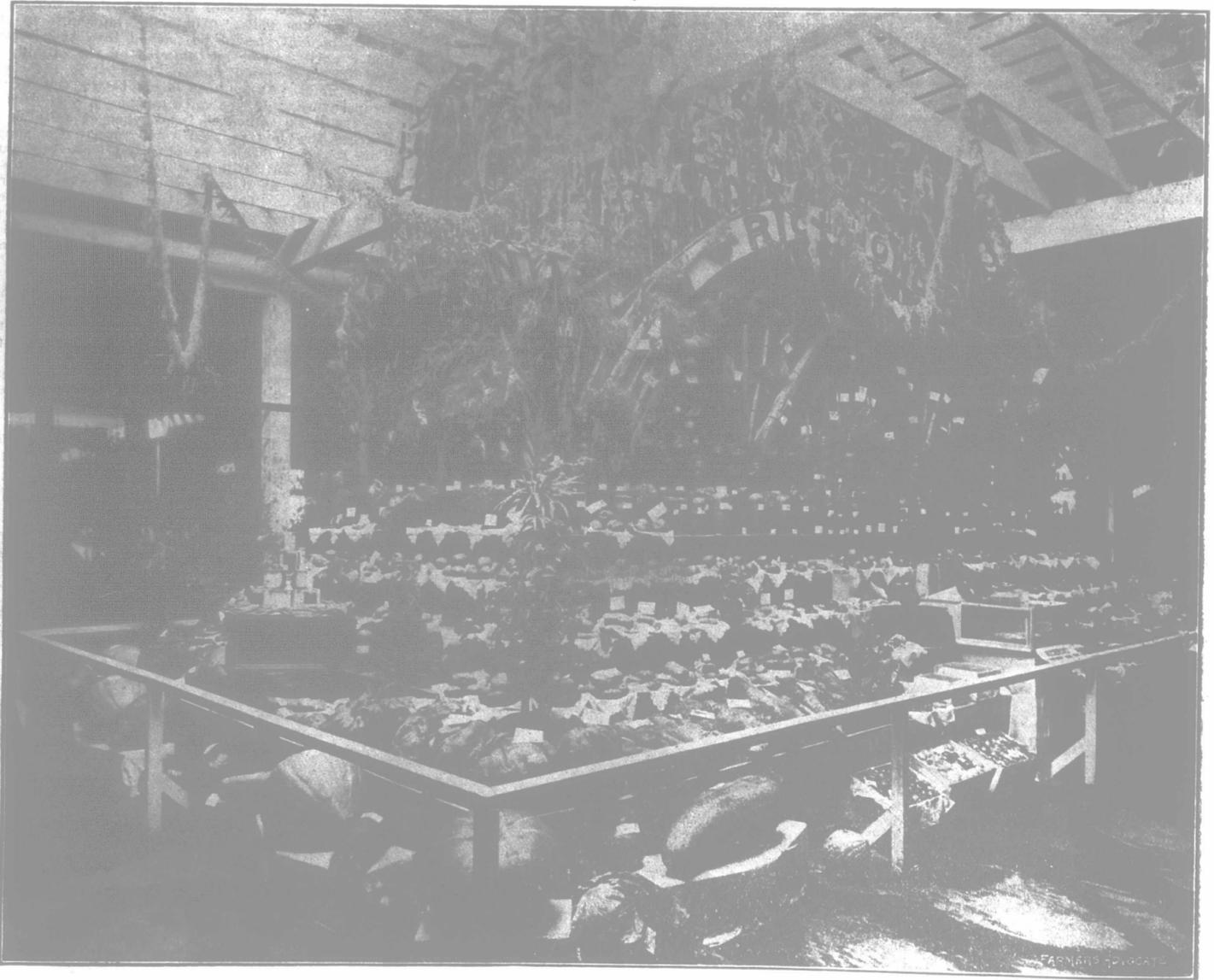
#### SEED JUDGING.

With an average daily attendance of about one hundred and fifty farmers, young and old, from various parts of the Province (including a few from the Canadian West), the work in seed judging has been exceedingly interesting. The benefits to be derived from this work cannot be over-estimated, when it is borne in mind that these men take back, each to his own local-

ity, not only increased knowledge regarding the best methods of judging, cleaning, grading, selecting and testing the various classes of farm seeds, but also greatly increased enthusiasm and desire for the general improvement of farm crops. While most of the men in attendance were of the younger generation, several were men of mature years and experience, and these latter expressed their appreciation of the very practical nature of the work done, while regretting that such a course had not been available for them in their earlier years.

On examining several samples of oats placed before them, the members of the class expressed surprise at the great difference in the thickness of hull of the different varieties. This is a matter to which most grain judges do not give sufficient attention. The percentage of hull in oats varies from about 21 to 45, or even more. The relative hardness of the various samples of wheat was freely discussed, and attention was called to the importance of having a large proportion of hard, semi-transparent kernels, as samples having only a small proportion of these kernels are not found to be nearly so desirable for milling purposes. In the barley judging session, attention was called to the relative merits of two very distinct classes of two-rowed barley, one of which produces short, compact, flat heads, and very strong straw; while the other produces long, slender, drooping heads and weak straw. Here also much interest was evinced in the selection of varieties suitable for growing in mixtures with other crops for grain production.

The session on grass and clover seeds was probably the most interesting of all, and the questions asked by members of the class during this session were many and very much to the point. In the examination of weed seeds a new feature was introduced. Before each member of the class was placed a small, flat, glass-covered case, containing samples of the twenty-three weed seeds named in the Seed Control Act, recently introduced by the Dominion Government. These samples were numbered, and a key to the names was given with each case. At the conclusion of the course, many members of the class bought these cases at a nominal price, so that they might have them for future reference. They were arranged by Mr. Painter, Manual Training Master at the Macdonald Consolidated School, and Mr. Jackson, of the Biological Dept. They were set loose in



A Creditable District Exhibit.

Richmond takes second place in hot competition at Dominion Exhibition, 1905.

JANUARY 25, 1906

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

numbered receptacles punched out of cardboard with a wad punch, covered with glass and backed by a second sheet of cardboard and galvanized iron.

That side of nature study which concerns itself with the problem of fighting weeds should get an impetus throughout the Province when these farmers go back to their homes.

Eight sessions were devoted to the examination and judging of grains, etc., under the direction of Mr. J. Buchanan, Lecturer in Field Husbandry, in the absence of Prof. Zavitz, assisted by Messrs. Squirrel, Whiteside and Bell; and three sessions were given to the study of weed seeds, under the direction of Mr. V. W. Jackson, Lecturer in Botany, assisted by Messrs. Buchanan and Squirrel.

POULTRY.

The prevailing high prices for poultry products is causing increased interest in poultry-raising, and on January 3rd this course opened, with an attendance of 28.

SHORT COURSE IN DAIRYING.

The present class attending the short courses in dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College is a most excellent one. The number is not so large as in former years, but the quality is good. We do not worship the god "Numbers," at whose shrine nearly all organizations at present bow with reverent head, in order that he may shower upon them the benefits which come to the faithful devotees of the new god of the universe.

What Grants by the Breed Associations are Intended to do.

It will be plain to our readers, from the published correspondence, that the dominant idea in the minds of many directors of the various breed associations in Canada is to get the greatest possible benefit for their particular breed by means of advertising in the large show-rings.

To carry on a successful campaign for any one breed, members, either in Western or Eastern Canada, must be prepared to work together, to give and take, and to substitute breadth of ideas for narrowness of view or selfishness.

Canada and New Zealand. Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The Department of Agriculture announces that it is prepared to receive applications for space for Canadian exhibits at the New Zealand International Exposition, to be held at Christchurch, New Zealand, November, 1906, to April, 1907.

Canada and New Zealand.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The Department of Agriculture announces that it is prepared to receive applications for space for Canadian exhibits at the New Zealand International Exposition, to be held at Christchurch, New Zealand, November, 1906, to April, 1907.

Thanks for the Watch

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the watch sent me as a premium. I am well pleased with it, and also with your paper.

Oxford County Farm Notes.

When we put our cattle in in the fall, I took the sheep shears and cut all the hair along their backs and trimmed their tails, leaving a nice switch cut straight across. I sold two fat cows and delivered them where there were several other fat cattle which were not so trimmed, and the improvement was very noticeable indeed.

Our cheese factory closed down about the first of the year. The past season has been one of the most profitable in the history of our factory. We have made about 180 tons, but will not know the average price until the December make has been shipped, but it will be a way up, I think higher than ever before in the history of our factory.

Beef cattle seem to be comparatively scarce: at least, the butchers are driving over the country and are offering to buy animals that are not finished by any means. Hogs also are keeping up in price.

In regard to a subscriber's enquiry as to the best kind of power for a farmer to have, I would say that we have used a 13-ft. Toronto wind engine for about five years, and have been well satisfied. Of course, we can only use the windmill when the wind blows; it is of no use in a calm, but when it comes a good wind, we make use of it, and get a lot of feed cut up, oats chopped and wood sawn.

Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Meetings.

The annual meetings of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations will be held at the Palmer House, Toronto, as follows: Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, on Thursday, February 8th, at 9.30 a.m.; Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, on Thursday, February 8th, at 2 p.m.; Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, on Friday, February 9th, at 9.30 a.m.; Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, on Friday, February 9th, at 3 p.m. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary.

Home for Old Horses.

There is a scheme on foot in Kentucky to establish a home for old and disabled horses. I think the day is not far distant when every State will establish a home for horses that have passed their days of usefulness. Such homes are provided for old men and women where they receive every comfort in their declining days. Why should not homes be established for man's best friend and companion, the horse?—[Mass. Plowman.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

A Typical Hackney ... 115
Typical Scotch Shorthorn ... 117
Dot—A Dual-purpose Shorthorn ... 117
Champion Shropshire Ewe ... 120
French Premier, Rouvier ... 124
German Chancellor, Von Bulow ... 124
M. Fallieres, newly-elected President of France ... 124
The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association in Convention at Peterboro, 1906 ... 125
A Creditable District Exhibit ... 123

EDITORIAL.

The Live-stock Commissionership ... 113
The Greatest Product of a Farm Is Men ... 113
Bad Roads and Good Roads ... 113
Specialization, System and Success ... 113
Our Western Letter ... 114

HORSES.

Clydesdales in Canada ... 114
Does Not Favor the Act ... 114
The Breeding of Coach Horses ... 115
The Proposed Horse-owners' Lien Act for Manitoba ... 115

LIVE STOCK.

Breed Associations and the National Records ... 116
The Hog Market Prices ... 116
Care of the He'd Boar ... 116
Co-operation in the Hog Business ... 116
Worms in Pigs ... 117
The Four Great Beef Breeds ... 117
Mr. Freeman Makes a Proposition ... 117

Contents of this Issue.

THE FARM.
Problems in Roadmaking ... 118
Notes from Ireland ... 118
Taxation of Forest Land ... 118
An Epoch-making Forestry Convention at Ottawa ... 119
Experience in Hog Feeding ... 120
Buying on Credit from a Farmer's Standpoint ... 120
Mr. Downey's Forest Exemption Bill ... 121
Our Stand Commended ... 121
The Forest Beautiful ... 121
Low-grade Formalin ... 121
Save Our Forests ... 121
THE DAIRY.
Keeping Quality of Butter ... 121
Feeding for Next Year's Milk ... 121
Western Ontario Dairymen in Convention ... 122
A New Dairy Building for O. A. C. ... 123
Alberta Creameries ... 123
POULTRY.
Improving the Flock ... 123
GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
Of Interest to Fruit-growers ... 123
THE FARM BULLETIN.
It Sounds "Fishy"; Dr. Smale and the Farmer ... 124
East Prince, P. E. I.; Sacrificing Aged Bulls; Slishness Runs Riot in Hereford Ranks; How to Grow Mushrooms ... 125

The Ontario Agricultural College Short Courses ... 123
What Grants by the Breed Associations are Intended to Do; Canada and New Zealand; Thanks for the Watch; Oxford County Farm Notes; Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Meetings; Home for Old Horses ... 127
Loyal Toasts in Water ... 142
MARKETS ... 128
HOME MAGAZINE ... 129 to 135
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.
Calculating horse power ... 136
A broken contract; bloating in calves ... 145
Hotbeds and melon-growing; hired man and holidays; a trespass; unthrifty steers; spring chickens dying; dissatisfied tenant; fly-wheel on windmill shafting; currying cows; cattle killed on railway ... 147
Advertise Buff turkeys; registration numbers; plowing; scratches; lice on horses; cement floors; registering Shropshires, etc.; sheep on pasture and winter feed ... 148
Lumber for barn; seeing cats with clover; hydraulic ram stroke ... 149
Veterinary.
Lump jaw ... 136
Blind horse; sore eyes, etc. ... 147

"Sing a Song of Sixpence."

The interpretation of the old nursery song entitled, "Sing a Song of Sixpence" is credited to a clergyman of Liverpool, England, named John Howard, who says:

"The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the four-and-twenty hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, while the top crust is the sky which overreaches it. The opening of the pie is the day dawn, when the birds begin to sing, and surely such a sight is fitting for a king. The king, who is represented as sitting in his parlor counting his money, is the sun, while the gold pieces which slip through his fingers as he counts them are the golden sunshine. The queen is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight. The industrious maid who is in the garden at work before the sun has arisen is the day dawn, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds, while the bird who so tragically ends the song by nipping off her nose is the hour of sunset."

The fertility of the soil has been likened to the bank account. If you draw out and never put any in, you will soon not have a bank account. The young pig needs a combination of feeding stuffs to help develop the bone and muscle, and then later give the fattening ration to the hog.

## MARKETS.

## Toronto.

## LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.60 to \$5; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.50; others, \$3.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4, and cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots, \$4.20 to \$4.50; good to choice, \$3.70 to \$4.20; fair to good, \$3 to \$3.60; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25, and canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders, \$2.60 to \$4; good feeders, \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; good stockers run at \$2.80 to \$3.50; rough to common, \$2 to \$2.70, and bulls at \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—There is a good demand for the right kind of cows, but those of poor quality are not wanted. \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—Trade was steady; \$2 to \$12 each, and 3½c. to 6½c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt., and bucks and culs at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Grain-fed lambs, ewes and wethers, \$6.40 to \$6.65, and bucks at \$6 to \$6.25.

Hogs—Market firm; \$6.75 for selects, and \$6.50 for lights and fats.

## HORSES.

Conditions governing the local horse market are still favorable to the seller, and prices in all classes are well maintained. The unseasonable weather, of course, still holds the market in repression, but for all that, dealers express themselves as satisfied with existing conditions. Everything of choice quality continues to find a prompt sale, and in the case of drafters and good workers it is almost impossible to fill the demand. The outside enquiry has been very brisk, and large shipments have been made to Brandon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Seaford, and other places for railroad, lumber or construction purposes. Delivery horses have also shown fair activity, while saddle horses and drivers have been a quick sale at firm prices. Prices during the week have averaged about as follows: Roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$170; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$130 to \$165; general-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$170; drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$140 to \$180; servicable second-hand workers and drivers, \$40 to \$80.

## BREADSTUFFS.

Deliveries of grain at country points are light.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white, 79c.; red, 78c. to 79c.; mixed, 78c.; goose, 75c.; spring, 74c. to 75c., at outside points.

Milfeed—Uran, in bags, outside, \$17; shorts, \$18.

Oats—Firm, at 35½c. to 36c., outside.

Barley—48c. for No. 2, 45c. for No. 3 extra, and 42c. for No. 3, outside.

Peas—79c. bid, outside.

Rye—70c., outside.

Buckwheat—52½c. to 53c., outside.

Corn—Canadian, 44½c., Chatham

freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 51c.; mixed, 50½c., Toronto freights.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, 24c. to 25c.; solids, 23c. to 24c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 21c. to 22c.; tubs, 21c. to 22c.; medium, 19c. to 20c.; inferior, 18c. to 20c.

Cheese—Firm tone, at 13c. for large, and 13½c. for twins, in job lots here.

Eggs—Easy in tone, receipts being a little heavy. New-laid are quoted at 24c. to 25c.; cold-storage at 18c. to 19c., and limed at 17c.

Poultry—The demand is fairly active, and the market has a firm tone. Prices for choice dry-plucked are: Fat chickens, 10c. to 11c.; thin, 7c. to 8c. Fat hens, 7½c. to 8½c.; thin, 6c. to 7c. Ducks, 12c. to 13c.; thin, 6c. to 8c. Geese, 10c. to 11c.; turkeys 14c. to 15c. for choice small lots.

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

Honey—Steady at \$1.25 to \$2 per doz. for combs, and 7c. to 8c. per pound for strained.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager

ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

## BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

\$5 and under.....	3 cents
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10.....	6 cents
" \$10 " " " \$30.....	10 cents
" \$30 " " " \$50.....	15 cents

These Orders are Payable at Par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States.

NEGOTIABLE AT A FIXED RATE AT

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LONDON, ENG.

They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost.

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

Baled Hay—The tone of the market is less easy and dull. Prices are quoted unchanged at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, in car lots, here, and \$6 for No. 2.

Hogs—Practically no dressed hogs in car lots are offering here, and the market is quoted firm and nominal at \$8.75 per cwt. for car lots, on track.

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

## HIDES AND TALLOW.

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

## FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Dressed hogs, light, cwt., \$9.25; heavy, \$8.75. Butter, 25c. to 28c. Eggs, 35c. to 40c. Spring chickens, dressed, 7c. to 8c.; live, 5c. Old chickens, dressed, 7c.; live, 4c. Turkeys, dressed, 14c. to 15c.; live, 12c. Geese, live, 8c.; dressed, 10c. to 12c. Potatoes, per bag, 85c. to \$1; apples, per bbl., \$2 to \$3.50; beef, hind quarters, 7c. to 8c.; fore quarters, 4½c. to 5½c.; carcasses, 6c. to 7c.; lambs, 10c. to 11c.; mutton, 8c. to 9c.; veal, 8½c. to 10c.

## Montreal.

Live Stock—English market steady to lower, Americans being ¼c. down in London, at 11½c., Liverpool, and London quoting Canadians steady at 10½c. At these prices, exporters claim to be losing money. But this does not prevent them from taking all the ocean freight space they can get hold of at a reasonable figure, the recent decline in rates being equal to about 5s. per head. Liverpool has been at 30s., and London at 32s. 6d., while Glasgow is quoted at 35s., and Manchester at 30s.

Hogs—In good demand for packing purposes, as well as for immediate local consumption. The lightness of supplies was more marked than before, and prices registered an advance. Prices of selects were 7c. to 7½c., off cars. It is hard to see whether the recent decision of the Minister of Agriculture, preventing the killing of American hogs in bond, has had any effect upon the market or not. It would seem, however, that the supply is short everywhere. The market for cattle was also rather stronger, owing, probably, to the scarcity of really choice stock, a few fine steers bringing 5c. to 5½c. per lb. Trade was a little slow, owing to advanced prices. Fine cattle brought 4½c. to 4¾c.; good from 3½c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3½c., and common, 2½c. to 3c., according to quality. Sheep showed no change at 4½c., and lambs, 6c. to 6½c.

Butter—33c. for finest current makes, although dealers are still holding out for 23½c. for finest October-made. Fresh butter, 22c. to 23c. Dairy tubs steady at 20½c., rolls being 21½c.

Cheese—Holders are confident that English importers will require all the stock they have before they get through, so that they are holding out for fuller prices. These are 13c. to 13½c. for finest makes.

Poultry—It is stated that turkeys may now be bought all the way from 8c. to 12c., fancy, fresh-killed bringing 13c. Finest geese have been sold at 9c., and chickens at 9c. to 10c., fowl ranging 5c. to 7c. Ducks are scarce, but easier, at 11c. to 13c.

Eggs—Lined stock, 18c. dozen, in a jobbing way; cold-storage, 18c. for ordinary quality.

Dressed Hogs—Choice abattoir fresh-dressed sold at 9½c. to 9¾c., country-dressed ranging from 8½c. to 9½c. per lb. Among the latter have been some arrivals from the Northwest.

Potatoes—63c. to 64c. per bag of 90 lbs., carloads, on track; selling in broken lots at 70c. to 75c. per bag of 90 lbs., in store, and 80c. for very fine quality, in small lots.

Turnips—\$11 to \$11.50 per ton.

Onions—Steady; one firm offering particularly nice stock at \$1 per bag for Canadian reds.

Grain—The whole interest of the local market is centered on the situation in oats. Stocks have been growing gradually lighter in Montreal, and are now reported to be less than 75,000 bushels. It looks like a higher market. Dealers are bidding 38c. for No. 4, store, 39c. for No. 3, and 40c. for No. 2, and they cannot buy them in Montreal. Holders are asking a cent higher than these figures. Country prices are likely to exceed those mentioned above, judging from present appearances, before long.

Beans—There is said to be a fair demand for nice stock, both for export (not from Montreal) and local consumption. \$1.65 per bush. for primes.

Hay—Market shows no change in prices. Supplies are ample. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton, on track; No. 2, \$7.25 to \$7.50; clover-mixed, \$6 to \$6.50, and clover, \$6 per ton, in car lots.

## Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.35 to \$5.60; shipping steers, \$4.60 to \$5.25; butchers', \$4.35 to \$5.15; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.35; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.25. Veals—\$5.50 to \$9.75. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$5.75; Yorkers, \$5.75 to \$5.80; pigs, \$5.80 to \$5.85; roughs, \$4.70 to \$5; stags, \$3 to \$3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$6.75 to \$6.85; wethers, \$5.50 to \$6.10; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.65; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.65; Western lambs, \$7.40 to \$7.50.

## Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3.40 to \$6.50; cows, \$3 to \$1.40; heifers, \$2.25 to \$5; bulls, \$2 to \$4.10; calves, \$3 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.50. Hogs—Choice to prime, heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.50; medium to good, heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.40; butchers' weights, \$5.40 to \$5.50; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$5.40 to \$5.45; packing, \$5.25 to \$5.45. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4 to \$6; yearlings, \$5 to \$6.65; lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

## British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator, 7½c. to 8½c.

## GOSSIP.

The Matthews Pork-packing Company's factory at Brantford is reported running at only about one-half its capacity, owing to the scarcity of hogs.

Holstein bulls, fit for service, and bull calves, right in breeding, quality and price, are advertised in this paper for sale by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., whose herd ranks among the very best in the Dominion. Parties requiring such should write Mr. Clemons for price and particulars, or call and see his stock at his farm, which is about three miles from Harrisburg, on the Hamilton to London and Guelph branches of the G. T. R.

Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, writes: "My Dorsets never wintered better than they have this winter so far. The show season, which ended with the International at Chicago, was a successful one. I was especially successful at the Guelph Winter Fair, where I won every first in the sections alive, also first and second on carcasses, and won at the International eight out of ten firsts, and 2 out of three champions, as well as several seconds, and that mostly upon home-bred stuff; all the above in the face of strong competition. The demand for Dorsets, as for almost all breeds of sheep, is good at present; but they do not yet hold the position in sheepdom that they are entitled to, when we consider the extensive market there is for early lambs; a market that is bound to be supplied largely by Dorsets or Dorset grades. The Shorthorn bull calves that I am offering for sale are growing nicely. One of them is from a dam whose grandsire was Imp. Prime Minister. One of the others has for great-grand sire, Scottish Victor (imp.) 2739. The third is from a dam of the Vacuna family. Their sire is also of approved breeding."

Mr. Robert Davies, proprietor of Thorncliffe Stock Farm, advertises in this issue that on Feb. 28th, at his farm, at Todmorden, two miles from Toronto, he will sell at auction his fine stock of imported and home-bred Clydesdale stallions and mares. The sale is made owing to a considerable portion of the farm having been purchased by the railway companies for new roads running into and out from the city.

## A DELINQUENT SWINE BREEDER.

Last summer I received from a breeder of Berkshire hogs, whose post-office address is Toronto, a circular advertising his pigs. I wrote him about prices, and he quoted me for a two-months-old pig, so much, and a higher price for one three months old, sired by a certain boar. I sent the higher price, for the older pig, but did not hear from him for a month, and then received a letter stating that he had received the money and would ship the pig. About two weeks later I received a scrub-looking pig, about six weeks old, just weaned, as it had not learned to eat. I wrote to him about his wrong-doing, and told him if that was his best to send on the pedigree. I have written to him at least half a dozen times, but have received no answer. What is my best means of procedure?

## A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The advertisement of the breeder referred to in this case was dropped from "The Farmer's Advocate" about two years ago, owing to our having received several complaints similar to this regarding his way of doing business. We have since refused to accept advertising from him, though repeatedly assured by him that he was doing a straight business. We would advise you to have your solicitor write him, formally demanding compensation within a stated time, and stating that in default an action would be entered for damages for misrepresentation. We would also advise you to write the Secretary of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association stating the case to him and requesting him to bring the matter to the attention of the members of the Association at its annual meeting to be held next month. Furthermore, we would advise you in future to deal with breeders whose advertisements are running in "The Farmer's Advocate."



**Life, Literature  
and Education.**

**What's the Best Method of  
Popping the Question.**

We presume that a goodly number of our readers are already at work on our new topic for the F. A. & H. M. L. S.. Lest, however, the married folk, having been "through the mill," should think it their peculiar right to write (no pun intended) on this question, and tell how they "did it," we have deemed it advisable to state our willingness for ALL readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," married or unmarried, to enter the competition for Feb. 20, "What's the Best method of Popping the Question?" It's an easy one this time—or, is it? "Ah, there's the rub!" But never mind, we shall have something heavier later. We must mix in a little merriment as spice to our literary bill of fare, you know.

And now, in preparation for future events, will you kindly note the following intimation?

**WHAT SUBJECT DO YOU WANT FOR A DEBATE?**

In order to know what you, our readers, prospective members of the F. A. & H. M. L. S., would like to debate, we have decided to leave the matter wholly in your own hands. Just as soon as you get this paper, will you kindly think out a good subject, and send it to us? A postal card will do if you have not time to write a longer epistle. . . . Possibly you may not have time or inclination to enter any of our debates. That will make no difference. As long as you are interested in the movement, or have any subject in mind which you would like to see threshed out, any suggestion from you will be very welcome. Kindly let us hear from you at your earliest opportunity. Address simply "Literary Society," Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

**MEMBERSHIP LIST GROWING.**

As predicted, the Literary-society idea is proving popular. New members are coming in by every mail, and all sections of the country will soon be represented.

**RE OUR BADGE.**

Following out the suggestion offered by some of our correspondents, we have made arrangements by which we can supply the members of our Literary Society with very handsome pins, at a rate which, considering their value and serviceability, is

merely nominal. These pins, which have been modelled closely after the design of some of the handsomest and most popular college pins, are in the form of a shield, genuine rolled gold, with a dainty Canadian design in enamel, and the initials of the Society in blue lettering on a gold ground; and are quite suitable for being worn as a lapel pin for gentlemen, or as a tie or race pin for ladies.

Now, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we have no money-making scheme in connection with these badges. It is not even necessary for you to own one in order that you may be a member of the Society. That is entirely optional with yourself. Neither, on the other hand, is it absolutely necessary for you to take an active part in our Literary Society (although we should prefer this) in order to obtain one. All we ask is that you be an interested member of the Society, that you talk about it, and try to induce your literary friends to take part in it. We expect to issue a great many of these pins, and all we wish is simply to clear ourselves on the cost. The work in connection with receiving orders and mailing we undertake gratis, and cheerfully.

**HOW TO SECURE A PIN.**

In order, then, to secure one of these pins (which, by the way, should last a lifetime), you may avail yourself of any one of the following plans:

1. Send us in the name of a new subscriber to our paper.
2. Remit to us 60 cents by postal note. Remember, the actual cost to us is more than this. The pins are actually worth a dollar, but we are willing to grant you something in consideration of your being a subscriber to our paper. None, of course, except subscribers, or those who belong to families of subscribers, need send to us for a pin.
3. Write a first-class essay for our Literary Society, and obtain one as a prize, if preferred to a book.

In closing, we would say that it is only at the solicitation of several of our members that we have taken up this matter at all. But, since we have taken it up, we are glad to be able to offer so handsome and useful an article to those who write to us for it. Kindly address all orders to "Literary Dept.," Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

**Beloved in England.**

The appreciation expressed by our readers of the various departments in the "Home Magazine," and the confidence expressed so often and so cordially in the character of what is published, is one of the greatest compensations that come to us. Here, for instance, is a note, dated Jan. 6th, 1906, from Mr. Robert Taylor, of Newton, Clitheroe, England, enclosing postal note renewing for another year: "I prize the 'Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine' very much. Tell 'Hope' how comforting it is to read the Quiet Hour week by week. May 'Pope' be long spared to send us those beautiful messages over the sea. Wishing your paper every success." ROBT. TAYLOR. Jan. 6th, 1906.



**Rudyard Kipling.**

At Bombay, the most cosmopolitan city of Asia, in Christmas week of 1865, Rudyard Kipling was born. His father, John Lockwood Kipling, is an artist of considerable knowledge and skill, and his mother is a woman of no small literary power, combined with rare delicacy and refinement of feeling. The father held the position of professor of architectural sculpture in a Bombay college when Kipling was born.

When the boy was six years of age he was sent home to England to be educated. At thirteen he entered the United Service College at Westward Ho, and remained there for four years, living in an atmosphere military and Indian, for the college was under the direction of old Indian officers, and there was little that was calculated to make the lad forget the land of his birth. No one seemed to be particularly impressed with his genius, though most of the prizes in English literature came his way, and were received in the most matter-of-fact way.

At seventeen he returned to India, and became assistant editor of the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette, and began at the same time his career as a story-writer, though receiving little encouragement in the latter from his chief. Many of his newspaper experiences are preserved in his stories, such as the picture he gives us of night work in an Indian newspaper office, in that most wonderful story "The Man Who Would Be King."

His first volume of verse came out in 1886. He was his own publisher, and the book was a lean, oblong docket in form, wire-stitched to imitate a D. O. Government envelope, printed on one side, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. This was "Departmental Ditties," which was followed by "Plain Tales from the Hills," in 1888, the latter especially, receiving attention in England. From that time on he has written much prose, mostly short stories, collected in book form: "Soldiers Three," "Under the Deodars," "The Phantom Rickshaw," "The Day's Work," "Stalky and Co.," "Many Inventions," and "Mine Own People." His longer

works of prose are not numerous: "The Light that Failed" (his first novel), "Captains Courageous," "The Jungle Books," "The Seven Seas," and "Kim," being the chief. His poems comprise several volumes, mostly poems of the barracks, but here and there a gem which will live.

Granted that at times Kipling is brutally frank, even vulgar; granted that the scenes he depicts sometimes are gruesome and horrible in their realism, and, granted that in some of his work the technical language of engines and bridges and air-ships is beyond the normal comprehension, still, making allowance for all that, the root of the matter remains. It makes little difference whether you like it or not, whether you agree or disagree, whether you approve or condemn, you read, and you are fascinated and charmed and repelled, but the story-telling of this wizard of the English tongue gets a grip upon you that you cannot loosen if you would, and you would not if you could. You fight with Otheris and Learoyd and Mulvaney in the blood-stained valley against the Pathans, or you lie with them upon the wall when they are off duty, and learn to know and love, the "Soldiers Three," who hurl insulting words at one another daily, but each of whom would willingly give his time, his money, or even his life, for either of the others. You live over with Dick Heidar the awful time when the light fails him and darkness settles down upon his eyes for ever; and you grieve over the misfortune of a man, not of a character in a book. You stand with Tomlinson before the gate and see his soul grow white as a rain-washed bone, when the summons comes to him, "Make answer, what have ye done?"

Kipling has seized with courage upon the commonplace and vulgar, and has lifted it up. He puts before us the horny-handed and sin-seared skipper, the lawless soldier, the engineer amid his engines, the Hindoo in his superstition, and we know assuredly that we are brothers all.

His range of knowledge—something he seems to know of everything under heaven—is almost uncanny. Curious bits of information, gathered in little side-paths off from the main highway of the ordinary observer's life, have been found and treasured by him and woven into his stories. He wastes none of his time or ours with long-winded explanations and descriptions, but a phrase, a word, a punctuation mark, and lo! the whole scene is before you, with such filling out as your own imagination suggests.

His animal stories are wonderful. The "Jungle Books," published in 1894 and 1895, introduce us to animals, not men in hides and on all fours, discussing human problems, but animals, each thinking and behaving according to his own peculiar beastly habit and experience. And such is the dramatic skill of their creator that one is almost forced to believe that he has intimately dwelt among them, as did Mowgli, the human foster child of the mother wolf, "The Maltese Cat," and "The Walking Delegate," are two horse stories which are just as real and convincing as the tales of the jungle dwellers. Kipling's pictures of Indian life,

as shown in "Kim" and in many of his short stories, have never been surpassed. He knows his India, not from the outer edge, but from center to circumference, her laws, her superstitions, her loves and hates, her streets and temples and markets, her jungles and mountains and rivers. He has lived at the heart of things, and his knowledge is as different from the ordinary globe-trotter's as the fruit is from the skin which covers it.

His best poems are the embodiment in words of the patriotic and spiritual side of a strong nature. His verses have roused English officeholders at home and English soldiers abroad when the honor of the nation demanded decisive action. And in his "Recessional" a classic was added to our literature.

#### The Recessional.

God of our fathers known of old,  
Lord of our far-flung battle-line,  
Beneath whose awful hand we hold  
Dominion over palm and pine—  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies;  
The captains and the kings depart;  
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,  
A humble and a contrite heart.  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away;  
On dune and headland sinks the fire;  
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday  
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!  
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose  
Wild tongues that have not Thee in  
awe,  
Such boastings as the Gentiles use,  
Or lesser breeds without the law,  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust  
In reeking tube and iron shard;  
All valiant dust that builds on dust,  
And guarding, calls not Thee to guard,  
For frantic boast and foolish word,  
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord, Amen.  
—Rudyard Kipling.

#### About the Transcontinental Train Conundrum.

In reference to the continental-train conundrum, for which answers were given in your last issue, a large majority said thirteen trains. Now, it is only a matter of opinion whether we say thirteen or fifteen, but I cannot see how you can rightly call it fourteen. If you count the one train just leaving Vancouver, you must also count the one just arriving at Halifax as the passenger is leaving, for if he rightly meets one, he likewise meets the other. Now, since this is a question of opinion, it would only be fair to give it to the majority. You say in your award, there will be one train arriving at Halifax the moment our passenger's train leaves but since his train does not leave until the other one stops, and the two trains will be fully alongside of each other, he cannot be said to meet this train. Does not the same principle apply when our passenger's train arrives at the other end? If you want to adhere closely to the meaning of the word "meet," you must include both trains, since the conditions at each end are identical. If you had awarded it to those who answered fifteen I would have been quite satisfied.

A. W. WOODARD.

Department of Agriculture, Montreal.

The above letter very likely represents the view of a number of people regarding the answer to the Transcontinental Train Conundrum, although it is the only letter we have so far received, taking exception to our answer. We wish, however, to correct a possible misimpression that we printed the conundrum first and decided upon the answer afterwards. We had the answer definitely in mind at the time of inserting the conundrum, although, to be on the safe side, we did submit our answer to a certain expert professor, who agreed

with us that, hinging the decision on the meaning of the word "meet," the answer should be fourteen, though he stipulated that if he were making the answers on an examination he would give equal scores to those who said 13, 14 and 15, seeing that all of these must have reasoned correctly. Regarding Mr. Woodard's point, we have only to repeat that the meaning of the word "meet," applicable in this connection, is to come upon by approach from an opposite direction. This implies that the person or object meeting another must be in motion. Now, the train that arrives the moment our passenger starts is not met by him. The train comes to him and meets him, but, according to our definition, he does not meet it. On the other hand, the train standing at Vancouver as he comes in is met, because he does come upon this train by approach from an opposite direction. We consider there is a difference between the case of the train that arrives as he starts and the train that starts as he stops. However, everyone is free to hold his own opinion. We had ours, and awarded the prizes accordingly. We respect the opinions of those who think differently from us, and, though, in our judgment there is one absolutely correct answer, we are willing to give full credit to those who answered 13, 14 or 15. In our estimation, the value of this conundrum has been the mental exercise involved, and, from that standpoint, whether all the participants agree with us or not is neither here nor there.

#### The Painter's Family.

The painter needs not to go far afield to seek for inspiration. He may sit in his armchair and be apparently away in Dreamland, outlining subjects for his brush, when lo! home sights and sounds, the babble of his children's voices, the jingle of their toys, the hushed moment followed by the sweet notes of song from the lips of his young wife recall him earthwards, and instead of covering his canvas with gods and goddesses of ravishing beauty fitting through space upon apparently meaningless errands, he gives to the world pictures of more enduring beauty—pictures which touch all hearts because they teach that in all homes, not in that of the painter alone, should harmony inspire and love reign.  
H. A. B.

#### What of Revivals?

"Ian Maclaren" (Rev. John Watson), the famous author of "Beside the Bonny Briar Bush," recently wrote an appreciation of revivals which is of interest, in view of the Torrey and Alexander mission in Toronto. He deals with the subject dispassionately, as between those who, on the one hand, make too much, and on the other, too little of them. He reminds us, first, that they have been a fact and a force in all ages, marking the ebb and flow of religious and moral life in the world, just as we have analogous manifestations in nature, literature, art, and so on. While the spring of revival is beyond our reach in the "Everlasting Hills," Ian Maclaren mentions three conditions under which it appears: First of all, the personality of a man called and prepared, and through whom God acts. The second condition of a true revival or spiritual renaissance is morality; that is to say, it proves itself by its works. Thus, in Toronto we found certain newspaper journalists, not ordinarily looking with any serious sympathy upon such movements, giving the Torrey-Alexander mission their countenance because of its fruits—drunken, debauched men becoming sober, impure lives cleansed, homes of sorrow and degradation for broken-hearted wives and children made clean and happy, evil tempers sweetened, and in all directions men who had defrauded and robbed others paying back in "conscience money" what had been taken. One may have his prejudices against certain features of revivals, but Ian Maclaren teaches that, in the face of such marvellous manifestations as these that make for righteousness in the community, even though all are not permanent, it is folly to hold aloof. The evangelist, he says, should be regarded as complementary of the regular minister. He suggests that, while the latter, toiling year after year in his pastoral work, and compelled weekly to prepare new sermons, might be advantaged and shaken out of his routine by working sometimes with an evangelist, the latter might be taught diligence, patience and self-abnegation by a turn in the pastoral work.

#### To Walk Correctly.

A good figure was never so sought after as it is in these days, and it is right that people should make the best of themselves in this and every day.

It is a bad habit to fold the arms. By doing so you pull the shoulders forward, flatten the chest, and impair deep breathing. The position you hold your body in soon becomes a habit. Do you think, for instance, of folding your arms across your chest before you do it? I daresay not; it has, you see, become a habit. Try one that will expand instead of flatten the chest. Keep the back of the neck, too, close to the back of the collar whenever possible.

Always carry the chest further in front of you than any other part of you, certainly than the part below the waist. But draw this latter part up and up many times a day, especially if you are inclined to get fat there; and nothing destroys a figure more than this, which has been described as the "middle-aged spread."

Take a dozen deep, slow breaths a dozen times a day through the nose and exhale through your mouth; and to do this properly you will have no undue tightness of the dress anywhere.

If you are in the least inclined to be flat-footed, to have the instep drop, a most painful minor complaint, a good plan is to be often raising yourself on your toes, keeping the latter well pointed.

If you use dumb-bells, as the custom of many is in these days of strength and figures, don't have them at all heavy; and the same applies to the Indian clubs. It is not weight, but exercise of the muscles you want—light, regular exercise—not to overdo it one time and neglect it then for a week.

Never wear shoes that are run down at the heels. A woman is judged quite as often by the appearance of her feet as by her hands.

Men of character are the conscience of the society to which they belong.—Emerson.



George Harcourt,

The Painter's Family.

## GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLEN GARRY.  
By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

"Well," said old Donald, "we shall see about this. And if Thomas has suffered injustice, it is not his father will refuse to see him righted." And soon they were all off to the meeting at the school-house.

Thomas was the last to leave the room. As usual, he had not been able to find a word, but stood white and trembling, but as he found himself alone with his mother, once more his stolid reserve broke down, and he burst into a strange and broken cry, "Oh, mother, mother," but he could get no further.

"Never mind, laddie," said his mother, "you have borne yourself well, and your mother is proud of you."

At the investigation held in the school-house, it became clear that, though the insubordination of both Jimmie and Thomas was undeniable, the provocation by the master had been very great. And though the minister, who was superintendent of instruction for the district, insisted that the master's authority must, at all costs, be upheld, such was the rage of old Donald Finch and Long John Cameron that the upshot was that the master took his departure from the section, glad enough to escape with bones unbroken.

### CHAPTER VII.

Foxy.

After the expulsion of the master, the Twentieth School fell upon evil days, for the trustees decided that it would be better to try "gurl" teachers, as Hughie contemptuously called them; and this policy prevailed for two or three years, with the result that the big boys left the school, and with their departure the old heroic age passed away, to be succeeded by an age soft, law-abiding, and distinctly commercial.

The spirit of this unheroic age was incarnate in the person of "Foxy" Ross. Foxy got his name, in the first instance, from the peculiar pinky red shade of hair that crowned his white, fat face, but the name stuck to him as appropriately descriptive of his tricks and manners. His face was large, and smooth, and fat, with wide mouth, and teeth that glistened when he smiled. His smile was like his face, large, and smooth, and fat. His eyes were light gray—white, Hughie called them—were shifty, avoiding the gaze that sought to read them, or piercingly keen, according as he might choose.

After the departure of the big boys, Foxy gradually grew in influence, until his only rival in the school was Hughie. Foxy's father was the storekeeper in the Twentieth, and this brought within Foxy's reach possibilities of influence that gave him an immense advantage over Hughie. By means of bull's-eyes and "lickerish" sticks, Foxy could win the allegiance of all the smaller boys and many of the bigger ones, while with the girls, both big and small, his willingness to please and his smooth manners won from many affection, and from the rest toleration, although Betsy Dan Campbell asserted that whenever Foxy Ross came near her she felt something creeping up her backbone.

With the teacher, too, Foxy was a great favorite. He gave her worshipful reverence and many gifts from his father's store, eloquent of his devotion. He was never detected in mischief, and was always ready to expose the misdemeanors of the other boys. Thus it came that Foxy was the paramount influence within the school.

Outside, his only rival was Hughie, and at times Hughie's rivalry became dangerous. In all games that called for skill, activity, and reckless daring, Hughie was easily the leader. In "Old Sow," "Prisoner's Base," but especially in the ancient and noble game of "Shinny," Hughie shone peerless and supreme. Foxy hated games, and shinny, the joy of those youths of old, who had torn victory from the Sixteenth, and even from the Front one glorious year, was at

once Foxy's disgust and terror. As a little boy, he could not for the life of him avoid turning his back, to wait shuddering, with humping shoulders, for the enemy's charge, and in anything like a melee, he could not help jumping into the air at every dangerous stroke.

And thus he brought upon himself the contempt, even of boys much smaller than himself, who, under the splendid and heroic example of those who led them, had only one ambition, to get a whack at the ball, and this ambition they gratified on every possible occasion, reckless of consequences. Hence, when the last of the big boys, Thomas Finch, against whose solid mass hosts had flung themselves to destruction, finally left the school, Foxy, with great skill, managed to divert the energies of the boys to games less violent and dangerous, and by means of his bull's-eyes and his liquorice, and his large, fat smile, he drew after him a very considerable following of both girls and boys.

The most interesting and most successful of Foxy's schemes was the game of "store," which he introduced, Foxy himself being the storekeeper. He had the trader's genius for discovering and catering to the weaknesses of people, and hence his store became, for certain days of the week, the center of life during the recreation hours. The store itself was a somewhat pretentious successor to the little brush cabin with wide open front, where in the old days the boys used to gather, and, lying upon piles of fragrant balsam boughs before the big blazing fire placed in front, used to listen to the master talk, and occasionally read.

Foxy's store was built of slabs covered with thick brush, and set off with a plank counter and shelves, whereon were displayed his wares. His stock was never too large for his personal transportation, but its variety was almost infinite; bull's-eyes and liquorice, maple sugar and other "sweeties," were staples. Then, too, there were balls of gum, beautifully clear, which in its raw state Foxy gathered from the ends of the pine logs at the sawmill, and which, by a process of boiling and clarifying, known only to himself, he brought to a marvelous perfection.

But Foxy's genius did not confine itself to sweets. He would buy and sell and "swap" anything, but in swapping, no bargain was ever completed unless there was money for Foxy in the deal. He had goods second-hand and new, fish-hooks and marbles, pot-metal knives with brass handles, slate-pencils that would "break square," which were greatly desired by all, skate-straps, and buckskin whangs.

But Foxy's financial ability never displayed itself with more brilliancy than when he organized the various games of the school so as to have them begin and end with the store. When the river and pond were covered with clear, black ice, skating would be the rage, and then Foxy's store would be hung with skate-straps and with cedar-bark torches, which were greatly in demand for the skating parties that thronged the pond at night. There were no torches like Foxy's. The dry cedar bark any one could get from the fences, but Foxy's torches were always well soaked in oil and bound with wire, and were prepared with such excellent skill that they always burned brighter and held together longer than any others. These cedar-bark torches Foxy disposed of to the larger boys who came down to the pond at night. Foxy's methods of finance were undoubtedly marked by ability, and inasmuch as his accounts were never audited, the profits were large and sure. He made it a point to pur-

chase a certain proportion of his supplies from his father, who was proud of his son's financial ability, but whether his purchases always equaled his sales, no one ever knew.

If the pond and river were covered with snow, then Foxy would organize a deer-hunt, when all the old pistols in the section would be brought forth and the store would display a supply of gun caps, by the explosion of which deadly ammunition the deer would be dropped in their tracks, and drawn to the store by prancing steeds whose trappings had been purchased from Foxy.

When the interest in the deer-hunt began to show signs of waning, Foxy would bring forth a supply of gunpowder, for the purchase of which any boy who owned a pistol would be ready to bankrupt himself. In this Hughie took a leading part, although he had to depend upon the generosity of others for the thrilling excitement of bringing down his deer with a pistol-shot, for Hughie had never been able to save coppers enough to purchase a pistol of his own.

But deer-hunting with pistols was forbidden by the teacher from the day when Hughie, in his eagerness to bring his quarry down, left his ramrod in his pistol, and firing at Aleck Dan Campbell at point-blank range, laid him low with a lump on the side of his head as big as a marble. The only thing that saved Aleck's life, the teacher declared, was his thick crop of black hair. Foxy was in great wrath at Hughie for his recklessness, which laid the deer-hunting under the teacher's ban, and which interfered seriously with the profits of the store.

But Foxy was far too great a man to allow himself to be checked by any such misfortune as this. He was far too astute to attempt to defy the teacher and carry on the forbidden game, but with great ability he adapted the principles of deer-hunting to a game even more exciting and profitable. He organized the game of "Injuns," some of the boys being set apart as settlers who were to defend the fort, of which the store was the center, the rest to constitute the invading force of savages.

The result was that the trade in caps and gunpowder was brisker than ever, for not only was the powder needed for the pistols, but even larger quantities were necessary for the slow-matches which hissed their wrath at the approaching enemy, and the mounted guns, for which earthen ink-bottles did excellently, set out on a big stump to explode, to the destruction of scores of creeping redskins advancing through the bush, who, after being mutilated and mangled by these terrible explosions, were dragged into the camp and scalped. Foxy's success was phenomenal. The few pennies and fewer half-dimes and dimes that the boys had hoarded for many long weeks would soon have been exhausted had Hughie not wrecked the game.

Hughie alone had no fear of Foxy, but despised him utterly. He had stood and yelled when those heroes of old, Murdie and Don Cameron, Curly Ross, and Ronald Macdonald, and last but not to be despised, Thomas Finch, had done battle with the enemy from the Sixteenth or the Front, and he could not bring himself to acknowledge the leadership of Foxy Ross, for all his bull's-eyes and liquorice. Not but what Hughie yearned for bull's-eyes and liquorice with great yearning, but these could not atone to him for the loss out of his life of the stir and rush and daring of the old fighting days. And it galled him that the boys of the Sixteenth could flout the boys of the Twentieth in all places and on all occasions with impunity.

But above all, it seemed to him a standing disgrace that the habitant teamsters from the north, who in former days found it a necessary and wise precaution to put their horses to a gallop as they passed the school, in order to escape with sleighs intact from the hordes that lined the roadway, now drove slowly past the very gate without an apparent tremor. But besides all this, he had an instinctive shrinking from Foxy, and sympathized with Betsy Dan in her creepy feeling whenever he approached. Hence he refused allegiance, and drew upon himself Foxy's jealous hatred.

It was one of Foxy's few errors in judgment that, from his desire to humiliate Hughie and to bring him to a proper state of subjection, he succeeded in shutting him out from the leadership in the game of "Injuns," for Hughie promptly refused a subordinate position and withdrew, like Achilles, though he sulked, he sulked actively, and to some purpose, for, drawing off with him his two faithful henchmen, "Fusie"—neither Hughie nor any one else ever knew another name for the little French boy who had drifted into the settlement and made his home with the MacLeods—and Davie "Scotch," a cousin of Davie MacDougall, newly arrived from Scotland, he placed them in positions which commanded the store entrance, and waited until the settlers had all departed on their expedition against the invading Indians. Foxy, with one or two smaller boys, was left in charge of the store waiting for trade.

In a few moments Foxy's head appeared at the door, when, whiz! a snowball skinned his ear and flattened itself with a bang against the slabs.

"Hold on there! Stop that! You're too close up," shouted Foxy, thinking that the invaders were breaking the rules of the game.

Bang! a snowball from another quarter caught him fair in the neck. "Here, you fools you! Stop that!" cried Foxy, turning in the direction which the snowball came and dodging round to the side of the store. But this was Hughie's point of attack, and soon Foxy found that the only place of refuge was inside, whither he fled, closing the door after him. Immediately the door became a target for the hidden foe.

Meantime, the Indian war was progressing, but now and again a settler would return to the fort for ammunition, and the moment he reached the door a volley of snowballs would catch him and hasten his entrance. Once in it was dangerous to come out.

By degrees Hughie augmented his besieging force from the more adventurous settlers and Indians, and placed them in the bush surrounding the door.

The war game was demoralized, but the new game proved so much more interesting that it was taken up with enthusiasm and prosecuted with vigor. It was rare sport. For the whole noon hour Hughie and his bombarding force kept Foxy and his friends in close confinement, from which they were relieved only by the ringing of the school bell, for at the sound of the bell Hughie and his men, having had their game, fled from Foxy's wrath to the shelter of the school.

When Foxy appeared it was discovered that one eye was half shut, but the light that gleamed from the other was sufficiently baleful to give token of the wrath blazing within, and Hughie was not a little anxious to know what form Foxy's vengeance would take. But to his surprise, by the time recess had come Foxy's wrath had apparently vanished, and he was willing to treat Hughie's exploit in the light of a joke. The truth was, Foxy never allowed passion to interfere with business, and hence he resolved that he must swallow his rage, for he realized clearly

that Hughie was far too dangerous as a foe, and that he might become exceedingly valuable as an ally. Within a week Hughie was Foxy's partner in business, enjoying hugely the privilege of dispensing the store goods, with certain perquisites that naturally attached to him as store-keeper. (To be continued.)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

The Human Tie.

"Speak tenderly! For he is dead," we say;  
 "With gracious hand smooth all his roughened past,  
 And fullest measure of reward forecast,  
 Forgetting naught that gloried his brief day."  
 Yet of the brother, who, along our way,  
 Prone with his burdens, heart-worn in the strife,  
 Totters before us—how we search his life,  
 Censure, and sternly punish, heart-worn in the strife,  
 Oh, weary are the paths of earth, and hard!  
 And living hearts alone are ours to guard.  
 At least, begrudge not to the sore distraught  
 The reverent silence of our pitying thought.  
 Life, too, is sacred; and he best forgives  
 Who says: "He errs, but—tenderly! He lives."  
 —Mary Mapes Dodge.

Plan and Work.

"Plan your work, and work your plan." It would be hard to get more practical wisdom into seven words. Foresight is better than hindsight. Perseverance and foresight combined make a team that always wins in the long run—that cannot be kept from winning, by chance or circumstance, though it may be delayed on the way.—[Ex.



Dolly's Broke.

"Dolly's broke!" and all the world  
 Looks so dark and drear,  
 That, I guess, this little girl  
 Thinks bed-time is near.

Essay Competition.

Essay to be called "A Book I Have Read"; to be not more than 100 words in length, and written on one side of the paper only. Tell the story in your own words, and say why you liked the book. A prize will be given for girls

under 16, for boys under 16, and for either boys or girls under 12. Competition closes on February 28th.

I have to thank Norman McCauley for an interesting letter. Letters for the Corner must be neatly written, on one side of the paper only, and addressed to  
 COUSIN DOROTHY,  
 52 Victor Ave., Toronto, Ont.

A Christmas Letter.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I thought I would write a letter about how I spent my Christmas holiday. We had a pretty Christmas tree that papa got out of the woods. We had it trimmed with tissue paper, and popcorn strung on thread, and balls of cotton batting. We hung up our stockings Christmas eve, but Santa put all our presents on the three, and papa put two cold potatoes and an onion in one stocking, and in the other was a bar of soap.

Christmas day we had a Christmas dinner, and a lot of friends came. After dinner, we all went out on the ice, and had lots of fun.

We have a large black dog. His name is Frank. He draws us everywhere we want him to.

ANNIE CAMPBELL (age 10).  
 Corbyville, Ont.

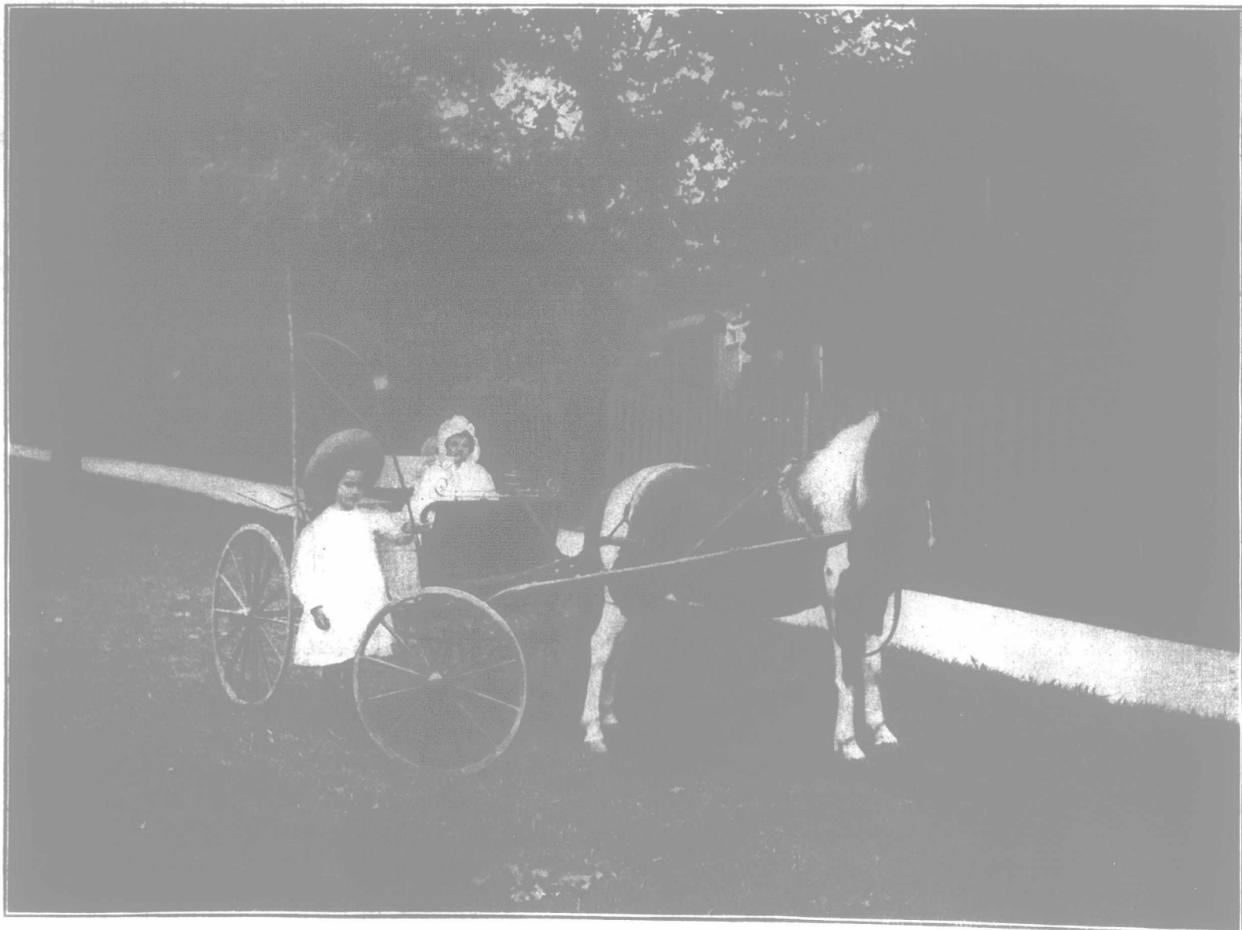
From a Little Manitoba Girl.

Dear Editor.—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I saw a letter in print from a cousin of mine. I hope my letter will be a success. I am going to school, and am in the fourth book. My studies are reading, geography, history, spelling, arithmetic

and composition. My sister and I have a great time with our little sleigh; sometimes we get upset. We pull each other. Our teacher and the scholars are making scrap albums for the Children's Ward, Winnipeg. We have gathered up a lot of pictures now. My papa takes "The Farmer's Advocate"; we get it every Saturday. Papa keeps the post office. We carry the mail twelve miles from Binscarth. My eldest sister found a pretty little pup down in our field. We call it Fido. My sister puts her doll's clothes on it, and makes it walk. It does look so comical. I must close this time. Wishing the editor every success,  
 MAISIE SEEBACH,  
 Seeburn, Man.

A Visit to the Country.

Two boys, who were fond of getting out of the city, had an aunt and an uncle living in the country. Their papa and mamma let them take a visit during the summer holidays. Their uncle brought out the horse and buggy to the station. The boys' names were John and Will. Will was the largest and the oldest, and their uncle let him drive. They drove in through the country, and saw cows eating in the fields, and the horses playing in the barnyards. They enjoyed their drive, and soon got to their aunt's house. They unharnessed the horse, and turned him into the pastures. The boys used to feed all the animals. They fed the sheep peas and salt. Their uncle was taking in the hay, and the boys played on it. One day they were bringing in the last load, and John fell off of it and broke his arm. They brought him in, and kept him over night, and next day took him to the city. When he was getting it attended to, he became very weak, and soon went back to the country to get strong again, and he is all right now. He is now at school again in the city.  
 DALTON WHITE (age 11).  
 Whiteside, Ont.



Ready for the Drive.



God's Books.

Then they that feared the LORD spake often one to another; and the LORD hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the LORD, and that thought upon His Name.—Mal. III. : 16.

And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened; and another book was opened, which is the book of life; and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works.—Rev. xx. : 12.

"The book of sympathy, the gentle word

Spoken so low that only angels heard, The secret act of pure self-sacrifice Unseen by men, but marked by angels' eyes—

These are not lost."

We often hear two of God's books mentioned—the book of Revelation (the Bible) and the book of Nature. But it is not of these books, which we can see and read, that I wish to speak to-day. There are other books which are always open in His sight, and which are out of our reach—how gladly we would tear out some of the pages, if we might. The books in which our foolish, unkind words, our sinful acts, and the thoughts which inspired them, are faithfully recorded; and the great book of Life in which are engraved in golden letters holy thoughts and prayers, loving acts of service, and brave and gentle words. Not one cup of cold water, really inspired by love to God or man, can ever be forgotten.

It is our own fault if our names are inscribed in the wrong book. I heard the other day of a man who gave \$100 to a church fund, and at once reduced his workmen's wages, so that his apparent generosity was in reality extorted from them. In which of the great books would that showy act be recorded, do you think?

Mercenary almsgiving has been defined as giving away something for the purpose of receiving something else—often something more valuable—in return. One person prefers to spend his money on fine clothes or table luxuries; another buys with it respect and esteem, the name of being generous, the honor and glory of men, which he considers is well worth the price. Well, he "has" his reward; he gets what he set out to buy, and—that is all. The money is spent, but he has missed the privilege which might have been his—the gift is not recorded in God's book of remembrance. There is no place for God in the transaction, no place for the exercise of kindness; it is a purely business arrangement—so much money given for so much applause. Is it only millionaires who indulge in this kind of giving, feeling quite satisfied that they are laying up treasure in heaven? Is it only politicians—who indulge in excessive fits of generosity before an election—who are seeking selfish gains for themselves when they fancy themselves wonderfully charitable? Let us all turn the searchlight on our own lives, and I think we must own that many of our gifts are only dross. There is a great deal of money poured out every year in the name of Christ, but He only knows how much of it is pure and unadulterated. There is a terrible indictment made in the 22nd chapter of Ezekiel, to which we may well take heed: "And the word of the LORD came unto me, saying, Son of man, the house of Israel is to Me become dross: all they are brass, and tin, and iron, and lead, in the midst of the furnace; they are even the dross of the silver. . . . I will gather you, and blow upon you in the fire of My wrath, and ye shall be melted in the midst thereof. As silver is melted in the midst of the furnace, so shall ye be melted in the midst thereof; and ye shall know that I, the LORD, have poured out My fury upon you."

We are so slow to really believe that a widow's farthing may be "more" than the grand contributions of the rich—unless, indeed, we happen to be giving the

"two mites which make a farthing" ourselves. We like to do great things—things which seem great to us and to our neighbors—continually ignoring the fact that the greatest gifts of time, money or service, are "nothing worth," unless they are inspired by a good motive. Nothing is small, if it is worth registering in God's book, and the less men know about it, the more likely it is to be inscribed there. The battle against irritability, which is all under the surface and only shows itself in a bright word or smile, the coin slipped secretly into the hand of a blind beggar, and put down under the heading, "sundries," in the account-book, the kindly giving up of one's own will in order to give pleasure to another, the steady persistence in the daily round of uncongenial work with cheery courage, these, and thousands of other unconsidered "trifles," are being written day by day. What surprises there will be when the books are opened; there will be so much that has been long ago forgotten on earth, much that only God and one human soul knew about, and which only God has remembered. Then there will be such unexpected blanks where we expected to see great things recorded. But we will surely own the faithfulness and truth of the record—the perfect justice of the judgment. Over and over again, the warning has been given that the poor can give as greatly as the rich; that he who is working all his days for a bare living, can render as glad and willing and free service as one whose time is, as we say, "his own." One who is "free" can find no grander way of spending his time than to become the willing "servant" of God; and one who is a "slave" can be free in spirit, and the work he is forced to do may take its place in the grand record of holiness.

The thought of "God's books" is both a warning and an inspiration. It is a solemn thing to know that no thought is too secret to be recorded, no "trifling" omission of duty passes unnoticed. And it is inspiring to know that God notices the sunny smile and cheery word which helps to make home happy, that He is pleased when the crumbs are thrown to His birds, when little acts of unobtrusive kindness are done for His sake.

"The kindly plans devised for others' good,

So seldom guessed, so little understood, The quiet, steadfast love that strove to win

Some wanderer from the woeful ways of sin—

These are not lost."

HOPE.

How to Charm.

Do you wish to have a charming personality—be a real soul-charmer?

Then listen to the silent, inner voice of the individual soul as well as to the whispering of the Universal Soul.

- Be your real self.
Be natural.
Be good.
Don't be affected.
Don't be envious.
Don't be jealous.
Be gentle.
Be polite.
Be considerate.
Be tolerant.
Be charming.
Don't be fussy.
Mind your own affairs only.
Never gossip.
Be calm.
Be serene.
Be tranquil.
Don't listen to scandal.
Don't overdress.
Don't parade wealth.
Be pure.
Be sweet.
Be cheerful.
Be hopeful.
Be charming.
Sour people are not charming.
Pessimists are shunned.
Cynics are avoided.
Critics are disliked.
Be charming.—[Sel.

The First Need.

to insure good bread and pastry on Baking Day is a good flour. A brand which varies in quality and strength, and requires different methods of using every time, is a worry to every cook.

"Five Roses" Flour is noted for its uniformity and purity, and the "Five Roses" way of baking will give the same results—the best—every Baking Day.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, Limited.



Keep It in the House

It will save many a wearisome drive for supplies. Tender—tasty and meaty. It is just sweet beef—boneless and wasteless, with a fine spicy flavour. It needs no preparation, just open the tin and serve. Clark's Corned Beef means better and more economical meals—just what you want. Order a supply now.

WM. CLARK, Mfr. - - - Montreal.



To the person or persons looking for the best

INCUBATOR AND BROODER

We want to inform you we have the goods. There is always a best one, and we are very proud of stating that we have that best, there is no one going to say we have not and be truthful. Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers has made the artificial raising of chickens a life-study, and is the greatest living authority on the above subject. By buying the Model Goods you buy the fruits of this study.

No chance work in buying a 1906 Model. No sitting up nights to regulate it, it's about automatic, and works while you sleep. No poor weakly chicks, but good big lively fluffy fellows, ready to fight for a living. You want to give us an order for one and be happy. Once used always used. Send for catalogue to

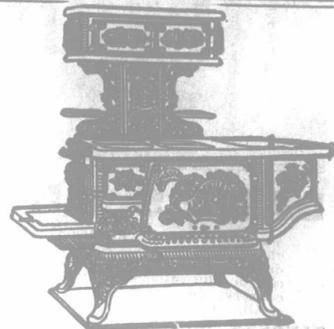
196-200 River Street, C. J. DANIELS, TORONTO, ONT.

Laurentian STOVES AND RANGES

Are Second to None in Canada.

Be sure you buy the best. If your dealer is not handling our lines, write direct to us for our catalogue containing cuts and descriptions and prices of our goods. Manufactured only by

The Gould Manuf'g Co., Ltd. Smith's Falls, Ont.



## \$10.00 in Prizes

Send us the names and addresses of Farmers who intend building a new barn or a new house during 1906; and to the person sending us the largest number of names, we will pay **\$5.00**, second largest **\$3.00**, third largest **\$2.00**; to all others sending 5 names or more, we will send a **useful present**.

Lists must be mailed on or before Jan. 31st, and in the event of several lists containing the same number of names, the lists first received will receive preference. Now get to work and enquire through your friends who intend building, and send your list early.

We will publish the names of the three winners, and give the number of names sent in by them, in the "Farmer's Advocate," during February.

Only actual names of intending builders will be counted.

### The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.

(Limited),  
PRESTON, ONTARIO.

## Galt Sure Grip Shingles



No fear of fire when  
**Steel Sidings**

protect your buildings.  
Even lightning doesn't injure them.

Write for **Classik Kids Catalogue.**

**GALT ART METAL CO., Ltd.**  
GALT, ONT.



### Something to Crow About!

#### THE HAMILTON

WE consider we are manufacturing the **Best Line of Incubators and Brooders** built in Canada today. We have received hundreds of letters from our many customers congratulating us on their success with the **Hamilton**.

Give the **Hamilton** a trial and you will be pleased. All goods sold under a guarantee. We also manufacture the famous **Jones' Patent Elevator**, for unloading Hay and Grain.

For catalogue and price lists write  
**The Hamilton Incubator Co.,**  
LIMITED,  
HAMILTON, CANADA.

### LADIES ONLY

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

**SANDERS' DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL**  
Staford, Ontario.

### Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11x15, 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 and Lithographing Co.**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.



### From Far-away New Zealand.

Among the multitudinous newspapers which find their way to our office from all the ends of the earth, there is a bulky, old-world-looking one, with a blue cover, through which I always look with an especial interest. It comes from New Zealand, that energetic, intensely British little colony, with its progressive Government, its bracing climate, and its general cock-o'-the-walk air, which, after all, since things work out so well there, one can but admire. Such a long, long way! And sometimes I wonder if it, the paper, I mean, met "The Farmer's Advocate" in mid-ocean, and if the ships on which these two silent talkers were, exchanged salutes, while messages were shouted across through the megaphone. It is interesting, too, to look at the pictures—the people who look so much the same as Canadians, following, even, the same fashions in dress; the hills, which also look so much like our own; but the plant-life, so very, different, big things that look like giant ferns and palms appearing everywhere where we should have the denser, foliage of pine, or beech, or our own glorious maple.

Many practical hints I find, too, in this big paper, and among these, the other day, I came upon one so much to the point—a very much-needed point, it seems to me—that I give you the paragraph almost in its entirety. It is entitled "Extravagant Economy," and runs as follows:

"A French woman, says Mrs. John Lane, writing on 'The Extravagant Economy of Women,' in the Fortnightly, once expressed her amazement to me at the enormous amount of money English women spend on what is as useless as froth. Chiffon is the bane of the English woman; she drapes herself in cheap chiffons, while a French woman puts her money in a bit of good lace. She adorns herself with poor furs, where a French woman would buy herself a little thing, but a good thing. Finally, when a thrifty French woman has gathered together quite a nice collection of lace and fur, the English woman has nothing to show for her money but a mass of torn and dirty chiffon, whose destination is the rag-bag. After all, it is an age of wax beads and imitation lace, and they represent as well as anything our extravagant economy.

"Is not our middle-class cooking a monument to our extravagance? . . . It is an extravagance to cook badly; it is an extravagance to buy things because they are cheap. . . . Yes, what we women need most of all is to be taught unextravagant economy, which includes the value both of money and of time."

Now, is not this, in regard to the economy of buying "good" things, very true? How many of you have found it to be true? Can you not wear a good dress, well made, three times as long as the cheap, poorly-fitting one—that is, to have any comfort with it at all? And have you not found the cheap feather, flower, ribbon, etc., to be a veritable throwing of money in a furnace, an investment of which you tired quickly, and which always made you feel tawdrily appalled?

It sometimes seems hard to get the money for the "good" thing at the time, but, even though one has to wait longer for it, such an investment must surely prove wise economy in the end. There are chiffons and chiffons, and how many of them long evade the rag-bag? Has anyone else anything to say on this subject? DAME DURDEN.  
"The Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

### A First Request.

In response to our invitation to all to send in knotty domestic problems, "Marie" writes as follows:

"Dear Dame Durden.—Although this is the first time I have written to the Ingle Nook, I have, nevertheless, been greatly interested in it, and the letters written to you have contained numerous

useful hints for the housekeeper and others with different callings from hers.

I come seeking help from you, or some of the chatterers, regarding woollens. I have purchased a woollen garment, which has a disagreeable odor, and not being able to return it, I would like to know if anyone could tell me what to do with it to take away the odor. The material in the garment would be almost ruined if washed.

### CARROT PUDDING.

I am sending along a recipe for carrot pudding, which I can highly recommend, if eaten along with a good sauce: 1 cup brown sugar; 1 cup suet; 1 cup raisins; 1 cup currants; a cup potatoes (grated); 1 cup grated carrots; 2½ cups flour; 1 egg; ¼ lemon peel; a little molasses, and a pinch of salt; 1 teaspoon soda. Steam three hours.

Wishing you all a Happy New Year.  
MARIE.

In answer, we would say that the question is a rather unusual one. Try hanging the waist out on the clothes-line in a good brisk wind for a day or two, then bring in and sprinkle some lavender about it. If this is ineffectual, give it a good washing in pure gasoline (you know about "neve" using gasoline in a room where there is a light, or fire of any kind, don't you?), and hang it out on the line in a good, brisk wind until dry. If the disagreeable odor still clings, we know of no plan, except to send your waist to a professional cleaner, and have it dry-cleaned. Perhaps someone else can suggest a remedy.

### Kindly Note This!

I have very much pleasure in calling the attention of our Ingle Nook members to our Literary Society, which is being conducted on the first page of our Home Magazine. It will afford me much pleasure to see my old friends figuring, not only in the Ingle Nook, but also in the columns of the L. L. and E.

### Humorous.

What is the difference between your last will and testament and a man who has eaten as much as he can? One is signed and dated, the other dined and sated.

It was Johnson's humor to be anti-Scottish. He objected theoretically to haggis, though he ate a good plateful of it.

"What do you think o' the haggis?" asked the hospitable old lady at whose table he was dining, seeing that he partook so plentifully of it.

"Humph!" he replied, with his mouth full, "it's very good food for hogs!"  
"Then let me help you to some mair o' it," said the lady, helping him bountifully.

### SCORING A POINT.

A young Englishman was at a party, mostly composed of Scotchmen, and, though he made several attempts to crack a joke, he failed to evoke a single smile from the countenances of his companions. He became angry, and exclaimed, petulantly: "Why, it would take a gimlet to put a joke into the heads of you Scotchmen!"

"Ay," replied one of them; "but the gimlet wud need tae be mair pointed than thae jokes."

### Recipes.

Ginger Biscuit.—One pound "Five Roses" flour, ¼ pound fresh butter, ½ pound sugar, ¼ teaspoon soda, ½ ounce ground ginger, 2 eggs. Bake five minutes in a quick oven.

Corn Gems.—Two cups corn meal, 2 cups "Five Roses" flour, 2 cups sweet milk, 2 eggs, 3 teaspoonsful baking powder, ½ cup butter, ½ cup sugar. Bake in gem pans.

# Weak Kidneys

It is but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually 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 is largely 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 Dr. Shoop has 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 usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

- For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.
- Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
- Book 2 on the Heart.
- Book 3 on the Kidneys.
- Book 4 for Women.
- Book 5 for Men.
- Book 6 on Rheumatism.

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

## Dr. Shoop's Restorative

### A Young Man's Face



or his sister's either, should be just as free of pimples, blotches and blackheads as his arms, chest or back. If it isn't what it should be, he can get it so by using our reliable home treatment.

#### Acne and Pimple Cure.

A dollar pot lasts a month, and will convince any young man or woman of its worth. Don't go about with a blotched face, but get our cure. Fourteen years' experience. Oldest established skin specialists in Canada. Superfluous hair, moles, etc., eradicated forever by our method of electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for book let F.

GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
Dept. F. 502 Church Street. Toronto.



### WASHES CLOTHES IN FIVE MINUTES

25 minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand. 5 minutes to do it better with the

#### "New Century" Washing Machine

There's no rubbing—no keeping the hands in steaming, dirty water. Simply fill the tub half full of hot, soapy water, put in the clothes, turn the handle, and the "NEW CENTURY" does all the work.

Let us send you a book about this new way to wash clothes. It's free. The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited Hamilton, Canada

### LANDSCAPE DESIGNING

Plans for Parks, Cemeteries, Public and Private Pleasure Grounds made by Chas. Ernest Woolverton, Landscape Designer, GRIMSBY, ONT.

Drawings made to a scale, so that any gardener may carry them out. Correspondence solicited.



### What to do with Chrysanthemums.

Now that your Chrysanthemums have finished blooming long since, I hope you haven't kept them growing on in the windows. If so, put them away at once in a rather cold, dark place in the cellar. Give just a little water, and after a while, when the foliage has died down, cut it all off. In spring bring the boxes out to a sunny window, and water well, and a fine fresh crop of shoots will soon start up. When the weather is warm outside, set the Chrysanthemum roots out in the garden, in good rich loam; water well until September, when you may report and bring in. When the shoots in spring are about four inches high, you may experiment with a few of them. Cut them off, and set in a shallow box of very clean sand, kept continually wet, but not in the sun. When rooted, transplant to thumb pots of good loam, and shift later to larger pots, finally transplanting to the garden. This plan, if one can get the plants safely over the "damping-off" period, usually results in producing flowers of great size and beauty, especially if all buds but the very terminal one on each stalk be nipped off in the very beginning.

### Plants Suitable for Indoor Decoration.

A flower-loving friend suggests that plants, which are at all times "presentable" and never dowdy-looking as some are after flowering, are the most satisfactory for winter home decoration. Boston Fern, Asparagus, Rubber Plant, Norfolk Island Pine, Rex Begonias, Kentia Palm and Screw Pine were suggested as a good list to begin on.

### Charcoal for House Plants.

Charcoal, pulverized, and mixed with the soil as one would a fertilizer (one part charcoal to sixteen of soil), will sweeten it, and is said to give richer coloring to both foliage and flowers.

### Liquid Manure.

According to American Gardening, the best liquid food for house plants is made from sheep manure. Put in a coarse cotton bag one quart of the manure; put the bag in a wooden pail; fill up with cold water, and let stand for a day. Pour off the water, and use one quart to the gallon of water. Apply only to the roots, giving each plant a good dose once in every week or two.

[Note.—Do not apply fertilizers to Begonias.]

## About the House.

### Preserving Cheese.

Mr. Wm. Riddle, Norfolk Co., Ont., asks: "What is the best method of keeping cheese from getting dry, or mouldy, in the farmhouse?"

Ans.—Wrapping the cheese in a piece of clean linen, soaked in vinegar, will, it is said, keep cheese from getting mouldy; wring the vinegar out, place the whole in a thick paper bag, and hang up in a cool, dry room. A more elaborate plan, which has been successfully tried at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is to dip the cheese into melted paraffin wax, then store away from mice.

### Some Soups for Midwinter.

(Contributed by M. A.)

**Cream of Potato.**—Boil one pint of water and one quart of good milk together. Add a piece of butter; salt and pepper, to taste, and two large spoonfuls of mashed potato. Beat the yolks of two eggs light; add to them a small tablespoonful of flour, mixed smooth in a little water, and stir into the boiling soup. Just before serving, add a cup of whipped cream.

**Cream of Celery.**—Clean, wash and cut fine the leaves and coarse stalks from three heads of celery. Put into a saucepan, with three tablespoonfuls of butter, or drippings taken from the top of soup stock. Add half an onion, and a dash of dried herbs, and let cook, closely covered, on the back of the range. When beginning to be tender, add one quart of chicken or veal broth, or hot water, and cook very slowly until quite tender. Put through a sieve. Cook three tablespoonfuls flour in three tablespoonfuls melted butter. Add enough milk to the soup to make a generous quart, and pour gradually on the "thickening," stirring all the time. When the soup boils, and is smooth, add one cup of cream, or the beaten yolks of two eggs, or both.

**Tomato Soup.**—Rub one tin of tomatoes through a potato ricer, and heat. At the same time, in another vessel, heat six cups of rich milk. To the hot tomatoes, add 1-3 teaspoon soda, a bit of butter, salt and pepper. Just before serving, mix the milk and the tomatoes, but do not let cook any more. Serve with crackers, or croutons.

Croutons.—Delicious croutons to serve

with any soup may be made by cutting stale bread into squares, buttering on one side, or both, and crisping in a hot oven.

### Laundry Notes.

**As to Soaking.**—Body, table and bed linen should be soaked, and authorities disagree as to whether it is better to soak them over night or for half an hour in the morning, many claiming that the over-night soaking tends to make them grimy, since the soil that is removed has time to get back into the fabric. I have never found it so, but invariably soak the clothes over night.

Put the cleanest and whitest of the clothes into the first boiler, filling it with cold water by means of the tube, and putting in the soap powder and the soap liquid made by shaving the soap. Put a large spoonful of borax or the same of ammonia into the boiler and stir about, and then put in the clothes, wringing them out of the soaking water with a very tight wringer, so as to get out all the soiled water; prepare the tubs while the clothes are coming to a boil, and if the cover is tightly adjusted, the steam and odor will not go through the house. In one tub have a pailful of cold water, and in the second plenty of clear rinsing water. When the clothes reach the boiling point remove at once, for all the boiling after this is injurious; turn into the tub, and then put on the rest of the clothes, after having added cold water to what remains in the boiler, and more soap and ammonia or borax. Look over the boiled clothes, rubbing here and there if there is a soiled spot, although one will find it almost unnecessary to use the board at all; put at once into the rinsing tub, and when these are out of the tub the second boilerful will be ready, and these are handled in the same way. The handkerchiefs are washed next, rubbed if necessary, and turned into the rinsing tub; the light print clothes come next, and then the kitchen clothes and towels, which should never be allowed to get very dirty through the week, being rinsed out each day or put aside in the soiled clothes till wash day; the colored clothes should now be put to soak, and while these are soaking for a few moments, it is a good plan to stop and attend to either the bed-making, washing the breakfast dishes, or, best of all, sit down with the morning paper and have a cup of tea or a glass of milk. However, a change of labor is rest.—Housekeeper.

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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

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

### FREE TO LADIES!



Cured me when all else had failed. It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from troubles peculiar to our sex. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

### \$12.50 For 200 EGGS INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog today.



GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

### \$9,000 Poultry Catalogue

30 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make best quality. Send 10c for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 Days Free Trial. J. E. Brabson Jr. & Co., Box 11, Delavan, Wis.

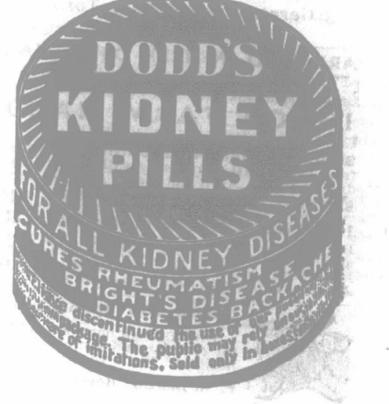
### WEDDING stationery. Young ladies who are interested in what is proper in the matter of stationery for weddings, should send for our booklet. Free for the asking. Latest type faces. Best imported stock. Lywin Side Press, Dept. 3, S. Slessee, Ont.

### \$12 WOMAN'S WINTER SUITS \$4.50

MADE TO ORDER. Suits to \$15.00. Jackets, Raincoats, Waists and Skirts at manufacturers' prices. Send for Samples, Cloths and Fashions. (Dept. 27) SOUTHGOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, CAN.

### Just Like Human Beings.

Calves shed tears, and so do many other kinds of animals. A deer at bay cries profusely. Tears will roll down the nose of a bear. The big, tender eyes of the giraffe fill with tears as he looks at the hunter who has wounded him. Dogs weep, both in eyes and voice. Monkeys cry, and so do seals. Elephants are not too big to weep.





**FOURTH ANNUAL SALE**  
OF  
**Shropshires**

160 HEAD **Shropshires** 160 HEAD

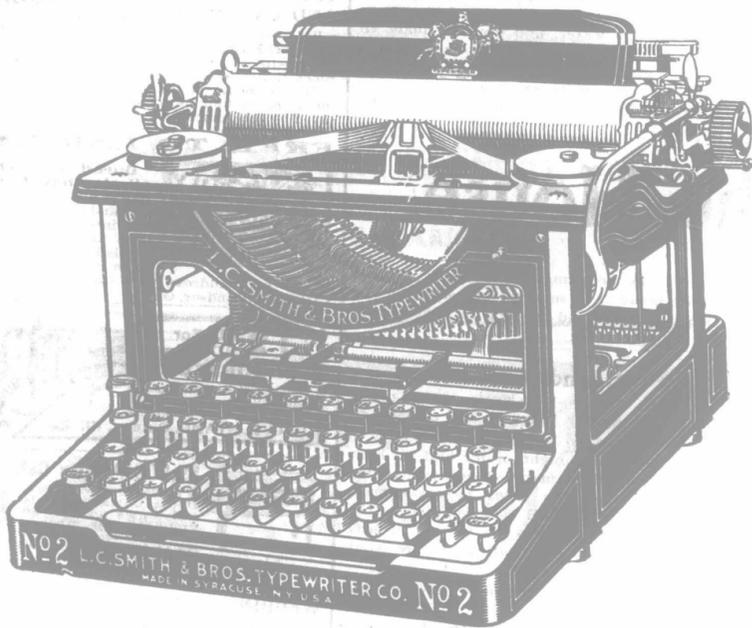
One hundred head of yearling ewes of beautiful quality, average weight 170 lbs., bred to champion ram, Chicago, 1904, and a son of Little Perfection; 60 ram and ewe lambs, majority sired by Imp. Evans ram; perfectly covered and in pink of condition. We believe the above are the best ever offered on this continent. Property of J. G. HANMER, Brantford, Ont., and W. S. CARPENTER, Simcoe, Ont. Sale at

**BELMONT STOCK FARM, BRANTFORD, ONT.**

**January 31, 1906,**

At 1 p. m. sharp. o **W. ALMAS, Auctioneer.**

**THIS IS NOT LIKE YOUR OLD-STYLE TYPEWRITER!**



No modern office can afford relics.

This is the only writing machine that has nothing to hide or explain away.

**SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS**  
rented, repaired, sold and exchanged

**SIMMONS & NEWTON, 6 ALBION BLOCK, LONDON.**

**A. EDWARD MEYER**

Box 378. Guelph, Ont.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (Imp.), Shethin Rosemary; Radium, a Cruickshank Mysiq. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house. o

**MEN WANTED!**

Telegraph Operators are in demand by new Grand Trunk Pacific Company and other Canadian Lines. We are exceptionally well prepared to train young men for railroad operating and to supply competent graduates. Address: o

**CENTRAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL,**  
3 Gerrard Street East, Toronto.

W. H. SHAW, PRESIDENT.

**ARE YOU IN NEED OF A MAN?**

The Salvation Army Immigration Department during 1906 will bring to Canada 10,000 FARM HANDS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Chartered Steamships, carrying from 1500 to 2000 immigrants, will sail for Canada during March, April and May. Apply at once to BRIGADIER HOWELL, James & Albert Sts., Toronto.

**IMPORTED SHORTHORN**  
Bull for sale—King Edward 40388; a show-ring animal, in good condition, active and sure getter. Is perfectly quiet to handle. **W. J. MEADS,** Ayton, Ont. Flesherton Station, C.P.R. o

**Cattle and Sheep Labels**  
Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day. o  
**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

*Tudhope Carriages*



It's a positive luxury to ride in a Tudhope. The perfect ease and solid comfort, make Tudhope the Carriages for business as well as pleasure.

Guaranteed by a firm that has been building Carriages in Canada, since 1855.

**TUDHOPE NO. 4**

The most popular carriage sold for general use. Green wool cloth or hand buff leather seat—selected hickory gear, wheels and shafts—Dayton 5th wheel—rubber tire wheels if desired—silver dash rail—green or wine painting. You'll see dozens of them on every road. Let us send you our free illustrated catalogue—which gives details you want to know.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd. - ORILLIA, Ont.

**Nova Scotia Agricultural College**  
TRURO, N. S.

**SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE**

**Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, 1906.**

TUITION FREE.

SINGLE RAILWAY FARE.

For particulars apply to

**M. CUMMING, Principal, - Truro, N. S.**

**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.**

**CALCULATING HORSE POWER.**

How can I find, accurately, by some simple method the mechanical horse-power of a two-horse tread-power?

P. E. I.

**SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—To determine the horse power of a tread-power, it is necessary to know three conditions: First, the weight operating the power; second, the pitch of slope of the platform—this may be found by measuring the length of the platform, and the elevation of the higher end above the lower end of the platform; third, the rate at which the horses travel on the tread-power, or, which is the same thing, the rate at which the platform revolves. This may be determined by marking any particular spot in the revolving platform and taking the time for, say, ten revolutions when the full power is on and when the full load is being operated. If the count of the number of revolutions be repeated, and the average taken for each revolution, then the rate of movement of the platform may be determined. For example, suppose that two horses, each weighing fifteen hundred pounds, are working the platform, that the pitch of the platform is one-quarter, that is, that the elevation of the upper end above the lower is one-quarter the length of the platform, and that the horses are travelling at the rate of 88 feet per minute, which is the same as one mile per hour. From these figures, to determine the horse-power, we must proceed as follows: 3,000 multiplied by  $\frac{1}{4}$  (the pitch of the platform), multiplied by 88 (the rate, in feet per minute), and divided by 33,000, will give it exactly.

2. The measure of a horse power is expressed by engineers as 33,000 foot-pounds per minute, that is, the power that will raise a weight of 33,000 pounds, ten feet in one minute. As a matter of fact, the horse power thus expressed is somewhat beyond the capacity of the average horse. The horses that I have supposed in this instance are heavy horses, travelling up a very steep slope at the rate of one mile an hour, which, if kept up for any length of time, would be pretty hard work, and the amount of work that these two horses can do in this instance supposed is just one horse-power each. This, however, is the calculated horse power. The actual horse power to be obtained from a machine is always less than that calculated, because in the calculation I have thus far allowed for no loss from friction and other sources. This should be allowed for at the rate of from twenty-five to fifty per cent., according to the efficiency of the machine. Allowing for twenty-five per cent. in this instance, which would be about right if a full load were being operated without friction lever, the actual horse power to be got from these two horses would be one and a half horse-power.

J. B. REYNOLDS.

Ontario Agricultural College.

**LUMP JAW.**

I tried the treatment for lump jaw recommended in your paper. The lump had already burst, and the treatment dried it up, but there appears to be pus higher up.

1. Should I open this and repeat treatment?

2. How can I tell when a cure is effected?

3. Is there danger of other calves becoming affected?

4. Is the disease transmitted to the offspring by parents?

W. A. H.

Ans.—1. Certainly all abscesses should be opened, and, of course, treatment repeated.

2. When the enlargement ceases to grow, and if the bone is not involved, it will disappear; but if bone is involved, the enlargement, while it may decrease, will not entirely disappear, but all discharge and growth stops.

3. It is safer to isolate the affected ones, as it is quite possible the discharge might reach an abrasion on a healthy animal.

4. No.

V.

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

## Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, Tuesday, 9th January, 1906.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking-house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock.

Among those present were: H. P. Dwight, David Smith, N. Silverthorn, Summerville; William Cook, Carrville; F. J. D. Smith, Newtonbrook; Mrs. F. J. D. Smith, Newtonbrook; John L. Blaikie, Robert M. Dennistoun, Peterboro'; John A. Bruce, Hamilton; F. C. Bruce, Hamilton; Miss Robinson, Hamilton; W. H. Lugsdip, Blenheim; Robert Gill, Ottawa; H. B. Walker, New York; James Crathern, Montreal; G. A. Holland, Orangeville; W. T. Boyd; W. W. Tamblin, Bowmanville; E. W. Cox, H. L. Watt, H. C. Cox; R. C. Macpherson, Paris; Henry Beatty, John Pugsley; J. McE. Murray, Dresden; R. Harmer; R. S. Williams, Goderich; John Caito, Wm. Spry; F. C. G. Minty, Waterloo; W. H. Lockhart Gordon, Hon. Mr. Justice MacLaren, John A. Morton, A. V. De Laporte, G. G. S. Lindsey, E. R. Wood; N. F. Ferris, Nanton; G. M. Wedd, Walkerton; John Hoskin, K. C., LL. D., R. C. Carlyle, George Murray, J. O. Thorn, W. A. Murray; A. Kingman, Montreal; T. L. Rogers, Parkhill; Dr. J. H. Carrigue, Richard Brown, James Hedley, F. Nicholls, S. Nordheimer, Hon. George A. Cox, John Mackay, J. S. McMaster, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Hon. S. H. Blake, K. C., S. J. Moore; Matthew Leggat, Hamilton; R. Kilgour, C. D. Massey, R. Cassels, A. D. Clarke, Wm. Davies, Wm. Garside, Wm. Ross, Charles Bonnick; George F. Hodges, Cherrywood; Cawthra Mulock, A. F. Rutter; John Aird, Winnipeg; Mrs. E. J. Gripton, St. Catharines; C. M. Gripton, St. Catharines; W. Murray Alexander, Thomas Walmsley, R. Wickens, Edward Cronyn, E. H. Bickford, G. F. Little, A. W. Anglin, George A. Case, J. R. Shaw; A. W. Robarts, Port Arthur; A. D. McLean, Sarnia; W. Manson, S. R. Wickett, G. A. Morrow, Walter Cassels, K. C., L. J. Cosgrave, George J. Foy, Frederick Wyld; D. Hughes Charles, Peterboro'; Dickson Patterson, Major Deuer, R. Mulholland, Rev. Dr. Griffin; A. G. Verchere, Wiarion; H. G. Nicholls, Frank Darling, and G. M. Wedd.

The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, having taken the chair, Mr. F. G. Jemmett was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. E. Cronyn and W. Murray Alexander were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:

### REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the thirty-ninth Annual Report, covering the year ending November 30th, 1905, together with the usual Statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account last year was .....	\$ 28,721 39
Net profits for the year ending November 30th, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to .....	1,376,167 63
Premium on new stock .....	564,996 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,969,890 02
Which has been appropriated as follows:	
Dividends Nos. 76 and 77, at seven per cent. per annum .....	\$ 666,784 27
Written off bank premises, Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution) .....	25,000 00
Transferred to Rest Account .....	1,000,000 00
Balance carried forward .....	58,871 76
	<hr/>
	\$1,969,890 02

As is usual, the entire assets of the bank have been carefully revalued, and all bad and doubtful debts amply provided for.

In accordance with the decision advised to you at the beginning of the year, \$1,300,000 of new stock has been issued, and the paid-up capital of the bank now stands at \$10,000,000.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to report that the earnings for the year have been the most satisfactory in the history of the bank, amounting to \$1,376,167.63. Adding to this the sum of \$564,996, being the premium on the new stock issued during the year, we have been able, after providing for the usual dividend and for the contribution to the Pension Fund, to write \$219,233.99 off Bank Premises, and to add \$1,000,000 to the Rest.

During the year the bank has opened new branches as follows: In British Columbia—at Penticton, Princeton and South Vancouver; in Alberta—at Claresholm, High River, Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Vegreville and Vermilion; in Saskatchewan—at Kinistino, Melfort, North Battleford, Saskatoon and Yellowgrass; in Manitoba—at Brandon and at Louise Bridge, Winnipeg; in Ontario—at Cobalt and Port Arthur. Since the close of the bank's year branches have been opened at Fort Rouge (Winnipeg), at Parry Sound, and on Bank Street, Ottawa. Arrangements have been made for opening almost immediately two additional branches in Toronto—one on Yonge St., almost immediately north of Queen St., and the other in Parkdale.

As you are aware, the provisions of the Bank Act formerly required that the number of a bank's directors should not be less than five, and not more than ten. By an amendment passed in the last session of Parliament, the limit set to the maximum number has been removed, and you are now free to appoint any number of directors, not less than five, which may seem to you advisable. In view of the increase in the volume of the bank's business, of the wide extent over which it is now spread, and of the diversity of interests with which we are called upon to deal, your Directors feel that some increase in their number is desirable, and an amendment to the by-laws will be submitted for your approval, fixing the number at twelve.

The various branches, agencies and departments of the bank have been inspected during the year.

The Directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the bank have performed their respective duties.

GEO. A. COX,  
President.

Toronto, January 9th, 1906.

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1905.

#### Liabilities.

Notes of the bank in circulation .....	\$ 8,738,670 68
Deposits not bearing interest .....	\$19,425,688 84
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date .....	54,947,802 12
	<hr/>
	74,373,490 96
Balances due to other banks in Canada .....	128,832 92
Balances due to other banks in foreign countries .....	225,477 32
Dividends unpaid .....	429 37
Dividend No. 77, payable 1st December .....	349,824 61
Capital paid up .....	\$10,000,000 00
Rest .....	4,500,000 00
	<hr/>
	14,558,871 76
	<hr/>
	\$98,375,597 62

Assets.	
Coin and bullion .....	\$ 3,391,576 89
Dominion notes .....	4,877,539 75
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,269,116 64
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation .....	400,000 00
Notes of and cheques on other banks .....	3,496,517 07
Balances due by other banks in Canada .....	29,555 86
Balances due by agents in Great Britain .....	2,465,681 31
Balances due by agents of the bank and other banks in foreign countries .....	1,042,220 85
Government bonds, municipal and other securities .....	5,711,102 77
Call and short loans .....	11,252,325 87
	<hr/>
	\$32,686,520 37
Other current loans and discounts .....	64,303,041 40
Overdue debts (loss fully provided for) .....	101,327 86
Real estate (other than bank premises) .....	71,023 66
Mortgages .....	51,378 41
Bank premises .....	1,000,000 00
Other assets .....	162,305 92
	<hr/>
	\$98,375,597 62

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President said:

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The statements which have been laid before you will, I have no doubt, be regarded as more than usually satisfactory. A year ago we feared that we might not have a continuance of such handsome profits, but this year they are larger than ever, namely, \$1,376,167. These earnings relatively to the average paid-up capital during the year are at the rate of a trifle over 14 per cent. We must point out to the Shareholders that the year's transactions have been exceptionally profitable and may not be easily repeated.

During the year, in accordance with the resolution referred to in the Directors' Report, new stock amounting to \$1,300,000 was issued. It is now clear that it was wise not to delay its issue, as the activity in business, and especially the movement of the crops in the Northwest, made both the capital thus acquired and the circulation thus authorized very useful and profitable.

We are spending more money on bank premises than ever before. As we said a year ago, we believe that in times of unusual prosperity we should do all that we reasonably can to provide the bank with handsome and permanent establishments; such a course not only aids very much in building up our business, but as one of the great fixed charges in banking is rent, a policy tending towards the ownership of as many as possible of our branch buildings must in the long run add greatly to our net earnings. The large sum thus expended and written off has not prevented us from adding to the premium on new stock, amounting to \$564,996, a sufficient sum to make an increase to the Rest account of \$1,000,000, thus bringing the total of the Rest up to \$4,500,000.

Our deposits show an increase of only about \$4,000,000. The actual increase in ordinary deposits is, however, much greater, as at the close of the previous year we held a considerable amount of trust money awaiting early disbursement. Our loans are much larger relatively than last year, the widespread business activity throughout Canada, and especially the unusually large crop movement in the Northwest, being a sufficient cause.

By the purchase of the Bank of British Columbia in 1900, we acquired premises in London at 60 Lombard Street. We need not say that the situation is most excellent, but the amalgamated business of the two banks, together with the great growth of the last few years, have made the premises most uncomfortably small for our purposes. The premises situated alongside the Mansion House, and occupied for so long a period by the ancient banking house of Smith, Payne & Smiths, lately amalgamated with the Union of London and Smiths Bank, are about to be rebuilt, and this bank has secured that part of the site which will be known as No. 2 Lombard Street, No. 1 being occupied by

a branch of the Union of London and Smiths Bank. In our opinion, the situation could not possibly be better, and we are very glad that we shall be able to find a permanent home in such a prominent situation, although we cannot expect to enter upon our tenancy for about two years.

The General Manager then spoke as follows:

### GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

In reviewing the business situation a year ago we found it a much more difficult task than usual because of the very varying state of many of the factors which influence our progress. We began the year 1904 expecting some curtailment of a prosperity which had perhaps lasted too long without a check. But although the results from the forest, from agriculture, pasturage and fishing, were all less than we had hoped, the end of the year found us prosperous and more confident than ever. Beyond a doubt, however, we were spending money in all matters, public and private, on an unexampled scale for this usually prudent and economical country, and nothing but large results from industry for the past year would have justified our course. Throughout the whole of 1905, however, there has been no moment of national doubt, and nature seems to have furthered almost every effort we have made. This has clearly produced an optimism which is fraught with great danger, and it is to be hoped that everywhere in Canada the many who did not hesitate to incur debt because they believed in the future, will now that partial fruition of their hopes has come, hasten to get out of debt before they consider what new expenditure the still further removed future will justify. In saying this I need not apologize for repeating what has already been said elsewhere; indeed, it can hardly be said too often.

It may be well before dealing with details, to consider the main facts which seem to influence our immediate future. So far as our interests are in common with those of the rest of the world, the end of the Russo-Japanese war seems the most important event of the year. The cost of money in the markets of Europe, owing to recent wars, has been abnormally high for many years. If, after the final loans caused by this last war are placed, we are to have a long period of peace, then the value of money in Europe should gradually decline, and this would have a most favorable effect, not only in the ease with which money could be got for Canadian enterprises, but in the cost of the fixed charges upon the enterprises arising from such borrowings. Of course the present terribly disordered state of Russia must pass away before Paris and other continental money markets are restored to a normal condition. But in any event, unless China intends to resent her bad treatment by the western nations, it seems as if we may reasonably expect peace and great industrial development in that part of Asia which looks across the ocean to our own Provinces and to those States in the American Union which have their shores on the Pacific Ocean. If so, we are reasonably certain that this bank will share largely in the trade which must come to both Canada and the United States. While the purchasing power of each individual of these Japanese and Chinese peoples may be very small—and that part of it which represents what is called foreign trade is certainly very trifling—still the aggregate, owing to the vast population, will be very large as soon as they are well enough off to buy such staples as wheat, flour, timber, railroad supplies, etc., in any proportion to their desire to obtain these commodities.

Another great factor in the gradual restoration of the money markets to a normal condition is the rapidly increasing new gold supply. The addition in each year to the world's store of precious metals of about \$350,000,000 worth of gold, and about \$100,000,000 worth, at present market prices, of silver, is large enough not only to steady the money markets in the course of time, but also to give great impetus to the efforts being made in some countries to escape from a mere paper basis, and in others which are on a silver basis, to advance to a gold basis. We have entirely recovered from the decline in the volume of production caused by the South African war; indeed the output of \$350,000,000 for 1904 means an increase in the annual

production of \$150,000,000 in nine years. So that we may soon be able to say that the world has doubled its annual new supply of gold in twelve or fifteen years.

Other important facts, but of more local and direct concern to Canada, are our good crops, the enlarged scale of our railroad building, the satisfactory inflow of immigration, the development of steel and iron making, and the tremendously enhanced interest shown regarding Canada in both Great Britain and the United States, particularly exemplified by acute discussions of tariff preference and reciprocity.

It is hardly necessary to enter as fully into the details of our foreign trade as we did a year ago. The fiscal year covered by the Dominion Government reports ended 30th June, 1905, and the effect of the harvest of 1905 on our exports is therefore not yet evident. We again show a serious loss in exports, the total falling to \$208,316,000, about \$10,000,000 less than in 1904, and \$22,500,000 less than the high-water mark of 1903. The loss is practically all in agricultural products, other increases and decreases about offsetting each other. Doubtless in the first half of the present fiscal year the loss will have been made up. The more serious aspect of our foreign trade is on the import side. We had \$10,000,000 less to pay with by way of exchanging commodities, and yet we bought \$7,500,000 more than for the previous year, widening the unfavorable balance between exports and imports to \$68,500,000. From 1895 to 1901, inclusive, but deducting the small contra balance of 1899, the excess of exports over imports was \$51,000,000. This has been followed by an excess of imports over exports from 1902 to 1905, inclusive, but practically for only three years, of \$125,000,000. As we said a year ago, we are spending money in public and private improvements, looking to the future for a return, but do not let us overlook the fact that we are putting a heavy mortgage on the future. It is well to notice that we imported a little less from Great Britain in the year under review than in the previous year, while our imports from the United States were nearly \$11,000,000 greater. Of our imports, iron and steel in all forms, including rails, account for nearly \$40,000,000. This gives a concrete illustration of what it would be worth to Canada to make these articles entirely, or as nearly as possible, in our own country.

The Clearing House returns help us to understand the growth of the internal trade of Canada. In 1904 the total of the operations of eleven clearing houses was \$2,735,744,235. For 1905 the total is \$3,336,602,170.

#### THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

In view of the rather unhappy conditions we had to report last year regarding the Maritime Provinces, it is pleasant to have to deal with a much improved state of affairs this year. The Provinces experienced another unusually severe winter, and this had a somewhat adverse effect on business. For instance, it increased the cost and lessened the cut of lumber. The cut, it will be remembered, was being in any event intentionally reduced because of a sharp fall in the price of deals. The usual result of this curtailment of product has happily been obtained, and returns for all lumber products are again high, while the prices offered for the next season's cut of spruce deals are almost a record, and the demand for freight space at St. John, N. B., has very greatly increased rates. For fish, prices have been paid which have not been reached before, and results in some kinds of fishing are quite satisfactory. There are, however, details in this important industry which are worth our attention. While the bank and the bay fishing have been equal to the average of the last three seasons, with better prices, the shore fishing, except in lobsters, is nearly ruined by the so-called dog-fish, the predatory incursions of which have almost ruined for the time being the valuable mackerel and herring fisheries. The loss incurred in money is very large indeed, and it is certainly to be hoped that the experiments of the Government, looking to the material decrease of the numbers of dog-fish, may be successful.

The enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act, as it applies to United States fishing vessels, is helping the fishermen of

the Maritime Provinces as well as of Newfoundland, and the importance of the matter to us makes it an additional cause for regret that Newfoundland is not in the Confederation. Is it not time for Canada to reconsider the *modus vivendi* arrived at after the rejection by the United States Senate, in 1888, of the Chamberlain-Bayard Treaty? Why should we give United States fishing vessels the very privileges which enable them to undersell us in their markets? We realize that this is a matter which must be viewed broadly if any breadth of view is shown by our neighbors, but we have as yet seen little evidence of that. Canada and Newfoundland together own magnificent fishing areas, large enough to influence greatly the fish markets of the world. As the various countries of the world increase in wealth and purchasing power, the demand for fish, cured in one form or another, must steadily increase. The prosperity of our Atlantic and Pacific Provinces depends virtually on the permanence and increased volume of our fisheries. Why should we hesitate to take every step necessary to protect and develop such a national asset? Indeed, it is most pleasant to see that the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under the late Minister, has been exhibiting considerable energy in this direction.

The yield of apples was only about 60 per cent. of a normal crop, but prices are high. In hay, from the lack of which last year great loss arose, there was at least a normal, and, in some parts, a very large crop. Produce of almost all kinds has brought good prices, and while there are a few localities where progress has not been made, the general results are excellent. The completion of the Halifax & South-Western Railway should do much for some parts of Nova Scotia. We are able once more to report that the various branches of manufacturing in these Provinces have been, as a rule, very profitable, and that in many cases the yearly output has again been the largest known. In some very important industries the orders in hand are particularly large, and the quantity of coal mined has somewhat increased. Perhaps the most gratifying and important industrial fact is the further improvement in the conditions surrounding the manufacture of iron and steel, and particularly the beginning of the manufacture of rails, the excellent quality of which seems to have been demonstrated at once.

#### ONTARIO.

To the people of Ontario, as a whole, the year has been one of very general prosperity. The industries of the Province, whether on the farm or in the town, the geographical situation, and the conditions of soil and climate, are all so varied that we can hardly have years in which there are no localities which differ in prosperity from the general average. What is clear, however, is that, while we have not had a year so good for the farmers as 1903, we have had a very much better year than 1904. Crops of wheat, oats, barley and other grains have varied more than usual in yield in different parts of the Province, and in some grains prices have not been as good as last year, but the total result is satisfactory. These crops, except to the extent that they affect the value of cattle fed for the market, are no longer of prime importance. The crop of hay has been heavy in some parts, not so in others, but a good crop as a whole, while pasturage has been abundant almost everywhere. Roots, as a whole, have been unsatisfactory, but this does not apply to sugar beets, which are being grown more extensively each year in several parts of Ontario. Fruit crops have been variable, but shipments of apples from Montreal are larger than in any year except 1903. The total for 1905 from that port is 539,000 barrels, against 348,000 for 1904, and 732,000 for 1903. When we turn to the great farming interest, that of the dairy, the figures become very interesting. Taking, as we should, the results from cheese and butter together, the figures for the past year are almost the largest in the history of shipments from Montreal. The quantity of cheese shipped is about 10 per cent. less than in 1903, and not appreciably more than in 1897, 1902 and 1904, but the average price is so high that 1905 remains the largest in money value, except 1903, when both quantity and average price were the largest ever known. It is in the more lately established export of butter that pronounced gain has been

made. The total shipments were 573,449 packages, valued at \$7,400,000. The price is better than last year, but not as good as for several years previous to 1904. The only year which surpasses 1905 in results is 1902, when a somewhat smaller quantity brought a larger sum of money, owing to a much higher price. Taking the two articles together, the totals for the last four years, three of which exceed all other years, are as follows:

1905 ... ..	\$25,426,000
1904 ... ..	20,704,000
1903 ... ..	26,366,000
1902 ... ..	25,863,000

The other great farming interest of Ontario, that of live stock, is less satisfactory, taken as a whole, than is desirable. Shipments of cattle have been larger than for any year, except 1903, when they exceeded the shipments of 1905 by 25 per cent. The business, however, has been unprofitable to both grazer and shipper. The grazer paid too much for the cattle he put on grass, and at present prices feels forced, in many cases, to feed them over the winter in the hope of better prices next spring. The home and United States markets for sheep have been good, and the prices paid in Canada for hogs particularly so. Horses, also, have been in good demand. The general result of all farming industry in Ontario is shown by larger purchases, and by payments on mortgages, implement notes, and other debts, indicating a most healthy and prosperous condition. In the lumber trade in Ontario there has been a reduction in the cut, as in New Brunswick, but prices for pine and hemlock are about at the highest, and the year has been a prosperous one. While there may, in the coming season, be a still further advance in the cost of production, prices are so high as to ensure a good profit, and unless there is a scarcity of water in the streams we shall probably have an increased quantity manufactured.

Interest in mining has been stimulated by the publicity given to the discovery in northern Ontario of rich deposits of silver-nickel-cobalt ores. So far as is yet known, the area in which these ores exist is very limited, all the discoveries of any real value being within about four miles of the new town of Cobalt, where we have recently established a branch. At present nothing definite can be said as to the extent of the deposits or the probable life of the camp. Comparatively little development has taken place, and to what depth the veins of ore may run is uncertain, although a diamond drill has traced one rich vein to a depth of over 300 feet. But it may safely be said that from the veins already discovered several million dollars' worth of ore will be taken, while there is hardly any question but that within the small area which is known to contain the ores further discoveries will yet be made. A large proportion of the ore produced is of a very refractory nature, and difficulty is being experienced in disposing of it at prices which will give returns for all the valuable constituents. It is to be hoped that before long a satisfactory method of treatment will be made available, and that it will be found practicable to treat the ores within the Province of Ontario.

It is probable that during the coming summer there will be a considerable influx of population into the district surrounding Cobalt, and signs are not wanting that an attempt will be made to create not only a mining but a mining stock boom. Serious losses to the public have in the past resulted from attempts to capitalize mere prospects at prices which only producing mines should command, and it is to be hoped that no encouragement will now be given to any movement of the kind.

In the manufacturing centers, large and small, there is, with scarcely an exception, but one experience, that of continued growth. Factories are still being enlarged, manufacturers in the United States are still opening branch manufacturing establishments in Canada, and in important businesses, which have an unbroken record of increased sales for several years, further increases of 20 and 25 per cent. are still not uncommon. This growth again is causing, in cities and towns, an unusual activity in building, and a great increase in the salable values of real estate. Such questions as the building of workmen's dwellings

are becoming acute, and it is evident that the larger manufacturers may have to do what has already been done occasionally in Canada—build houses for their men. Manufacturers, contractors, and even the class of smaller builders, are, as a rule, behind in deliveries of goods or in work being executed. One of the specially noticeable features is the resumption, on a more stable basis, of the manufacture of steel rails at Sault Ste. Marie. While we are speaking particularly of Ontario, many of these remarks apply to Canada as a whole, and of course much of this activity is the result of the great growth of the West. Unfortunately, we cannot have prosperity, apparently, without a general increase in the cost of everything, and in this connection the cost of building and the consequent cost of house rent should be a matter of great concern. When hard times come, as come they must, there will be a sharp adjustment in some direction, because clearly the wage-earner will not be able to continue to pay such rents as are being paid now by the workmen in our larger cities, both in the east and in the west.

The Province of Quebec has shared fully in the general prosperity of Canada, and the only reason for not enlarging upon this fact is the absence of branches of this bank, apart from that in Montreal, and therefore of natural sources of information regarding industrial matters.

In Ontario and Quebec railroad building is proceeding at a pace which marks a new era in transportation in this part of Canada. The Canadian shipping on the lakes is increasing in volume most satisfactorily, while at Montreal there were increases in the number of ocean arrivals and departures, in freight and passenger traffic, in the revenue of the port, and in local canal traffic. Shipbuilding in Canada is now very active, terminal facilities at Montreal and Quebec are being gradually improved, and in almost every direction progress is evident.

We have had, however, on the St. Lawrence route another season of heavy losses. This must be a matter of very great disappointment to most Canadians, who have been indulging the hope that the condition of navigation on the St. Lawrence would, before long, be sufficiently improved to warrant the belief that it is in every way a satisfactory highway. We need not hesitate to say that this is one of the most important points in connection with the development of Canadian transportation. There is little use in spending money and energy in the development of the railway systems of this part of Canada unless we can be sure that the communication by sea is as perfect as it is humanly possible to make it. We believe great improvements are being made and are in contemplation, in the way of lighting, and, if there are obstructions to navigation which can be removed, we presume that this will be done, but investigations seem to show that many of the accidents are due solely to the carelessness or incompetency of the pilots. This is a grave charge, and if true no time should be wasted in dealing with it, as well as with any other defects which are capable of remedy. We feel sure that the people of Canada will sustain the Government in practically any expenditure that is necessary in this connection.

#### NORTHWEST PROVINCES.

At the moment, Canada, to many people in the United States and Europe, means our three Northwest Provinces, and we who live in the East may as well become used to the fact. Having regard to present population, few places are more talked about than Winnipeg. We waited long to come into possession of this country, guarded as it was so carefully from the settler, and in the short time during which we have controlled its destiny we have struggled hard with the two great problems of settlement—transportation and immigration. It now looks as if we are to have our reward. Many claims have been made for this part of Canada which fail to take into account the laborious part which man must play in its development, and the probability that, being inherently lazy, he will not quite do his best. On the other hand, there have been writers about the Northwest whose pessimistic views are obviously the result of holding a brief which calls for the counsel of despair instead of hope. The plain statement of the truth, however, as far as it has been ascertained,

is all that the country needs. It is clearly a part of the world where many millions of people may work out their material independence; may, in proportion to their industry and intelligence, become owners of property; and where a larger proportion than is often the case in the world may become actually wealthy.

When in August many were estimating the wheat crop at 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, we sent to London the estimate of our Winnipeg manager, which was 82,540,000 bushels. For all grains together his estimate was 174,125,000 bushels. The crop has now been harvested and largely marketed, and the revised report of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, at October 15th, was as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels per acre.	Total bushels.
Wheat	4,019,000	21.6	86,810,400
Oats	1,423,000	46.6	66,311,800
Barley	433,800	31.0	13,447,800
Flax	34,900	13.7	478,130
A total of 167,048,130 bushels.			

The conditions under which the crop was sown, ripened and harvested were all more favorable than we have the right to expect every year, and a marked contrast to those of the previous year. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the wheat crop is the proportion, said to be as high as 80 to 85 per cent., which is classified as high-grade milling wheat. And it is to be remembered that our wheat, when compared with the wheat similarly graded in the United States, is really so superior to the latter as to put our farmers to some disadvantage in obtaining what their wheat is really worth.

The money value, although seriously affected by the fall in the price of wheat, must, nevertheless, be from \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and to this must be added that of the cattle, hogs, horses, dairy produce, etc. This is not a large sum of money compared with agricultural figures in older parts of the world, but it is a very large sum of money for a country so young in everything which contributes to industrial success. Statistics regarding new countries have much greater significance as indications of the possibilities of the future than as illustrations of the present, and those we submit, regarded in connection with the very small proportion of the available area which has yet been settled, are enough to dispose of doubt as to our ability at some time in the not distant future to supply Great Britain with her requirements in cereals.

When nature is willing to do so much for us, it is depressing to consider how badly man often does his part. There is unfortunately no longer an room for doubt that many of the more early settled of the Manitoba farms are decreasing in productive power because the land has been allowed to deteriorate. Farmers who are careless year after year in the selection of seed, who neglect to destroy noxious weeds, who will not consider their land in changing crops from year to year, or protect their crops when being harvested, are simply enemies to the public good, and should, as far as the law permits, be treated as such. If the municipal authorities would carry out the law, both as to farmers who allow noxious weeds to grow on their farms, and as to their own road allowances, a change would at once result so great as to show how criminally reckless is the neglect of such a course. We are glad to hear that the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways, working in conjunction with the officers of the Experimental Farms, are sending over their lines special cars filled with samples of grain and of noxious weeds, and in charge of lecturers who will illustrate the advantage of good seed, the best methods of cultivating grain and of exterminating weeds, and the effect and the loss in money from diseases of wheat. By far the most interesting fact in grain-growing in the Northwest at present is what might be called the discovery that we have great winter wheat areas where until lately we had not even considered that winter wheat could be grown. In 1903, we raised less than 30,000 bushels of winter wheat, while last year the quantity in Alberta is estimated at over 1,500,000 bushels. The highest authorities in the United States are most enthusiastic as to its quality, and as to the value of land which produces such an

article of commerce, while in competition with winter wheat from all parts of the United States, the best of our varieties carried off the gold medal at the Lewis and Clark Exhibition, recently held in Portland, Oregon. To add to the importance of the discovery, this wheat has, thus far in Alberta, been most largely grown in localities which were not by Eastern people included in the wheat, but rather in the cattle country. Winter wheat has also been grown successfully in other localities, notably in the Swan River Valley in northern Manitoba, where, for four years, experiments have demonstrated its success. These two districts are so remote and so different geographically that it is hardly safe to venture a guess as to what we may not hope to accomplish in this very important development.

There has been a large increase in the shipments of cattle to the East, and as a whole, prices were better than last year. While conditions for the profitable grazing of cattle by farmers are not as favorable as we could wish, there will doubtless be a steady increase in livestock shipments, and in time this will be a most valuable feature in farming throughout the three Provinces. There is a notable improvement in the character of the breeding of cattle and horses in several localities, but hogs are not increasing satisfactorily in number; nor are dairying and the smaller adjuncts of good farming, such as poultry-raising, obtaining sufficient attention. Our Northwestern farmers should not delay too long developing along lines which have been successful in such States as Iowa, Minnesota and others, especially in view of the deterioration of the land to which we have referred.

In the ranching districts the conditions under which cattle were fattened have varied, being excellent in most parts, and in others while not bad, still not quite satisfactory. Sales have been larger than last year, prices better, and the industry has prospered. The sale of one of the largest and best known ranches in Alberta, however, to the authorities of the Mormon Church, at a price which means the re-sale of the ranch for farming purposes, is only one of many indications that the future of the large ranch is at least uncertain. There are undoubtedly large areas much more suitable for ranching than for anything else, while other parts of Southern Alberta are destined to be converted into successful farms, growing among other things the best of winter wheat. And in this connection we must not forget the important enterprise of sugar-making in Alberta, based entirely on beet crops, grown in that Province.

One wonders how many Eastern Canadians realize that there are already in Manitoba alone over 3,000 miles of railway. When we consider what railways have done for Manitoba, we may imagine the intense interest in the new Provinces in the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which will open up another great stretch of fertile lands; in the entry of the Canadian Northern Railway into Edmonton; and in the proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway to build from the south-east to the same point. These new Provinces, transected by main lines of transcontinental railways, will need rapidly many miles of branch lines, and we may expect great development of this kind.

Saskatchewan and Alberta are each so much larger than Manitoba, and the new settlers are to so much greater an extent going into these new Provinces, that it will try our ability to the utmost to keep pace in railways and all other aids to material progress. These new Provinces are not only possessed of great possibilities as producers of grain and cattle, they also contain in large quantities, coal, lumber, oil and other natural resources. The fur trade of last year for that part of the Territories north of the New Provinces which is tributary to Edmonton, is estimated in value at over a million dollars.

Immigration is now very large, the numbers coming from the United States being still much greater than those from Europe, while the movement of Canadians from the east to the west of Lake Superior is almost half as great as the immigration from the United States. The land sales are so large that the railway, land and colonization companies have materially advanced their prices. In this connection we again draw attention to the wide range of land

speculation throughout the West. That men should invest or speculate in land where land is almost the one great asset is inevitable; that farmers should buy and try to hold more land than they can easily cultivate, although they are dependent upon an uncertain labor market, is quite natural under the circumstances; but when an entire community—merchants, manufacturers, farmers, professional men and clerks—is engaged in the effort to increase the price of land, trouble must come sooner or later. There are, of course, many things transpiring which will legitimately advance the market value of land in town and country, but these influences are at the moment probably less powerful than the mere views of a community bent on holding for a rise in land for which many have no personal use. Some day or other an uncomfortably large number will wish to sell at the same time, and grievous loss will doubtless result.

Public improvements by municipalities and the erection of buildings of all kinds throughout the three Provinces have been proceeding at a remarkable pace. The increase in building during 1904 in Winnipeg seemed to make it improbable that there would be a much further increase in 1905. The buildings erected, however, in 1905, are almost twice as many as in the previous year, although the aggregate cost is not very much in excess. The supply of houses in Winnipeg seems now about equal to the demand, and it is to be hoped that this will cause some check to building of a speculative character.

The payment of debts is, of course, materially better than in 1904. It is abundantly evident, however, that people throughout the West have incurred heavy debts for the holding of farm and city property, and but for this and the unsatisfactory crop of 1904, the financial effect of the present crop would have been much more satisfactory. We are glad to notice that throughout the West there is a determination on the part of those extending credit to be much more rigid and careful in future.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

While the Northwestern Provinces have had more attention from Eastern Canada and from the outside world during the past year, no Province in Canada has had greater prosperity relatively to its immediate possibilities than British Columbia. This huge Province, destined probably some day to outstrip all others in wealth, with resources which require literally millions of people for their development, has at present but a handful, as it were, of people. It is so rich in products of both sea and river, valley and mountain,—fish, fruit, grain, cattle, timber, coal, and almost all minerals; it is so lovely a country for man to live in; and it can eventually be so largely self-supporting because of its possibilities in producing varieties of food and varieties of manufactures, that no one can doubt as to the character of its industrial future. But the physical and financial problem of British Columbia is by far the most difficult of any of the Provinces, and it seems desirable that the other people of Canada should appreciate what the British Columbians have to do. Individually the people of this Province are well off, and the growth of the city of Vancouver is as startling as that of Winnipeg, Calgary or Edmonton, but the number of people in British Columbia is about the same as in the city of Toronto, and a large part is not of white blood. This small body is called upon to make the initial expenditures necessary to render even the earliest conditions of settlement possible. And these initial expenditures mean roads built in one of the most difficult of countries, bridges across great rivers, etc.; indeed, at every point, the first outlay is most costly, especially as compared with that of the prairie Provinces. And when communication is made, the individual again has to expend unusual labor and money before he can get any return. The ultimate result of such initial expenditure, if wisely made, is not a matter of doubt, but the difficulties explain why British Columbia grows more slowly in population than we all wish.

The lumber business, depending as it still does mainly upon the prairie Provinces, has been very satisfactory, as to both volume and price. In coal mining there has been a handsome increase in

production of both coal and coke, and several new mines are being opened. There seems to be no reason why these two staple industries should not grow steadily, especially in view of the almost unlimited raw material, until British Columbia takes its place among the great coal and lumber producers of the world. In anticipation of this, several large sales of timber limits have recently taken place at good prices, and among the buyers are a good many Americans. Copper mining and smelting are now established and profitable industries. They require large capital and complete technical knowledge, but the results of such a combination seem to be as sure as in other well-managed manufacturing businesses. The year's output of the Boundary mining district is about 1,000,000 tons. There is a marked improvement in lead and silver mining, and the outlook seems better than for many years.

The cattle-ranching business has been fairly good; important movements looking to the growing of fruit on a large scale are being made; irrigation in some dry districts is being successfully carried on; farming and dairying in the districts where pursued have been profitable, and, generally, all land operations have yielded a good return for labor bestowed thereon. Increase in the value of real estate and activity in building have been as marked as in other parts of Canada, and in Vancouver, especially, speculation in real estate has reached proportions which promise trouble for some of the investors.

This being the year for the curious quadrennial recurrence of large returns from the Fraser River, salmon fishing in British Columbia has been successful, and the fish have fortunately brought a high market price. The previous three years have been so unsatisfactory that vigorous steps for the preservation of this great industry have become plainly necessary, and we are glad to know that as one of the results from a Commission appointed by the Dominion Government we are likely to have much more attention paid hereafter to the fishing interests of the Pacific than has hitherto been the case. We cannot expect that the next three years will produce satisfactory results, but if arrangements now in contemplation can be completed, the result should be a steady prosecution of efforts at increasing the number of salmon, and, if these are successful, we may in the course of time build up the three lean years of the Fraser River to the level of the fourth year, and we may also improve all other British Columbia salmon rivers. The object is so vitally important to British Columbia that we can only hope that politics will not be allowed in any manner whatever to interfere with the desired result. Salmon fishing is, however, only a small part of the great fishing rights possessed by Canada in the Pacific Ocean and the rivers running thereto. The supplies of halibut and herring are almost inexhaustible, and there are large quantities of other fish, such as smelts, cod, whiting, etc., but at present the business of fishing is not well organized, nor is there sufficient skill in the community to make the best use of this great natural source of wealth. It is doubtful if in Eastern Canada and in foreign countries any conception has been formed of the extent and richness of the fishing grounds owned by British Columbia. At the present time the United States fishermen are taking large quantities of halibut, using our ports for refuge in case of storm, and shipping their halibut from Vancouver in bond to the United States. We cannot, of course, interfere with any legal rights they have, but surely, as in the case of the Atlantic fisheries, we ought not positively to aid such a diversion of our natural products. In this connection we should also like to draw attention to the unfortunate effect of the exclusion of Mongolian labor. It was of most noticeable value in connection with both fishing and canning, and the lack of such labor must have a very deterrent effect upon progress in this particular industry.

There has been considerable railroad building in Southern British Columbia, and sooner or later large developments must follow the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway across the upper part of the Province. The sale of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway should also have an important effect upon the development of Vancouver Island.

## UNITED STATES.

In common with most other portions of North America, the Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon and California, in all of which we have branches, have enjoyed unusual prosperity during the past year, exceeding in many respects any record in the past.

The wheat crop in Washington has been the largest in its history; the salmon season has been very satisfactory and profitable, both in volume and in price; the lumber business has improved over that of the previous year; the crop of hops is larger than usual, but the great fall in price has made the business unprofitable; the trade with Alaska and the north has been better than for several years; the end of the Eastern war has been followed by a great increase in the trans-Pacific trade; preparations are evidently being made for the entrance into Seattle of new transcontinental roads; and generally the year has been one of the most prosperous in the history of Washington. It would not be wise for anyone to venture upon an estimate of the probable effect on Washington of the development of Alaska which is so rapidly going on; of the trans-Pacific trade now only in its infancy; and of the development of its own vast resources in timber, and in lands suitable for wheat culture. While the gold which has reached Seattle from the Yukon shows a total of only \$7,861,000, the results from Nome, Tanana and other sources bring the total up to \$18,667,000, and it seems clear that, while there must be decreases in various camps, the total is not likely to decrease for some time to come, especially as so little territory has as yet been worked by dredges or hydraulics.

We find a similar prosperity in Oregon. The product in lumber was about the same as last year, with better prices. The State is said to have in standing timber two hundred and thirty-five billion feet, occupying about 54,000 square miles. This must be one of the world's greatest timber reserves. The yield of wheat has increased, with a better outlook for the next crop than for many years past, and flour exports are larger. The results from fishing were excellent, indeed as good as in 1904. Other industries, such as dairying and wool, have done well, while hops, fruit, etc., have had varying success. The total results of all industry have given Oregon a signal year of progress.

California has had some features of an unfavorable kind, but still the year is regarded as the best in the history of the State. The wheat crop was very unsatisfactory, the yield being but about 12,000,000 bushels, against 32,000,000 in 1899. The character of farming in the State is apparently bad, and the decline can be only partially attributed to an unfavorable season. The receipts of salmon from Alaska were the largest since 1901. The manufacture of redwood lumber has increased, and the total for 1905 is about 340,000,000 feet, as against 209,000,000 in 1900, each intervening year showing a moderate but steady growth. The receipts of lumber of all kinds at San Francisco for 1905 were 759,000,000 feet, a handsome increase over 1904. The value of the crops of oranges and lemons is about \$10,000,000, as compared with \$30,000,000 in 1904. The crop of grapes for wine, table and raisins was about three-quarters of an average, but the quality was the best yet known. The trade in canned and green fruits was very large and profitable, stimulated particularly by the poor fruit crops of the Eastern and Middle States. California is steadily increasing in wealth and population, railroad building is proceeding rapidly, shipping is again profitable, while real estate and building, both here and in Oregon and Washington, are exhibiting the same activity as elsewhere in the United States and Canada.

Considering the United States generally, the conditions are distinctly prosperous. With another great corn crop, this year exceeding two and a half billion bushels, with a wheat crop of about 700,000,000 bushels—only once exceeded before, and about 150,000,000 bushels larger than in 1904—with other grain crops slightly larger, and with a cotton crop of about normal proportions, the basis of a great commerce is established. The exports exceeded a billion and a half of dollars, while the imports for the

second time exceeded a billion dollars, these figures leaving an enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States. Their internal trade has been on a greater scale than ever. There is evidence of this in every kind of business activity, but in nothing more clearly than the usual test of expanding trade—that of iron and steel. Almost every blast furnace is in operation, the volume of ore being transported from the mines, and consequently of pig iron manufactured, exceeding all previous experience. This enormous volume of legitimate and profitable trade is unfortunately, but perhaps naturally, accompanied by excessive speculation in securities, with prices which certainly seem perilously high. The country's requirements for bank loans are very large indeed, and the rates paid for money in New York recently, although only from day to day and for speculative purposes, are a sufficient indication of an overstrained condition. One cannot view without concern such an abnormal state of affairs, and it is to be hoped that the real business interests of the country will not suffer because of the volume and the pace of stock speculation.

Before sitting down I would like to remind gentlemen who are here—and I have said the same thing before—that this report, which is filled with many dry facts, and altogether too many figures, is really not prepared so much for those who are good enough to be present and listen to it, as for the 3,500 shareholders and for the customers of the bank in the various Provinces, and in the various States to which I have referred. I make this statement because it may seem curious to you that we should be interested in many facts which seem quite local. They are local so far as people in Toronto are concerned, but they are deeply interesting to people in the various sections with which I have dealt.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried.

The President—As we stated in the report which has been presented to you this morning, we have concluded that it would be well to increase the number of Directors from ten to twelve, and a resolution to that effect will now be proposed. The names of the two gentlemen who will be offered for election, in addition to those at present on the board, are Mr. H. D. Warren and Mr. B. E. Walker.

It was then moved by Mr. Robert Kilgour, and seconded by Mr. Flavelle:

"That by-law No. 1, adopted by the shareholders on 18th June, 1901, and amended by them on 14th January, 1902, be amended by substituting the word 'twelve' for the word 'ten' in the first line of the said by-law."

The President—As a consequence of the increase in the number of Directors which you have authorized by the resolution just passed, we now have to ask you to assent to an increase in the remuneration which the Board receives. The annual appropriation at present authorized for this purpose is \$20,000, and with your consent we now propose to increase that amount to \$25,000. It should, however, be understood that we shall not necessarily use at once the whole of this \$25,000, but we thought it well when making an increase to fix that amount as the limit of the sum which might be taken for this purpose.

It was then moved by Mr. J. L. Blaikie and seconded by Mr. John A. Bruce:

"That by-law No. 5, adopted by the shareholders on 18th June, 1901, be amended by substituting the words 'twenty-five' for the word 'twenty' in the first line of the said by-law."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Blaikie said:

Very excellent reasons are given in the report already submitted why this resolution should be adopted. If other reasons are desired, the admirable and exhaustive address to which we have listened this morning will furnish those reasons. It is most desirable that we should have this addition to the Directors, and I am sure the Shareholders of the bank will never grudge in the smallest measure the little addition which is proposed to be added to the amount for distribution amongst these gentlemen for their services.

Mr. Justice McLaren Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, the resolution which has been placed in my hand is one that I am sure will find a very

hearty acknowledgment at this meeting of Shareholders. The report of the Directors, the address of the President and the address to which we have just listened from the General Manager, will, I am sure, be well received, not only by those now present, but by all the Shareholders of this bank. No doubt a kind Providence is responsible for a large part of the prosperity that was so admirably portrayed in the address of the General Manager, for a large part of the progress in manufactures and in various branches of commerce, and yet I think you can all look to those men who have been at the head of this institution and say that they are responsible for a very large share of the prosperity which has attended this institution. I am sure that in view of the admirable report which has been presented, we will all join heartily in the resolution. I have, therefore, much pleasure in moving:

"That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and other Directors for their careful attention to the interests of the bank."

The motion was seconded by Mr. N. Silverthorn, and carried unanimously.

The President—On behalf of my co-Directors and for myself, I desire to express my thanks and appreciation of the resolution that has been so kindly moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice McLaren and seconded by Mr. Silverthorn. The fact that the services of the Directors have been appreciated, and that they are able to assist in the direction and progress of this great institution is a matter of satisfaction to them and to me.

Mr. Henry Beatty then moved:

"That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the General Manager, the assistant General Manager and other officers of the bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties during the past twelve months."

The motion was seconded by Mr. S. Nordheimer, who said:

Considering the excellent state of the bank as disclosed by the address of the General Manager, I deem it a very pleasant duty to second this resolution, and not only to second the motion, but to congratulate the General Manager, Directors and Shareholders on the wonderful showing of our institution. I have the greatest confidence in the Board and the Management of the bank.

Mr. Walker—This is the nineteenth time I have responded to this resolution, and yet it gives me rather increasing than diminishing pleasure to do so. Last year and this year we have invited to Toronto a great many managers of the bank from different parts of Ontario, and it may have seemed rather an innovation last year to ask one of them to respond to this resolution. But, after all, they are the men who are even more deeply concerned than we are. Our staff is now almost a thousand—about 975—stationed at 133 branches, and you may be quite sure that this resolution is each year appreciated by all these men. I will not say anything further regarding it, nor does Mr. Laird wish to say anything, but we have Mr. Gill, of Ottawa, with us, and I would ask him to say a word to the resolution.

Mr. Gill—I esteem it a distinction not only for myself but for that district of Ontario where I am stationed to be allowed to make some acknowledgment of this very gracious vote of the Shareholders. When a ship reports herself at the dock, and the owners come on board as they have done to-day, and not only congratulate the captain on the good order of the ship, but feel disposed to add, "We like the looks of her crew," it is very pleasant for the crew, and so on behalf of the crew of this good ship, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, I beg to return thanks. We have been sailing under full and favorable winds, but we stand ready to trim sails when the call comes. There is, perhaps, something more in the hearing of a resolution than in reading it in cold print, so that those of us who are privileged to be present here to-day will, I am sure, carry back to our respective bailiwicks an impression to spread among the staff that the efforts of each member of it are recognized by the owners as being part of the cause of the general success. I should only like to add that I am quite convinced that when the older ones amongst those present have left the ship, you will have occasion still to continue this kindly vote. I think this almost follows from the fact that I know of no

institution where the Executive have been so thoughtful and so careful of the interests of the employees. There has always been a feeling that, whatever the decision of the head office may be, a kindly consideration has been shown, and that in almost every case generosity goes hand-in-hand with justice. I can assure the Shareholders, and they can accept my word for it, that there is every reason for the best possible feeling throughout the staff. Again, we thank you for this very kindly recognition.

It was then moved by Mr. James Crathern and seconded by Hon. Lyman M. Jones:

"That the meeting do now proceed to elect Directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot-box be opened and remain open until 3 o'clock this day, the poll to be closed, however, whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the General Manager."

The meeting then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the coming year: Hon. George A. Cox, Robert Kilgour, W. B. Hamilton, M. Leggat, James Crathern, John Hoskin, K. C., LL. D., J. W. Flavelle, A. Kingman, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Frederic Nicholls, H. D. Warren, B. E. Walker.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, held subsequently, Hon. George A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. Robert Kilgour Vice-President.

## GOSSIP.

Mr. David Milne, Ethel, Ont., writes: "I have recently made the following sales of Shorthorns: To Robert Moorehouse, of Cairo P. O., Lambton Co., the young show cow, Modesty =51544=, also Maid of Veronica =41824=, and Lovely Queen =40676=. Each had a red heifer calf at foot, got by Broadhocks Prince (imp.) =55002=, which is proving to be one of the very best stock bulls ever used in the herd. I also sold to Mr. Wm. Burnett, of Britten P. O., Perth Co., the grand young white bull, Prince of Archers =56087=. The stock I am offering in my advertisement are of grand quality, and in good breeding condition."

The 4th annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Horse Show is advertised in this paper to be held in the Repository, Toronto, Feb. 7th, 8th and 9th. This is the greatest spring draft stallion show in Canada, and should prove of special interest to farmers and breeders generally.

Live the truth so absolutely in your thoughts, words and deeds that you need do no more than deny a statement to be believed. That is the best possible revenge to plan for your lying enemies.

HE IS EMPHATIC  
IN WHAT HE SAYS

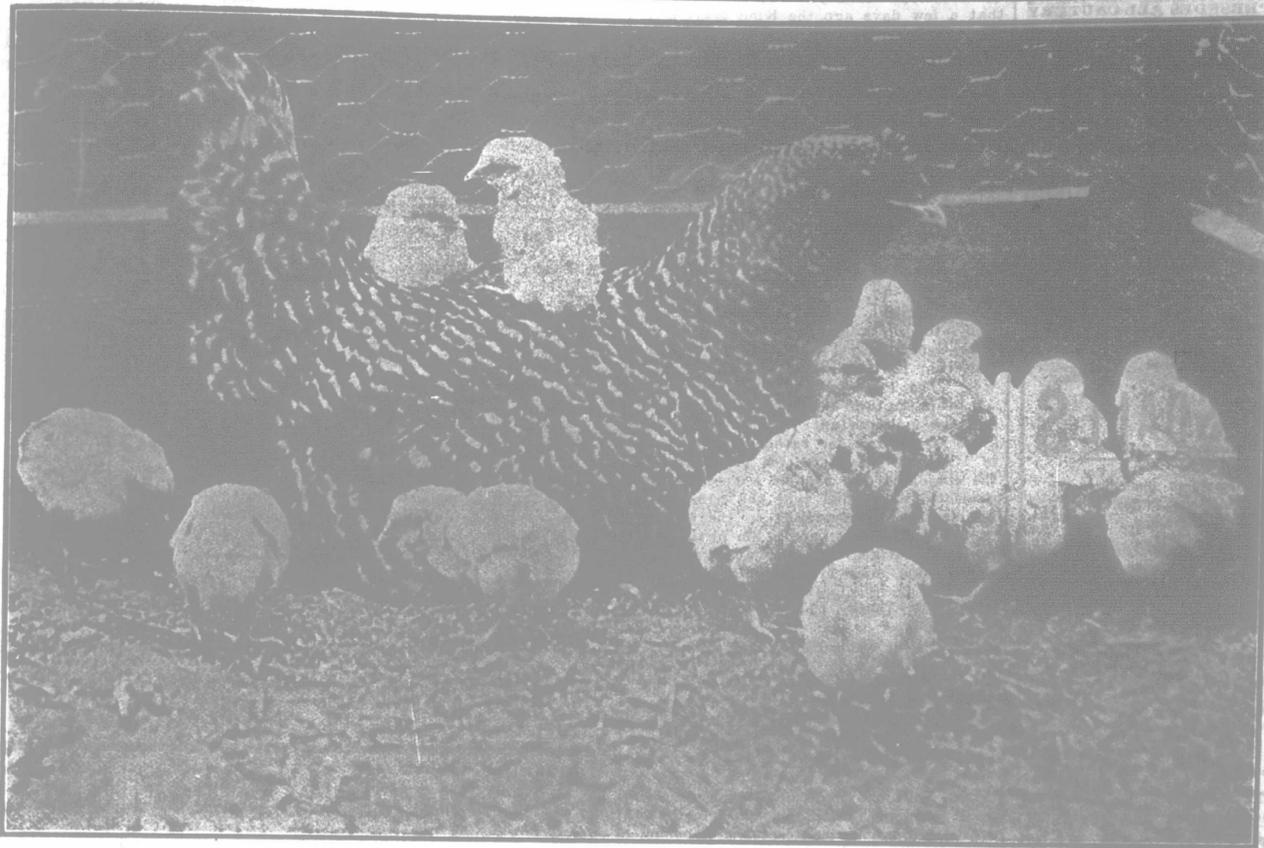
Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured  
Robt. Bond of Bright's  
Disease.

His Doctor who Said there was No Hope  
for Him, now Pronounces Him Well  
He Tells His Own Story.

Mt. Brydges, Ont., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Among the many people in this neighborhood who tell of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, none is more emphatic than that old and respected citizen, Mr. Robert Bond. "I believe I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Bond says. "My attending physician said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease, and that there was no hope for me. Then I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and used in all twenty boxes. Now I eat well, sleep well, and my doctor says I am well. Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else cured me. Do you wonder I am always ready to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

What will cure Bright's Disease will easily cure any other form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will always cure Bright's Disease. They are the only remedy that will cure Bright's Disease. Be sure you get Dodd's.

# Eggs for Hatching



Results with Golden Eggs: 16 Chicks Out of 16 Eggs.

## ON ONE YEAR'S CREDIT THAT'S OUR OFFER

We have the largest poultry plant in Canada. We raise nothing else but **thoroughbred birds**. We have 45 different breeds from which we offer eggs for hatching. We have so much confidence in our stock that we will give you one year to pay for the eggs. Every egg we sell is sold with the guarantee that it contains a chick, or it will be replaced free of charge. **Is that a liberal offer?**

You can hatch the eggs and get the birds to pay for themselves. Do not delay in getting our catalogue. Write us to-day, and we will send you our proposition. It does not cost you anything to get our prices and lists. Just drop us a line on a postal card, and we will send you all particulars?

You may have an incubator? Then you want to fill it with good eggs. You cannot get better eggs than **Golden Eggs**, can you? The proof of what we say lies with the fact **that we give you one year's time to pay for the eggs.**

### WE ARE THE ONLY BREEDERS THAT WILL TRUST YOU.

Now, take our advice, do not wait until we have so many orders that we cannot accept yours, but drop us a word to-day. We can sell you 15 eggs, 30 eggs, 100 eggs, or 1,000 eggs, if you want them, and remember that every egg is sold with the guarantee that it contains a chick or replaced free of charge.

## The GOLDEN KENNELS & POULTRY CO., Ltd.

Box F.

CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Our printers are getting up a nice catalogue, 125 pages. It will be ready in a few weeks, and will be sent out to all our customers. Such a book, if sold by booksellers, would be worth \$1. You can get one free if you write to-day.

**Horse Owners! Use**  
**COMBAULT'S**  
**Caustic**  
**Balsam**  
*A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure*  
 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Hemorrhoids from Horses and Cattle. **SUPPRESSES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.** Impossible to produce cure or bleed. Every bottle 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. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

AT  
**THORNLIFFE STOCK FARM**  
 TODMODEN, two miles from Toronto,  
**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28**  
 At 1 p.m.  
**Important Auction Sale**  
 of Pure-bred  
**CLYDESDALES**  
 Imported and Home-bred Champions and Grand Champions, Colts, Fillies, Brood Mares and Stallions.  
 The purest and finest bred stock known to English, American and Canadian Studbooks. Conveyances will meet Broadview Avenue cars at terminus every fifteen minutes to take intending purchasers to the farm. Catalogues can be had on application to the undersigned, at 36 Toronto St., TORONTO.  
 NOTE:—This sale is practically a forced one, owing to a large portion of my farm having been appropriated for railway purposes.  
**ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor.**  
 Thorncliffe Stock Farm

**32 head of full-blooded**  
**PERCHERONS**  
 Consisting of stallions and mares. We have them with size and quality. Our prices are right and terms easy. All horses sold on a gilt-edged guarantee. Address: I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ont. Long distance phone in residence.

**Tuttle's Elixir**  
 cures lameness, splint, curb, thrush, colic, founder, distemper, etc. Standing offer, good everywhere. \$100 for a failure where we say it will cure. "Veterinary Experience" free. 100 pages, the perfect horse doctor. Write for a copy.  
**Tuttle's Elixir Co.,**  
 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.  
 Lyman Knott Sons, Montreal and Toronto.  
 Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

**FOR EXCHANGE**  
 The Barrie Hackney Horse Association having used their imported stallion **Ganymede II** 6017 E.H.S.B. of C.H.S.B., foaled June, 1886, for several years with great success, are now open for an exchange for one of equal breeding and conformation. For further particulars write  
**GEORGE RAIKES - Barrie, Ontario.**  
 IMPORTED

**Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.**  
 Also Hackney Stallions for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to  
**ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.**

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds**  
 Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to  
**W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.**

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

**DEATH TO HEAVES**  
 Guaranteed  
**NEWTON'S** Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for a wet throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommendations. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it, or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

**Loyal Toasts in Water.**  
 The King's Letter is Now Published by Authority.  
 Writing to Miss Weston, of the Royal Sailor's Rest, with reference to an inquiry as to the authenticity of the statement made some time ago that the King had expressed entire satisfaction at his health being drunk in water instead of wine, Rear-Admiral King-Hall sends a copy of the original letter received from Lord Knollys three years ago. He adds that a few days ago the King graciously authorized him to have the letter published. It runs as follows: "Dear Captain King-Hall,—His Majesty is afraid that it would be difficult to make any public announcement that he considers his health can be as loyally drunk in water as in wine. . . . The King commands me, however, to say that you are authorized to make it known 'privately,' and in any way that you think best, and that you are authorized to state that total abstainers can always drink his health in some non-alcoholic drink to his entire satisfaction."  
 "October 17, 1902."  
 Rear-Admiral King-Hall gives publicity also to the following letters, the first from General Lord Grenfell and the second from Lord Charles Beresford:  
 "The Palace, Malta, Oct. 25, 1902.  
 "Dear Captain King-Hall,—The King's message is important, and I am taking steps to have it, or rather, the purport of it, made known in the garrison, via the chaplains and various temperance organizations. I find that the crime in a regiment varies according to the number of total abstainers, and I am anxious to promote and help the association as much as possible, and I have no doubt that this will do good.—Grenfell."  
 "H. M. S. Caesar, Channel fleet, Aug. 17, 1904:  
 "My Dear King-Hall,—Well done, peg away; the more temperance we get amongst our people of all classes, the better for the nation and the State. I have come to the conclusion that the total men can stay the longest and generally the most physically fit—nearly all crime is associated directly or indirectly with drink. It is all nonsense and sentiment drinking the King's health in wine-water represents the respect and compliment equally well. Let those who prefer it drink the King's health in wine and ditto in water.—Charles Beresford."  
 [Globe, Toronto.

**GOSSIP.**  
 "You've made a mistake in your paper," said an indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a daily journal. "I was one of the competitors at that athletic match yesterday, and you have called me 'the well-known light-weight champion.'"  
 "Well, aren't you?" inquired the editor.  
 "No, I'm nothing of the kind, and it's confoundedly awkward, because I'm a coal merchant!"

**GRAPE CATSUP.**  
 To make grape catsup, remove sour grapes from the stems and put them into a kettle with only enough water to keep them from burning. Cook the grapes until they are soft, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon. Then rub them through a sieve. Measure the pulp, and for every three pints of it allow two cupfuls of brown sugar, a cupful of vinegar and a large teaspoonful each of ground allspice, mace, cinnamon, pepper and salt and half a teaspoonful of cloves. Boil steadily until the mixture is half reduced and is thick. As soon as it is cold, bottle, cork and seal it.

**DANGEROUS TO PUT FOOD INTO MOUTH WITH A KNIFE.**  
 Probably one of the best illustrations of the correctness of some dicta of polite society is that recently furnished on table manners. It is generally considered bad form to use a knife to put food into the mouth, and as such was deprecated in the dining-halls at the O. A. C. and similar institutions devoted to learning and culture. The annals of railroad accidents now furnish further evidence of the common sense of keeping sharp-edged table cutlery out of the mouth. A traveller recently was eating his dinner, and the train on which he was collided with another, and the knife with which he was conveying food to his mouth became imbedded in his cheek.

# PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

"PSYCHINE" possesses peculiar properties that act promptly in gaining the mastery over this disease. One element at once checks the fever, another the chills. The tightness across the chest, the heavy breathing and hoarseness, is removed by another element. Its tonic properties renew the strength, and make rich blood, the cough disappears, the "mucous" is carried away, the wheezing ceases, and after a short treatment ninety per cent. of patients are cured for all time. The disease seldom returns after you have begun the "PSYCHINE" treatment.

**HERE IS PROOF**  
 CHESLEY SCHELL, Ravenswood, writes: "I was out with the volunteers at London last June and I got a heavy cold, which turned to Bronchitis, and my lungs were severely affected. I had a cough all summer. PSYCHINE proved a great blessing to me. It is a positive cure for Bronchitis."

**GREATEST OF ALL TONICS**  
 AT ALL DRUGGISTS—ONE DOLLAR—TRIAL FREE  
 The Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, - 179 King Street West, Toronto

**"Oshawa" Steel Shingles**  
 WIND, WATER, STORM and FIRE PROOF  
 LOCKED ON ALL FOUR SIDES  
 Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per 100 square feet, covering measure. This is the most durable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "Oshawa" Shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings through Canada, making them  
**FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.**  
 We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets. Conductor Pipe and Eavestrough, etc. Metal Sidings in imitation of brick or stone. Metal Ceilings in 2,000 designs. Write for Catalogue No. 14 R and free samples of "Oshawa" Shingles. Write to-day.  
**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,**  
 MONTREAL, Que. OTTAWA, Ont. TORONTO, Ont. LONDON, Ont.  
 767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 11 Colborne St. 69 Dundas St.  
 WINNIPEG, MAN. VANCOUVER, B.C.  
 76 Lombard St. 615 Pender St.  
 Write Your Nearest Office.  
 HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS OSHAWA, ONT.

**FOURTH ANNUAL CANADIAN**  
**Clydesdale & Shire Show, '06**  
 THE REPOSITORY, Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO,  
 Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, February 7th, 8th and 9th, 1906  
 Under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, with committee from the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada and the Canadian Shire Horse Association. Entries to be made on or before Jan. 24th, 1906, addressed to HENRY WADE, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Canadian exhibitors to be closed in time for the Show.  
 WM. SMITH, Columbus, Chairman  
 H. WADE, Secretary.

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**Trumans' Champion Stud,**  
Bushnell, Illinois.

**SHIRE, PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND HACKNEY STALLIONS**

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

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

Also Champion and Reserve Champion Hackney Stallions

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

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

**TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM**  
H. W. TRUMAN, Manager.  
LONDON - - ONTARIO.



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

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

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 88 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

**HACKNEY AND SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE**

Also High-class Pedigree Shire Colts, 1 & 2 Yrs. Old.  
Shires from 1800 to 2200 lbs.



Imported in December, 1905, from Clement Keevil's world-renowned Blagdon Shire Horse Stud, England, some of them London and County prizewinners, and bred from such well-known champions as: Prince William (twice London champion), Lincolnshire Lad, Harold, Marketon Royal Harold (also London champion), Royal Premier, Buecot Harold (another London champion), Royal Albert, etc. Surely such breeding must tell. Come and see for yourself. King Edward VII. recently purchased a horse from this stud. Why should not you, and thus start the New Year well? Remember, that a stallion from the "Blagdon Stud" won 1st prize at Toronto, 1905. Write for catalogue.

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

**125 Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares.**

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

OFFICE: **LEW W. COCHRAN, 607**  
109 1/2 South Wash-  
ington Street. **CRAWFORDVILLE, INDIANA. West Main Street.**

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

**GRAHAM BROTHERS**

"CAIRNBROGIE," CLAREMONT

Importers of **HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES**

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

**GOSSIP.**

The Holstein cow, A. & G. Inka McKinley, says the Holstein Register, created a sensation at the New York Winter Fair last month. She was in the midst of a test for a 30-day record, and had already made 26 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. She was brought down in a lumber wagon, and entered in the dairy test. During two of the days, she gave over 80 lbs. of milk each day, containing more than 4 per cent. butter-fat.

It is hard for a man to realize that he should advertise his herd, except when he has to, but, as a rule, the man who advertises constantly will not have to do any more in the end than the occasional advertiser to get the same results. It has been our observation that more men fail to become financially successful as breeders of live stock because they do not know how to advertise than for any other single reason. In the first place, they do not consider advertising a part of their investment, regarding it as a luxury or something to be used in case they are not successful in otherwise finding a market for their stock.

**HATS OFF TO THIS MAN.**

"In every newspaper we pick up we're sure to find a lot of gush about the man behind the counter and the man behind the gun; the man behind the buzz saw and the man behind the son; the man behind the times and the man behind his rents; the man behind the lowshare and the man behind the fence; the man behind the whistle and the man behind the cars; the man behind the kodak and the man behind the bars; the man behind his whiskers and the man behind his fists; and everything behind has entered on the list. But they've skipped another fellow of whom nothing has been said—the fellow who is even, or a little way ahead; who pays for what he gets, whose bills are always signed—he's a blamed sight more important than the man who is behind. All we editors and merchants, and the whole commercial clan are indebted for existence to this honest fellow man. He keeps us all in business, and his town is never dead; and so we take our hats off to the man who is ahead."—[Independent.

Mr. Charles Rankin, of Wyebridge, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep and Berkshire pigs, informs us that he has sold the great stock bull, Imp. Pride of Scotland (45213), at a long price, to Mr. Wm. Doherty, of Clinton. Pride of Scotland was bred by Mr. Watson, Auchronie, Aberdeenshire. He belongs to the favorite Bessie family, his sire being Clifton (74241), by Prince of Fashion (64587), bred at Collynie. Pride of Scotland was out of Roan Bessie (36053), dam of the celebrated Lord Banff (77031), sold at Mr. Flatt's Chicago sale in 1901, for \$5,100. Pride of Scotland is a rich roan of massive build, low-set, thick quarters, with nice head and horns, and has proved himself a great stock-getter, as well as a prizewinner at the country shows. There has always been a ready sale for his calves, several of them having won prizes in good competition; the bulls being all sold before they were ten months old for herd-headers. The champion show heifer, Lovely 58th, now the property of Sir Wm. Van Horne, Manitoba, is a sample of the stock Pride of Scotland leaves. As a calf, she took 4th place in Toronto; 1st in class and sweepstakes at London, 1904; 1st in class and champion junior female in Winnipeg, 1905. Mr. Doherty is to be congratulated on his new purchase, and we wish him every success for his great enterprise. There are no bulls fit for service for sale at present, but a few choice heifers may be had at reasonable prices.

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

**The Repository**  
**BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.**



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto  
Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.  
Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted.  
Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

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



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 28, Kincardine, Ont.

**NEW IMPORTATION**

I have landed one of the best importations of **CLYDESDALES, SHIRES and HACKNEY STALLIONS,**

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

**DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.**

**SANDY BAY STOCK FARM, ROSSEAU.**

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

both prizewinners at Toronto, and good actors. One of them broken to harness. Will dispose of them at reasonable prices. Apply for particulars,

**HORACE N. CROSSLEY, 91 Woodlawn Ave., Toronto.**

**GLAYFIELD STOCK FARM**

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

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

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

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

A choice lot of reg. fillies and Shorthorn calves to choose from. Our stock exhibited have won the highest honors at the largest shows in America.  
**WESTON P.O., C.P.R. and G.T.E. 10 miles west Toronto. Telephone at house and farm.**  
**J. M. GARDEHOUSE.**

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

**AN OUNCE OF GOLD IS WORTH \$20.00**

**AN OUNCE OF WORTHINGTON'S STOCK TONIC**

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

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

WE PAY FREIGHT ON PAILS.

**BOGARDUS & COMPANY, Chemists, GUELPH.**

**OAKLAWN HORSES**

Win at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, 1905:

CHAMPION GROUP OF FIVE PERCHERON STALLIONS.  
CHAMPION GROUP OF THREE PERCHERON MARES. CHAMPION BELGIAN STALLION.  
CHAMPION PERCHERON MARE. CHAMPION AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERON MARE.

First and 2nd prizes for Percheron stallions 4 years old and over; 3rd and 4th prizes for Percheron stallions 3 years old and under 4; 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th for Percheron stallions 2 years old and under 3. In all, 9 out of the 17 prizes offered in the regular Percheron stallion or mare classes.

**OAKLAWN PERCHERONS HAVE NOW WON:**  
Every Stallion Championship (except one), Every Mare Championship (except two), Every Stallion First Prize (except five) offered by the International at the shows of 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Do you want to stand at the head in your locality? Then buy one of our stallions. You will find the horses to suit you at Oaklawn. The prices are right, too, and the guarantee the safest given anywhere. Read our advertisement next week.

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



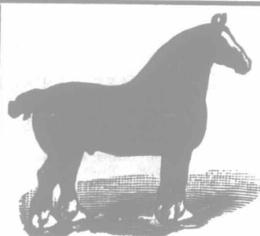
**LaFayette Stock Farm**

**J. Crouch & Son, Proprietors.**

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

**J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind.**

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



**NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions**

Just arrived from Scotland. Selected personally.

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

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.**



**INNIS & PROUSE**

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

**INNIS & PROUSE, Woodstock and Ingersoll.**



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

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

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

**J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.**

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Thomas Stock, ex-M. P. P. for Wentworth County, Ontario, died last week at the age of 93 years. He was one of the early breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Ontario, and was for several years a member of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and for one or two terms was its President.

Messrs. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., write that they have recently disposed of a number of their young bulls, but still offer for sale ten choice re:is and roams, from six months to one year old. Two of these red ones are from imported sires and dams, and either would be exchanged for a good imported bull. Any parties wishing to exchange, please write. The females in the herd are doing nicely. They are richly bred, being from such worthy sires as Imp. Royal Prince, Prince of Archers, Abbotsford Star, Sol. Prince, and others.

A reader in Middlesex County sends us the following recipe, recommended to her by a poultryman as a tonic for fowls, and used for this purpose, she claims, with good results: Sulphur, one pound; sulphate of iron, two pounds. Give one tablespoonful in soft food once a day for 30 fowls. Of course, we do not approve of the use of tonics for healthy fowls or animals of any kind. Tonics are not foods, they are useful sometimes as an aid to the system in rectifying a debilitated condition, but habitual use of them gets the system to a point where it depends on their action. After all, what are tonics but mild stimulants, acting on certain organs of the body. They are necessary sometimes, but for one who wishes to maintain the stamina of his flock, the less he has to do with them the better. As to the merits of the one above, we cannot speak with certainty, but anyone who wishes to try it may do so without fear of fatal consequences.

**F. W. TAYLOR'S AYRSHIRES.**  
Two miles from Hoard's Station, and seven miles from Campbellford, both on the Belleville-Peterborough branch of the G. T. R., is Wardend Stock Farm, the property of Mr. F. W. Taylor, breeder of Ayrshire cattle, whose P. O. address is Wellman's Corners. The herd at present numbers 35 head of extra large animals, showing typical form, large, well-balanced udders, and good, long teats, and from Mr. Taylor's statement of production are an extra heavy-milking strain, which we can quite believe after a look over the herd. The present herd are practically all descended from the following grand types of the breed, which are still doing duty: Helen Maud 2245, by Thomas H. 1219, dam Rosalie 1888, by Sir Colin 301, a splendid daughter of hers, Wardend Beauty 9041, by Douglas of Loudan; White Rose 2480, by Prince Leopold 1482, dam Flora 1884, by Sam Jones 1197, and her daughter, White Lily 3364, by Earl of Percy 1529; and the grand, good cow, Cherry Blossom 3290. A number of the older ones are the get of Dewey 19419, by Dainty Lad of Elm Shade, a son of Imp. Silver King, dam Mayflower, by Wellington 330. The younger ones, one and two years of age, are by Milt 10490, by White Chief of Ste. Anne's 2986, and the sire of the still younger ones was Dandy 13921, by White Cockade 10942. The present stock bull is Prince of Montic, by Imp. Prince Barcheskin, dam Minnie Morrison, by White Prince (imp. in dam). In young stock, there are three bull calves, by Dandy, and one yearling, by the same sire, and a number of heifers of all ages. In fact, anything in the herd will be sold, and no fancy prices asked. Write Mr. Taylor to Wellman's Corners, P. O., Ont.

**TELEPHONES ON THE FARM.** Every progressive farmer to-day recognizes that the telephone is an absolute necessity in money-saving, time-saving, labor-saving addition to the farm. The question is how to get one installed in the best way, and at the most reasonable outlay. How the Telephone Helps the Farmer is a very attractive, illustrated catalogue, issued by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill. You know this question may be answered. If you see that the telephone is a good thing, send for this catalogue. It will tell you how to organize a successful and paid a line.

**Woman's Need**

AT THE CRITICAL PERIODS OF HER LIFE AND HOW IT IS BEST SUPPLIED BY

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.**

We are sometimes asked why Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is so successful in curing the ailments peculiar to women, and this is the explanation:

The feminine organism is a regular network of nerves, and consequently requires an enormous quantity of rich, nourishing blood.

At the critical times such as the dawn of womanhood, the child-bearing and nursing age and the change of life, nerve force is consumed at a tremendous rate.

The blood is drawn away from other parts of the body, and the result is neuralgic pains and aches, failure of the digestive system, and a run-down condition of the body generally.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies exactly what is most needed at these times—the very elements from which rich blood and vital nerve force are made.

Women who suffer from weakness and irregularities, from painful periods and distressing headaches, from tired, worn-out feelings, and the disorders of digestion, will be surprised at the benefits obtained from the use of the great food cure of Dr. Chase.

It is well worth your while to put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to the test, and, while the blood and nerves are being revitalized and the form rounded out, note your increase in weight, so that you may have positive proof of the blood-forming value of this great medicine. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on every box.

**Broxwood Herefords**

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

**R. J. Penhall, Nover P. O., Ont. HEREFORD CATTLE**

FOR SALE.

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

**W. BENNETT,**

**Box 426, Chatham, Ont. THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**



Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 2 year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address: A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P.O., or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O.

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

**FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS**

Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.

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

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

**J. A. LOVERING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta. ONTARIO'S LARGEST AND FINEST HERD OF**



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

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE**

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

**Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Chester White Hogs.** Principal prizewinners at Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Breeding stock and young things for sale. Write for prices.

**A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que. The Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.**

Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patron: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$55.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.,** Principal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A BROKEN CONTRACT.

A is a drover, and B has 2 cows and 16 lambs for sale; but B said whoever bought the cows would get the lambs at whatever A was paying in the fall at killing time. A bought the cows and lambs, and paid \$5 on cows and \$1 on lambs. B afterwards sold the lambs to another party, to sell the old sheep, and B still holds \$1 on lambs. A buys lambs on commission for an American company. Can A collect commission from B? If so, give particulars.

Ans.—Yes; that is to say, he can recover damages for breach of contract.

BLOATING IN CALVES

Give treatment for bloating in calves, and the proper place to puncture.

Ans.—When bloating is excessive, and there is danger of suffocation or rupture, puncture in the most prominent part between the last rib and the point of the hip on the left side. It is not well to puncture unless necessary. In ordinary cases, the administration of 1/4 to 1 ounce oil of turpentine in 6 to 8 ounces raw linseed oil, will dissipate the gases. If this does not act, repeat in two hours. If the calves are still getting milk, add 1/2 of its bulk of lime water, and this will probably prevent the floating. Feed on food of first-class quality in small quantities and often. If the oil, which is given with the turpentine, does not cause purgation in 24 hours, repeat the dose, less the turpentine.

HIS MAJESTY'S FAT STOCK SOLD.

The thirty-four Royal bullocks fetched \$5,300, or an average of \$156. Mr. Edward Willis, of Sheffield, paid the highest price, \$240, for a single beast, but the Mayor of Bridlington (Alderman John Sawdon) opened the sale by giving \$205. Other prices ranged down to \$115. Eighty-nine pigs from the Royal Farms were offered, and realized \$2,665. Bacon pigs fetched from \$37 to \$50 each, averaging \$43, and fat hogs realized from \$35 to \$92.50 per pair, or an average of \$57. The 140 sheep offered ranged from \$15 to \$26 each, a total of \$2,196, or an average of \$17. Altogether the King's fat stock realized \$10,490, and the majority of it went up country.—[F. and S.]

SHEEP NOTES.

Change of food is better for all animal life.

Grain gives light and warmth and strength to withstand disease.

A dry impoverished skin will never support a good fleece.

While sheep should be allowed to run out as late as possible, they should not be exposed to cold storms.

One advantage with sheep is that it does not require a great amount of capital to start a flock.

Poor sheep always have light fleeces, but it does not necessarily follow that fat sheep will have large fleeces.

It is when the rain is cold, or when the weather turns cold after a heavy rain that the suffering with sheep commences.

No more sheep should be kept in any room than can be comfortably fed in racks in the same room, and have plenty of space to lie down in.—[Live-stock World.]

"The Farmer's Advocate" welcomes to its advertising columns another Advanced-Registry Holstein breeder, Mr. Walford Rivers, of Maple Grove Farm, Faldens, Corners, Oxford County, Ont. Mr. Rivers has a nice bunch of milking females, of which practically all are in the Advanced-Registry, a fact which speaks well for the average producing quality of his stock. In this issue, he is offering three bull calves, all out of Advanced-Registry dams. The first is a calf, out of Princess Calamity Clay, which in her four-year-old to m has given in seven days 474.59 lbs. milk, and 16.02 lbs. butter fat, calculated equivalent to 20.02 lbs. butter. Another calf is out of Iolena, Fairmont Inso; official seven day record as a two-year-old 323.59 lbs. milk, and 9.14 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.8 lbs. butter. The third calf was dropped December 3rd, by this heifer's dam, 323.00 Fairmont 3rd's Albino. For fuller particulars, write Mr. Rivers, mentioned in "The Farmer's Advocate."

WEAK MEN YOU CAN GET YOUR OLD VIM BACK



What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and I can make you as good a man as you ever were with my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Which makes vigorous, muscular men of the puniest weakest specimens of 'half men'; it expands and develops every muscle and organ in the body; it warms the heart, increases the courage and gives a man power of mind and body such as any man can be proud of. It makes the eye bright and the step elastic; it makes an athlete of a sluggard. It cures disease by restoring strength. It is a quick and lasting cure for all Nervous and Vital Weaknesses, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips (Sciatica), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Weak Kidneys, Loss of Memory, and all evidences of breaking down. It has cured when all else has failed.

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and will know I did.

I give you that, and lots of it. When your own neighbor tells you I cured him you will know I did.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name a man in your town I've cured

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I have been wearing your Belt for thirty-two days, and find that it has helped me wonderfully. My back feels twice as strong as it did; my stomach is better, and I have improved in every way. I have gained four pounds in weight, and I sleep better than I have for ten years. Yours very truly, W. H. Belding.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I write you to let you know that I am well pleased with your Belt. You can use my full name and address if you please. Yours very truly, W. J. Henderson.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I write you, with regard to the Electric Belt I purchased from you about four months ago. After using the Belt, and following the directions for three months, I felt like a new man, and it is now three weeks since I stopped using it. I am satisfied to say that your Belt is far ahead of medicine, or any other electrical treatment I ever tried before, and it is worth its money many times. I can strongly recommend your Belt, and shall always do it. I thank you from my heart for your wonderful remedy. Yours truly, O. Johnson.

I HAVE AN ELECTRIC BELT THAT DOES CURE, and I am offering it to you in such a way that you take no chances whatever. Give me your name and address, with a statement of your case, and I will at once arrange a Belt suitable for your case, and

WHEN YOU ARE CURED, PAY ME

Write to-day for my Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.

CALL TO-DAY

If You Can't Call Send Coupon for Free Book.

Put your name on this Coupon and send it in.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto.

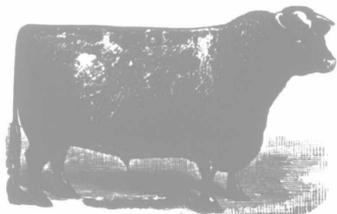
Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m. WRITE PLAIN.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

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

Maple Shade



Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854.

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue

John Clancy, H. GARGILL & SON, Manager, Gargill, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of

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

Herd catalogue on application. Address:

C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. Ont.



**IDEAL FENCE**  
WHEN YOU FENCE, FENCE FOR GOOD.

A good fence adds its price to the value of the land. A poor fence soon becomes unsightly and worthless. The job must be done over again. You must go to all of the expense of erecting a fence again. This costs lots of money in time and labor; it means piling expense on top of expense. It pays to do the job right in the first place. Put up the Ideal woven wire fence as shown above, and you will have done with that piece of fencing for many years. It's not going to rust out in a few years because it is heavily galvanized and it always looks well. It stands up. It holds its shape perfectly on any surface, hilly or level. There is a reason for this, and the reason is that Ideal Fence has the weight. It's all made of No. 9 hard steel wire, and has the famous Ideal lock at every wire crossing. Slipping wires are impossible with this lock. Any strain or pressure is distributed and borne by all of the wires. That means strength. There is not a domestic animal living that can go through or over it. And there is no trouble about hot or cold weather. It adjusts itself to all temperatures. If you cannot be sure of these things, investigate. Let us send you a book giving all details about Ideal fence. It is free; write for it.

**THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited,**  
Dept. B, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Eight newly-imported bulls, right for quality, color and breeding.  
Six home-bred bulls, mostly from imported cows, sired by Imp. Bapton Chancellor, by Silver Plate.  
Imported Cows and Heifers in calf or with calves at foot, of the best breeding, at easy prices.  
Also Yorkshires, all ages, for sale.

**H. J. DAVIS,**  
Importer and Breeder  
Yorkshires and Shorthorns,  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.  
C. P. R. & G. T. R.

**MAITLAND BANK SHORTHORNS.**

Imp. Broadhocks Prince 55002 at head of herd. Five young bulls and a number of females, got by imp. bull, and some of them out of imp. cows, all of choice Scotch breeding, for sale at lowest prices for quick sale.

**DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.**  
ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

**W. G. SANDERS & SON,**  
Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

**HURON HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS**

The great stock bull, Imp. Broadhocks Golden Fame, at head of herd. Young bulls and females at low prices.

**A. H. JACOBS,** Blyth, Ont.

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

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

**EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns STOCK FARM**

Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to

**DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O.**  
Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

**PROSPECT STOCK FARM.** For sale: 4 Shorthorn Bulls, including Gold Mine (imp. in dam), also some choice young females. Stations: Cooksville and Streetsville, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R.

**F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont.**

**Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires**—1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address

**E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O.**  
Bradford and Beeton Sins., G.T.R.

**For Sale: Shorthorns**—Four young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Queenston Archer =4898= at head of herd. Shropshires all ages and sex. Also 1 Clyde filly rising 3 years old, 1 Clyde mare rising 6 years old.

**BELL BROS.,**  
"The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

**Scotch Shorthorns SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

4 yearling bulls, 12 young bulls, 8 to 13 months, all from imp. sires and dams.  
30 heifers under 3 years old.  
40 breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs  
3 imp. Yorkshire brood sows.  
Prices easy for quick sales.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**  
Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in house.

**Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords**

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstones, Lady Janes and Roses.

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

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

**GLENAVON STOCK FARM Shorthorns**

Have from choice milking strains two registered bulls for sale. Prices right.

**W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P. O.**  
Station, St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R. and G.T.R.

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

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

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

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

**Valley Home Stock Farm**

For sale: Seven young SHORTHORN BULLS and some choice females. Also 25 Berkshires of different ages, bred from show stock, and of prolific strains.

**S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.**  
Stations—Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R. Brampton, G. T. R.

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.**

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

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

**SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS.**

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

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

**Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking Shorthorns, Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty =37864=.**

Prices reasonable.

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

**LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.**

Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

**THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.**

**For Sale**—Three Shorthorn bulls, two 20 months and one 9 months. Triumvir (imp.) heads the herd.

**DAVID CLOW,**  
Whitechurch P.O. and Station.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. David Clow, Whitechurch, Bruce Co., Ont., advertises young Shorthorn bulls for sale. The imported bull, Triumvir, bred by Mr. Durno, of Jackston, Aberdeenshire, heads the herd.

**THE BRANTFORD SHROPSHIRE SALE.**

Mr. J. G. Hanmer writes: "The Shropshires offered in my annual sale includes 100 yearling ewes, mostly of my own breeding and from my reserve flock. They are bred to my best stud rams, and average 165 lbs., most of them heavier. They cannot be beaten, even by imported ewes from England. There is not a bad individual in the lot. They are suitable to start foundation flocks, or add to the best established flocks. I am not selling winners, but sheep that will make winners. It has never before been my privilege to offer such good ones to the public, but I must make room for the spring importation. Will also sell 20 choice ram and ewe lambs, by champion rams. This is a golden opportunity to secure winners for the 1906 fair season, both in ewes and lambs. Do not miss this sale, and be sure to remember the date, January 31, at the Belmont Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont., Canada." In no class of farm stock is the outlook for profitable investment at present more promising than in sheep. Everything indicates a brisk demand, and advancing prices. No class of stock requires so little labor in their care, and none are so cheaply kept. They pay liberal dividends two or three times in a year, and make no fuss about it. Sheep are likely to be trumps for some years to come.

**STOCK FOOD RECOMMENDED BY AN EMINENT AUTHORITY.**

Professor Thomas Shaw, in a recent article in the Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead and American Agriculturist, with reference to Stock Foods, says: "They will always be found useful when properly made. The time will never come when intelligent feeders will cease to use them. The necessity for using them and the advantage therefrom will become greater as foods become increasingly dear. Whether it will be profitable to feed them will depend upon the necessity for using them and on their cost. My special desire, however, is to show that they have a place in the economy of intelligent feeding. The question of price must be fought out between buyer and seller."

With the indorsement from one of the foremost authorities on feeding in the country, it would seem that the value of feeding tonics, etc., is unquestionable; therefore, the only problem is at what price such foods cease to become profitable.

In Bulletin No. 106, issued by the Hatch Experimental Station, they recommend the use of certain medicinal tonics to be given in one-tablespoonful doses once a day for 10 days, then omit for three days, then give 10 days more. They estimate the cost of the tonics they recommend at 20 cents per pound.

Dr. Hess Stock Food, formulated by Dr. Hess, a regular graduate of medicine and also veterinary surgery, contains the best tonics known to science, together with the salts of iron, which are the greatest known blood and tissue builders, the nitrates of sodium and potassium which assist in eliminating the poisonous waste material from the system, and laxatives which regulate the bowels.

This preparation is manufactured by Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, and is sold on a written guarantee at seven cents per pound in 100-lb. sacks, smaller quantities at a slight advance. At this price, can anyone question the economy of feeding such a compound? It costs less than a penny a day to feed this preparation to a horse, cow or steer, and but three cents per month for the average hog. Consider how little additional increase in weight or milk is necessary to cover the cost of this preparation.

Mr. Alfred Mann, dealer in Shorthorns, Bowmanville, Ont., says: "I take great pleasure in making known to you and others the remarkable results I have found from the use of Dr. Hess Stock Food."

"There are so many stock foods that are almost useless that I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of an article which is of such great value as Dr. Hess Stock Food, and it will be a pleasure at any time for me to recommend it to my neighbors."

**Rupture SURE CURE**

No return of Rupture or further use for trusses. No Operation, Pain Danger, nor Time from Daily Work. Cures in every case. Read the following proof:



REV. SHERMAN

REV. E. D. SHERMAN, Harrow, Essex Co., Ont., writes: "Your Method has cured me of a dangerous Rupture at 67 years."



MR. MCLACHLIN

MR. JNO. MCLACHLIN, Glencoe, Middlesex Co., Ont., writes: "I suffered five years from Rupture. Your Method has cured me at 73 years."



CAPT. SHARP

CAPT. D. M. SHARP, Sub-Collector Customs, Port Credit, Ont., writes: "I suffered 18 years. Your Method has cured me at 76."



MR. MAY

MR. S. H. MAY, 127 Harrison St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "You have cured me of a very large Rupture. I recommend you to all."



MR. FITZGERALD

MR. T. FITZGERALD, Dundas, Wentworth Co., Ont., writes: "I was ruptured 27 years. Your Method cured me at 70 years."

Write me at once for "FREE TEST," and "FREE ADVICE," and learn the TRUTH about curing RUPTURE. Don't listen to anyone who says "You can't be cured," for You Can be the same as any other human being. Don't put it off. Write me at once—  
**DR. W. S. RICE**  
24 Queen East, Block 278 TORONTO, ONT.

**BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS**

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77968) =39075=; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) =50071=; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) =45202=. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to

**PETER WHITE, JR., Pembroke, Ont.**

**HILLVIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and COTSWOLDS**

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows. Apply to **JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, Stations—Greenwood, Ont. Clarendon, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.**

**1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE**

Herd of thirty. Stock bull: Scottish Hero (59698), Missie 134th, by William of Orange. (Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Buttery 46th (Sittytan Buttery).)

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

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**

Choice yearling heifers, Straight Scotch. Two bull calves at easy prices.

**HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont. KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.**

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

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

**SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS**

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

Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (Imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.

**H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.**

SURE CURE

Further use for Pain Danger, nor cures in every case.

E. D. SHERMAN, v, Essex Co., writes: "Your has cured me of gerous Rupture ears."

NO. McLACHLIN, Middlesex Co., writes: "I suffer- years from Rup- your Method has me at 73 years."

D. M. SHARP, Director Customs, Credit, Ont., "I suffered 18 Your Method ed me at 76."

S. H. MAY, 127 n St., Toronto, writes: "You cured me of a ge Rupture. I nd you to all."

T. FITZGERALD, Wentworth t., writes: "I dured 27 years. ethod cured me ars."

ce for "FREE REE ADVICE," TH about curing t listen to any- cured," for You other human rite me at once- RICE TORONTO, ONT.



Look Here Mr. Breeder

You Know that a poor, stunted, "scrub" will never lift the scale beam to the profit notch. You Know it's the thrifty, easy fattening calf that makes the easy fattening Steer. You Know that good Calves come from good Cows—Then why don't you begin now to give a "constitution" to your breeding stock.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

gives the power to digest all food taken; it forces into healthy activity every animal function; it makes sire and dam large enough and vigorous enough to "get" the kind of calves that grow and fatten easily. It makes stock breeding a good occupation to follow and put the balance on the right side of the ledger. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous material from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Food are recommended by the veterinary colleges and the farm papers. Recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and sold on a written guarantee at 7c per pound in 100 lb. sacks; \$5 lb. pack, \$2.00. Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will, Dr. HESS & CLARK, ASHLAND, OHIO, U. S. A. Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea and Instant Loose Killer.

Scotch Shorthorns AT HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

Scotch Shorthorns TWO CHOICE YOUNG BULLS, both roans; one by Marquis of Zenda (imp.), the other by my stock bull, Derby (imp.). Prices reasonable to make quick sale.

W. J. Shean & Co. Rosevale Stock Farm, Owen Sound, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.).

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE 17 bulls from 7 to 13 months old, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee #28861; also a choice lot of cows and heifers, those of breeding age bred to Imp. Loyal Duke.

Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Louis P.O. Glenvale Stn. Hillsdale Tele. & Telephone Office.

Shorthorns—Heifer calves from four to eight months old. Also a few young cows in calf. Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont. Hastings Station.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HOTBEDS AND MELON GROWING. Where can I procure a book on the working of hotbeds, and the raising of melons? What is the price? A. G.

Ans.—Green's Vegetable Gardening; price \$1.10; order from this office.

HIRED MAN AND HOLIDAYS. If a man is hired by the month, can he take the holidays, or can he be made to work the 26 days for the one month? A. H.

Ans.—Subject to choring, he can take the holidays.

A TRESPASS. There is a wind-break along my line fence—a row of spruce trees, planted about five feet from the line fence, on my side. The owner of the adjoining farm has cut off the branches, and has piled the brush under the trees on my side of the fence. What steps should I take in order to make him remove this brush? SPRUCE TREE.

Ans.—You should notify him to remove it, and that if he does not do so within a reasonable time, you will have it attended to yourself and charge him with the expense.

UNTHRIFTY STEERS. I bought a steer in October. He did not look well, but the seller said he never had been sick. Since I put him in the stable he has been failing fast; his eyes look dull, and his legs are stiff; sometimes he has difficulty in rising; his back is humped, and he has a dry cough. What is the disease, and what treatment should I give? Can I collect damages from the man from whom I bought him, as I can prove that he was sick last winter? W. K.

Ans.—I am of the opinion the steer has tuberculosis, and, if so, no treatment will do any good. You can tell by getting your veterinarian to test him with tuberculin. If you do not have him tested, give tonics: Take 3 ounces each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica, and bicarbonate of soda. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder three times daily. Repeat the prescription as often as necessary. In order to collect damages, I think you would have to prove that the steer was diseased when you purchased him. You certainly made a mistake when you bought a steer whose appearance you did not like. V.

SPRING CHICKENS DYING. I have a number of spring chickens which did well till fall, when some of them became lame on one leg; could find nothing wrong as to sores or bruises. They failed so much that they died in a few days; were fed on uncleaned and cleaned wheat; got plenty of drink, and were let run. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is very difficult to even guess at what is the trouble with the chickens. I presume that something similar to the following has happened: The chickens were accustomed to roosting where there was plenty of fresh air, or in trees or coops that were large and airy; they have been moved into poultry-houses, or other buildings, which are probably ill-ventilated, or, in other words, are close and stuffy and perhaps damp. As there is no mention of grit food, I am inclined to believe that the feed lacked variety, also grit. My impression is, that these chickens have had roup; also that the lack of grit has perhaps caused them to go lame. Of course, leg weakness is one of the first symptoms of tuberculosis, and as far as I know, I am merely guessing as to what might be the disease. There is some danger of feeding new grain in large quantities to birds that are not accustomed to it, and sometimes birds are sickened by excessive feeding of feeds that they are not accustomed to. If your subscriber would write me and describe exactly the kind of pen he has and ventilation of same, also state more clearly what the chickens were like, possibly we could make some suggestions. I would say this, as I have often said before, that for any common ailment there is nothing better than fresh air and salts, using the salts either in mash food or giving it in the drinking water, using, perhaps, a dessertspoonful to one gallon of drinking water, once or twice a week. This will not hurt healthy stock, and, in fact, it is quite a common practice with us to use salts in such a manner. W. R. GRAHAM. Ontario Agriculture College.

DISSATISFIED TENANT.

A rents a building from B for two years. Can A, at the end of two months, with paying the rent, back out of the bargain? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No.

FLY-WHEEL ON WINDMILL SHAFTING.

We have a thirteen-foot windmill on a seventy-foot tower, which we use for grinding, etc. We are thinking of putting a fly-wheel, 4 1/2 in. thickness, weight 475 lbs., on the line shafting to even the speed. Do you think it would be of much advantage? F. H. W.

Ans.—It would certainly be of decided advantage, just as a fly-wheel is on any other engine in steadying the motion, and conserving power when the wind is fitful, or the demand on the power extra. But you would have to be on hand to start the mill every time by turning the wheel with the hand, otherwise your apparatus might get wrecked.

CURRYING COWS.

Is it necessary to comb cows in winter? We have our stables whitewashed, and feed one spoonful of sulphur every other day; cows in good condition; but I noticed that they scratch themselves, and appear to be lousy. What would you apply which is best? J. R. K.

Ans.—Currying is not necessary, but will pay for the time and labor in the health and thrift of the cows and in a larger flow of milk. A careful examination should reveal the presence of lice, if they are working on the cows. The eradication of such parasites is dealt with in answer to a similar question in this issue.

CATTLE KILLED ON RAILWAY.

Some time ago A was driving his cows home to milk, and when crossing the railway track at the public crossing, a train ran into them, killing five and wounding two more. Witnesses were there, and can swear that the train never whistled. The railway company say they are not liable and will not compensate the owner. Can A collect compensation from the railway company? B. C. G. H.

Ans.—We doubt it very much. The matter of omission to sound the whistle, while important, is not at all conclusive; there are other things of importance to be considered, and as to which the facts are not stated. We think, that although A would do well to submit all the facts to a solicitor with a view to an action for damages, he must not be surprised if advised upon such consultation that his chances of recovery are too slight to warrant his taking the risk of a suit against the company.

Veterinary. BLIND HORSE.

Horse commenced to go blind three years ago. We had him treated by a veterinarian. He is totally blind now in one eye. The other eye is all right. Occasionally the eye gets sore and runs water and scalds the cheek, from which the hair has fallen out. T. H. W.

Ans.—While you give no details as to the symptoms presented by the blind eye, I presume the blindness is caused by cataract, which resulted from frequent attacks of periodic ophthalmia, which cannot be prevented. When the eye becomes sore, treat as recommended A. B. H., this issue. Apply vaseline to face where the hair has fallen out. V.

SORE EYES, ETC.

- 1. What causes blindness in horses? 2. Is a dark stable harmful to sight? 3. Can there be too much light in a stable? 4. Give treatment for sore eyes.

Ans.—1. There are many causes, the most common being cataract, which results as a sequel to repeated attacks of inflammation of the eyes; the predisposition to which is congenital, and the attacks cannot be prevented. 2. Dark stables are very objectionable and harmful. 3. No. 4. Give slight purgative, of, say, 1 pint raw linseed oil. Place in partially-darkened box stall. Exclude from the rays of the sun and drafts. Bathe the eyes well three or four times daily with warm water, and after bathing, put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye: Fluid-extract of belladonna, 30 drops; sulphate of zinc, 20 grains; distilled water, 2 ounces. V.

A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM. The Slightest Back-ache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system. The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's; and what is more, a woman's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

How many women have you heard say: "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately. Other symptoms are frequent thirst, scanty, thick, cloudy or highly colored urine, burning sensation when urinating, frequent urination, puffing under the eyes, swelling of the feet, and ankles, floating specks before the eyes, etc. These symptoms if not taken in time and cured at once, will cause years of terrible kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and in fact, these diseases may be cured by the use of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy. Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help. I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two-thirds of a box my back was as well as ever." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

VALLEY FARM Shorthorns

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

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

WM. HENDRIE, JR., Manager, Hamilton. A. SUMMERS, Supt., Aldershot P.O.

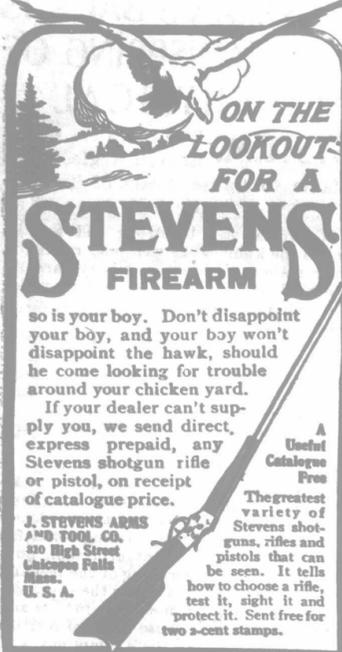
Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstakes, Toronto Exhibition, 5 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dublin-bred bull, Boxy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, Ist, Toronto, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply T. E. ROBSON, Iderton, Ont.

GREENGILL HERD SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 19 bull calves, 2 yearling bulls, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Roseberry. R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Juno. Sta. R. A. & J. A. WATT, SALEM P.O., Elora station. 13 miles north of Guelph, on the G.T.R. & C.P.R. Mildred's Royal, winner at Chicago International, first at New York State Fair, first at Winnipeg Industrial, at head of herd. Can supply cattle to suit any order. We also offer an extra fine Clyde filly, rising three years, and a promising young stallion.



**ON THE LOOKOUT FOR A STEVENS FIREARM**

so is your boy. Don't disappoint your boy, and your boy won't disappoint the hawk, should he come looking for trouble around your chicken yard.

If your dealer can't supply you, we send direct, express prepaid, any Stevens shotgun rifle or pistol, on receipt of catalogue price.

**J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.**  
330 High Street  
Lakewood Falls, N.Y., U.S.A.

The greatest variety of Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols that can be seen. It tells how to choose a rifle, test it, sight it and protect it. Sent free for two 2-cent stamps.

A Useful Catalogue Free

**CLOYER LEE STOCK FARM**  
**SHORTHORNS**

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

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

**CLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS.**

Imp. Spicy Broadhooks at the head of herd. Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females of all ages.

Prices reasonable. Call or write

**JAMES BROWN, Thorold.**

**PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster =5098= Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster and two extra good young bulls by him.

**GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. and P.O., C.P.R.**

**SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.**

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

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

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

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

**SHORTHORNS**

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to

**John Elder, Hensall Sta. & P.O., Ont.**

**MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS STOCK FARM**

Best families. Herd headed by the grandly bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star =4856=, a few choice young bulls.

Box 496. **WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.**

**BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM**

Offers Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not skin. A bargain for quick sale.

**D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.**

**Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1855**  
**Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.**

Imp. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny =45290= at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.

**JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

**BOWHILL SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS**

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

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

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.**

Imp. Bapion Chancellor =40359= (78286) heads the herd. We have for sale a choice lot of young bulls of the very best breeding and prices right. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Address:  
**KYLE BROS., Agr. C.P.R., Paris, G.T.R.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**ADVERTISE BUFF TURKEYS.**

Kindly advise me of some one who has Buff turkeys for sale. H. R.

Ans.—Here is a suggestion for some of our enterprising turkey breeders to advertise their stock.

**REGISTRATION NUMBERS**

Please give numbers of Clydesdale stations: Prince Stanley; Glen Lad; Farmers' Pride.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Prince Stanley [2443], foaled in 1898; Glen Lad [3819], foaled in 1896; Farmers' Pride (imp.) [393], foaled in 1894.

**PLOWING.**

Which, as a general thing, would be best, to plow shallow right after harvest and plow deep in the fall, or plow deep right after harvest and surface cultivation after? F. W.

Ans.—A good deal depends on the nature of the soil and of the previous crop. On light soil, as a rule, the first course would be preferable, and on heavy clay or sod, the latter.

**SCRATCHES**

What can I do for a horse that has the scratches? J. H.

Ans.—See answer to Old Subscriber, on page 71, issue of January 11th. It would be a great boon to us and frequently an immense advantage to our subscribers if they would keep the old papers on file. Many of these questions are answered repeatedly in the course of a year.

**LICE ON HORSES.**

Will you please publish a recipe for destroying lice on horses? The pests get under the skin on the back and worry the animals very much. W. M.

Ans.—Zenoleum, or any of the proprietary coal-tar sheep and cattle washes, should be effective in ridding horses of such vermin. A cheap and simple remedy for this trouble in cattle has been recommended, and we see no reason why it should not be as effective in the case of horses. It is a mixture of cement and insect powder, sifted into the hair on the back of the animal. It is said that ordinarily the cement alone will do the trick in the case of cattle by closing the breathing apparatus of the parasites, and we have known insect powder alone to rid cattle of lice in a single night.

**CEMENT FLOORS.**

How much cement will it take to put a floor in the basement stable? The size is 47 x 42 feet. What proportion of gravel is used with the cement? What cement is the most suitable and serviceable to use? F. G. B.

Ans.—It is an open question with us whether rock or Portland cement is preferable, the former may be a trifle cheaper, but the Portland is advised when it is necessary to have a quick-setting cement, either is good for stable purposes. In estimating the quantity of cement, allow an average of one barrel of Portland for 80 square feet of floor. Stables would take a little more, alleyways less. This would take about 25 barrels. If using rock cement, you would require between 40 and 45 barrels. The quantity of cement required depends largely upon the kind of material mixed with it, and the man who does the work. Horse and cow-stable floors are usually laid in two thicknesses: the bottom three inches consisting of one part Portland to 10 or 12 parts clean gravel, or one of cement with four parts clean, sharp sand and 8 or 10 parts of broken stone. The finishing coat should be one inch thick: one part Portland cement to 2½ or 3 parts sifted gravel, or sand and fine-crushed stone—no particle exceeding half an inch in diameter. Alleyway floors may be laid with a two-inch bed, and with a one-inch finishing coat of one part Portland cement to four parts gravel, or sand and crushed stone. With rock cement, the ratio should be about one to six for the bed, and one to two for the finishing coat. The above are suggestions, merely, by using his judgment, one can often save material, both gravel and cement. Before laying cement floors, write to the manufacturer for his catalogue, which gives directions for use.

**REGISTERING SHROPSHIRE, ETC.**

1. Having bought some registered Shropshire ewes, and raised lambs from them, would like to know where I would get these registered.

2. Am feeding cornstalks with ears on to horses once a day, and they eat it as well as hay; but I find that the least rubbing of the harness wears the hair off.

3. A few of my cattle have lice. What preparation will remove them? W. T.

Ans.—1. There are no records open for Shropshires in Canada yet. It is probable that in the near future a register will be opened at Ottawa by the National Record Board, of which Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., is chairman. Canadian breeders have been, and probably will continue, registering in the American Shropshire Record, of which the secretary and editor is Mr. Mortimer Levering, La-Fayette, Indiana, who will supply application forms.

2. Corn fed in moderation to horses should have no harmful effect, if a small amount of hay, or bran, or both, were added to the ration. It is a common practice in the States to feed corn in the ear to horses.

3. See answer to similar question in this issue by W. M.

**SHEEP ON PASTURE AND WINTER FEED.**

1. About how many ewes could I pasture, including what lambs they may have (say three lambs to every two ewes), on 70 acres, one-half of which is natural grass (wild grass), and the other fresh seeding of alsike and red clover and timothy?

2. How many tons of clover hay would I require to winter them?

3. How much grain and turnips?

4. Is there any danger of lambs bloating when put on rape pasture? K. A. W.

Ans.—1. Forty ewes with their 60 lambs would be the limit, to do it well and insure continuous and rapid growth of lambs, which is the all-important part of the business. Better divide the 70 acres into four fields, and also divide ewes into two flocks, then change on the fields every fortnight.

2. Two pounds per head per day of good clover hay will be sufficient with roots and grain.

3. Two pounds daily of Swede turnips for ewes in lamb up to lambing time is safe feeding. A week after lambing, two or three times that quantity will largely help to give the young lambs a full supply of milk. To the lambs carried over winter for marketing in February or March, when most profitable, more liberal feeding of turnips is advisable. Four to six or even eight pounds daily, cut finger-size, will give growth and fullness of flesh. The easiest and best feeding of grain to sheep, known to the writer, is one pound of peas in the straw each morning. With that, one-third of the daily ration of clover hay, given in reply to question 2, may be saved. Unthreshed peas in the morning, cut turnips at noon, a full feed of clover hay at 5 p. m., and cut turnips again at eight, will produce growth and flesh to please the careful shepherd.

4. There is always more or less danger of sheep and lambs bloating on rape; but if lambs are put on when full of grass and the rape is dry, kept on constantly, with the run to a grass field at will, there is really little danger. As a rule, lambs are slow in starting to feed on rape, hence, the greater safety compared with ewes which often eat greedily of it at first. It is safer to turn ewes on rape 15 to 30 minutes once or twice daily when the rape is quite dry.

Mr. H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., writes: "We have recently added to our already select herd, two more imported Yorkshire sows of choice breeding, and will soon be in a position to supply our customers with the best in our line. We have a few young sows ready to breed, also some young boars ready for service. Our younger stuff are most from imported sire and dam. Anything we have we are willing to price, and our customers may rest assured that they will get fair treatment. All communications will receive our prompt attention. Persons from a distance, wishing to see the herd, will be met at Cainsville, on the T. H. & B., and also B. and G., or at Brantford, main line, G. T. R."



**HAVE YOU A BAD LEG**

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that does all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Store for ALBERT'S Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaids' Knees, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions, Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites, or write ALBERTS, 73 Farrington Street, London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Parke & Parke, Hamilton, Ont.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.**

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 3357, at head of stud. Farms 3½ miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to

**CHAS. E. PORTER,**  
Tottenham Sta., G.T.R. Lloydtown, Ont.

**Porter's Gold and Silver Fawn St. Lambert Jersey Herd**

I am still breeding and selling some St. Lambert beauties, and still have some of both sexes for sale. No better blood. No better cream and butter producers, and no better lookers.

**T. PORTER, Carleton West, Ont.**

Toronto (Dundas St.) cars come out within half a mile of the farm.

**Don't Wait! BE UP-TO-DATE**

And buy some choice young JERSEYS. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collic pups.

**W. W. EVERITT,**  
Dun-edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont.  
Box 552.

**Highgrove Jersey Herd**—Present offering in: 5 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls.

**ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.**

**Brampton Jersey Herd**—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address

**B. H. BULL & SON,**  
Phone 68. om Brampton, Ont.

**Pine Ridge Jerseys**—Present offering: Some choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).

**WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.**

**Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.**

At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford rams, lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram; Tamworths, both sexes.

**J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Stn.**

**Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths.**

Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young boars fit for service; young sows ready to breed, and younger ones at reasonable prices.

**R. O. Morrow, Hilton P.O., Brighton Tel. & Stn.**

**R. Honey, Brickley, offers Holstein Bull** quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes.

**High-class Registered Holsteins.** Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to

**THOS. CARLAW & SON,**  
Campbellford Stn. o Warkworth P. O.

**MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows.

Apply  
**WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners.**

**BAG BALSAM**



**Just the Thing for Sore Teats & Caked Udders**

Softens the glands, relieves congestion, cools inflamed tissues, breaks up the bunches and makes the milk flow easier and natural. Heals, but does not chill. A remedy that every dairyman who gives it a trial will appreciate. If your dealer cannot supply you we send it direct. Write, Dairy Association Co., Mrs. Lyndonville, Vt. U. S. A.

**You need a HOLSTEIN BULL**



to head your herd, sired by such noted sires as "Vale Piebe De Kol," whose dam and sire's dam records average 619.2 lbs. milk, 27.31 lbs. butter in 7 days, or "Duchess Aegle De Kol Beryl Wayne," grandson of the famous "Beryl Wayne," 92 lbs. milk in one day, 27.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, 17.17 lbs. milk in 10 1/2 months. We have 12 imported and home-bred bulls to offer of such breeding; also heifers and young cows. Just imported, 36 head in the past six months, 72 head from which to select. It will be to your interest to enquire before buying elsewhere.

**H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.**  
Seven miles from Ingersoll.

**ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD**

are the greatest of the breed individually, and backed by great records, viz:

Brookbank Butter Baron, dam and sire's dam average 22 lbs. butter in 7 days, 4.5 per cent. fat. First-prize bull at Ottawa and Toronto, 1905.

Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam average 26.1 lbs. butter in 7 days, 86 lbs. milk in one day, 3.6 per cent. fat. Also a prizewinner at Toronto and Ottawa.

Wopke Posma, imported in dam from Holland. Sire Wopke, his dam Boss, greatest cow in Holland. Record: 17,160 lbs. milk in 336 days, 734 lbs. butter, 3.97 per cent. fat.

You don't draw a blank in purchasing a bull from such sires and such dams as are kept at Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

**GEO. RICE, Prop.**

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS**

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

**MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Caledonia, Ontario.**

**WOODBINE HOLSTEINS**

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dan Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

**A. KENNEDY, Agr. Ont.**  
Agr., C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

**Lyndale Holsteins**

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

**BROWN BROS., - Lyn. Ont.**

**IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS**

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.**

**Grove Hill Holsteins**—Herd contains 55 head, in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females.

**F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**LUMBER FOR BARN.**

Please inform me probable cost of lumber for barn 78 x 34 feet—balloon frame to go on cement basement, height of frame wall from wall-plate 6 feet, sheeted and clap-boarded, also floor and joists equal to carry hay to its full capacity, also roofing and shingles. **DALMENY Montreal.**

Ans.—The price of building material at Montreal is so different from that of London, Ont., that we will not venture to give cost. We submit an estimate of material required, which is at least approximate, but as styles of buildings differ in different localities as much as prices do, we can say no more for it. You had better consult a practical builder. Studding, 2 x 4 on sides, and 2 x 6 at ends, 2 feet apart, 700 feet; plates, not including those on top of wall, 3 x 4, 160 feet; rafters and collar beams, 2 x 6, 3 feet apart, 1,800 feet; floor joists, 2 x 12, 2 feet spacing, supported below at two places, 2,720 feet; flooring, two thicknesses of inch boards, 5,400 feet; sheathing, for sides and roof, 5,300 feet; clap-boards, 2,100 feet; shingles, 28 1/2 thousand.

**SEEDING OATS WITH CLOVER.**

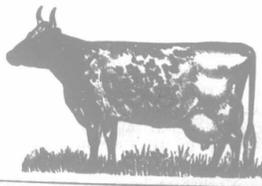
Do you think it would pay to seed out ground with clover to make some fall pasture and also enrich the ground, if the ground is again fall plowed? If so, which would be the best to sow, alsike or red clover? Is alsike as good a nitrogen-gatherer as red clover? **A. T. Kent Co., Ont.**

Ans.—Conditions must determine. You know better than we what would be the chances of getting a good growth. On some farms, where the clover forms a thick growth, six or eight inches high, before fall, the seeding would pay well, for young clover is relatively rich in mineral matter and nitrogen, the latter taken mostly from the air, and on decay of the tender tissues of the clover, this is readily available to the roots of the next crop. The addition of humus is also a considerable advantage, and the pasture alone might almost pay for the seeding. There is this point also to consider, that the clover stand might be so good as to be profitable to leave. Indeed, under ordinary Ontario conditions, we believe it pays to seed each grain crop to clover for hay. If the land is a low-lying clay, alsike will be more likely to succeed than red clover. On medium soils, sow mostly red clover, with a little alsike, say 8 lbs. red clover and 2 lbs. alsike. Both are good nitrogen-gatherers, but red clover is deeper-rooted and preferable for hay or pasture.

**HYDRAULIC RAM STROKE.**

I have a No. 4 hydraulic ram, fed from strong spring by 2-inch pipe, reduced to 1 1/2 inch at ram. Discharge pipe is only 3/4 inch. The pump makes about 75 strokes per minute; has been going at this rate about six months. How long will the pump part be likely to last under the circumstances? Would it be easier on the pump if discharge pipe were larger? Seems difficult to reduce speed of pump and get as good results. The incline from ram to buildings is about 25 feet. **D. M.**

Ans.—I am informed by one who has had much experience with hydraulic rams that the cause for the rapidity of the stroke may be an obstruction in the bottom of the check valve, which will not allow the valve to drop the full length. A leaf from a tree, or any other small object of that sort, may be sufficient to cause the trouble. If it is not that, I am unable to suggest a remedy without personal examination of the outfit. It would be somewhat easier on the pump if the discharge pipe were larger; since, if it were larger, the resistance would be less, and the water would be driven more easily through the discharge pipe. If the discharge pipe is very long, the resistance, of course, is increased in proportion, and it may be that at the moment of the up-stroke of the valve and the opening of the valve into the dome, with the long discharge pipe of small diameter, the pump would experience a heavy shock. If, however, the discharge is comparatively short, a one-half inch size would not cause any severe strain on the machine. **J. B. REYNOLDS, O. A. C.**



**AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES**

Choice yearling heifers just bred to imp. bulls. A few young cows, young bulls and calves, all bred from the best known milking strains. Jan. and March boars and young pigs of good type and breeding. See us at Toronto, or write for prices.

**ALEX. HUME & CO., - Menlo P. O.**

**BERKSHIRES**

Imported and Canadian-bred **H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,** on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

**HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.

Vine Sta., G. T. R., near Barrie. **JOHN LAHMER, Vine P. O., Ont.**

With Cheese at 19c. and Butter at 25c. why not **Buy a Holstein Bull** and improve your Dairy Herd? I have them Right in Breeding, Right in Quality, Right in Price. Order early if you want one.

**G. W. CLEMENS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.**

**HOLSTEINS and CHESTER WHITES.**

Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, also some extra good young Chester White pigs, both sexes. **D. G. GOODERHAM, Thornhill P. O. G. T. R. and street cars.**

**MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM**

Can now offer one young bull, born last spring, and four bull calves, born in Aug., Sept. and Oct., from select cows, and sired by the great imp. bull, Sir Alta Posch Beets. Any female in the herd can be secured at their value.

**G. J. GILROY & Son, Glen Sueli, Ont.**

**"GLENAROHY" HOLSTEINS**

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

**G. MAGINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Sta.**

**AYRSHIRES**

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by **Sir William C. Macdonald.**

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves, Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large tests.

For particulars apply to **MACDONALD COLLEGE, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.**

**AYRSHIRE BULLS**

Fit for service; sired by Royal Peter, imp. Grand Champion at Dominion Exhibition this year; also one May and several August calves by a son of imp. Pigs, B. F. Rocks and B. Orpington. Both champions and out of daughters of imp. Daisy and imp. Kirsty.

**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. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.**

**AYRSHIRES**—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to **N. EYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas St. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.**

**Meadowside Farm**

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire Cattle, and heifers, all ages; 1 bull 2 years old, 2 bulls 1 year old, and bull calf 2 months old, out of the Pan-American winner. Dams are extra heavy milkers.

**John W. Logan, Howick Station, Que.**

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.**

Cows and heifers, all ages; 1 bull 2 years old, 2 bulls 1 year old, and bull calf 2 months old, out of the Pan-American winner. Dams are extra heavy milkers.

**John W. Logan, Howick Station, Que.**

**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.**

**STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE**

1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifer calves dropped Aug., 1905. For full particulars address, **D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.**

**SPRING BURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont.**

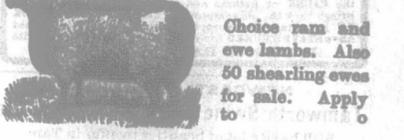
Offer 11 Ayrshire Bulls, from 8 months to 3 years old, from heavy-milking cows with large tests. Also a number of Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets. Prices reasonable.

**Wardend Ayrshires**—We are now offering a few young bulls, from 3 to 12 months of age, richly bred and out of producing dams; also females of any age. Will sell cheap for quick sales, as we are over-stocked.

**F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Sta., G. T. R.**

**Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES**



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to **JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.**

**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE**

Nearly sold out. Now offer 4 good quality, medium size shearing ewes, 6 choice ewes, 3 to 6 yrs. old, imp. and home-bred 15 real good ewe lambs; best of breeding. Young ewes, were bred to St. Louis champion ram and Altamont, a proved excellent sire. Aged ewes were bred to Fair Star Rose, the sire of more winners than any ram in America. Great bargains offered to clear out season's offerings. **JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

**SOUTHDOWNS**

For sale: Abraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair.

**COLLIERIES**

At stud, imported Wislaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. **ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.**

**SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES**

From the Best Breeders. Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding. Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.**

**BROAD LEA OXFORDS.**

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type. A number of nice Bred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices. Correspondence promptly answered.

R. R. Stations: **Mildmay, G. T. R. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, C.P.R. Teeswater, Ont.**

**DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Mistle and Glister families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

**JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario.**

**HIDES**

**SHEEPSKINS, FURS**

Consignments Solicited. Top Prices. **E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO**

**Farnham Oxford Downs**

Won 70 Prizes in 1905. Present offering: 50 ewes from 1 to 4 years (bred), 15 imported rams; also a number of ram and ewe lambs at reasonable prices.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.**

**100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100**

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

**John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.**

# Ring-Bone

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

No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—they refund if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.

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

# Asthma

Climate, wear out, smokes, sprays and "Spasms" relieve only temporarily; they cannot cure. Our CONSERVATIVE treatment, founded 1883, permanently eliminates the CAUSE of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that nothing brings back the old symptoms or attacks. Write for BOOK #7, containing reports of many illustrative cases that have GREAT CURES for years. Write for FREE PAMPHLET.

F. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

## NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tamworths of both sexes, from 2 months to 2 years old; a half-dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

## TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call on BERTRAM HOSKIN, Guelph Sta., G.T.R., The Gully P.O.

## TAMWORTHS

Five boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable. Glenairn Farm, Jas. Blickson, Orono, Ont.

## Improved Yorkshires

Present offering: Choice boars fit for service, and sows bred and ready to breed; also a number of thrifty youngsters, not akin, ready for shipment.

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.O., Ontario.

## ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered) Large English Yorkshires & Berkshires

Present offering: A number of choice Yorkshire and Berkshire sows ready to breed; also a fine lot of fall pigs, 6 to 12 weeks old. Our stock is of the highest standard, and our shipments invariably please. We prepay express, guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices moderate. Inquiries promptly answered.

S. B. CRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

## MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

## WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Have a nice lot of fall litters sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor; also a few boars and sows six to nine months old. Can supply winners at reasonable prices.

Imp. Polgate Doctor. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

## YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

For Sale: Boars and sows, 6 weeks to 5 months old; ram and ewe lambs, of good quality; at moderate prices. Write

C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

## YORKSHIRES

My offering is: young stock of both sexes and all ages; bred from imp. stock and the get of imp. stock, they are true to type and first-class in every particular. Write me for what you want. L. HOOEY, Powle's Corners P.O., Fenelon Falls Station.

POLAND-CHINAS—Two litters farrowed Oct. 18th; ready to ship Dec. 19th. Price, \$10, registered, crated and l.o.b. here. Order early, as supply is limited. F. S. WETHERALL, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

## Advertise in the Advocate

### GOSSIP.

MESSRS. S. A. CRANDALL & SONS' YORKSHIRES.

In Prince Edward County, Ont., eight miles west of the town of Ploton, G. T. R., overlooking East Lake, lies Orchard Home, the beautiful and well-arranged stock farm of S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley P. O., breeders of Large bacon-type Yorkshire hogs. For a great many years, Mr. Crandall made a specialty of Berkshire hogs; and in that breed his success was phenomenal, his hogs winning the lion's share wherever exhibited, and there are still on hand half a dozen young sows that show a grand bacon type, and are models of the breed; but of late years, believing that Yorkshires were the best all-round breed, he, with his rare good judgment, laid a foundation for a herd that, individually and in point of breeding, have no superiors. The stock boar now in use is Summer Hill Picador 3rd 8703, bred by D. C. Platt & Son, sired by Look Me Over 2612, dam Summer Hill Dalmeny Empress 22nd (imp.), by Dalmeny Beau. He is a hog of great length and depth; has very strong bone; is exceptionally smooth and even, and his get leave nothing to be desired, from a bacon-type standpoint. Prominent among the brood sows is Summer Hill Cherry (imp. in dam), by the Earl of Rosebery's great stock boar, Dalmeny Turk, dam Summer Hill Dalmeny Dolly 5th (imp.), by Cotgrave Lad 2nd. She is a sow of grand type and quality. A close second to her is Summer Hill Star 14966, by Summer Hill Cotgrave Duke of York 1st (imp.), dam Summer Hill Hullywell Daisy 1st (imp.). Space forbids mention of the several others, but from the above it will be seen that no better breeding exists. For sale, there are a number of both sexes from two to four months of age, as good as the breed produces. Mr. Crandall reports trade very brisk, and showed the writer a number of testimonials from pleased and satisfied customers.

### A. HUME'S AYRSHIRES.

Canada contains many high-class herds of Ayrshire cattle, but none can afford to give much margin to the herd of Alex. Hume & Co., of Menie, Ont., if they want to win out. This noted herd is just now in the pink of condition, comfortably quartered in their new and commodious stable, 130 feet long, walls and floor of cement, large windows, high ceiling, plenty of room behind the cattle to drive through with horse and sleigh for cleaning out purposes, water in every stall, huge silos; in fact, a thoroughly up-to-date dairy barn, built on sanitary lines. Fifty-five head of high-class Ayrshire cattle, the bulk of them the get of imported sires, and some of them out of imported dams, are comprised in the herd, which is one of the leading show herds of Canada, and contains a number that have never been beaten, many of them having won their spurs at Toronto, London and Ottawa in the strongest kind of company, with milk records of from 40 to 65 lbs. a day. Such is the class of Ayrshires to be seen at the Hume farm, the property of Alex. Hume, a gentleman well and favorably known on both sides of the line, and recognized as one of the most critical judges of what constitutes a typical Ayrshire in America. The main stock bull is Imp. Lessnessock Royal Star, a bull that never took 2nd place but once, either in Scotland or Canada, that was last fall at Toronto, when he had to go up against competition that had the advantage of age. As might be expected, he is a bull of faultless form and finish. Second in service is Prince Sunbeam of Glenora, by Imp. Black Prince, dam Imp. Violet 1st of Garliff. This bull has won every first prize he ever competed for at Toronto, London, Ottawa, and elsewhere. In young bulls on hand for sale are two yearlings, by Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam), and three calves, by the main stock bull. All these young bulls are out of heavy-producing and prizewinning cows, and some are winners themselves. In females, a number can be spared of any age, of richest breeding, and practically faultless individuality. Mr. Hume is also somewhat extensively engaged in the breeding of Yorkshire hogs. His main stock boar is Lake View Rover, a grand type of hog, and a wonderfully potent sire. There are a number on hand of both sexes about ready to breed, that are ideal in

conformation. Look up Mr. Hume's advertisement, and write him. He will describe things exactly as they are.

Messrs. H. Golding & Sons write: "As we have made a very satisfactory exchange with George Leslie & Son, of Rockwood, we now have Prince George (imp.) at head of herd. We have got several young bulls and heifers, by Scottish Baron (imp.), for sale."

A breeder and advertiser of pure-bred pigs writes "The Farmer's Advocate": "We have had a good many enquiries for young sows in pig, but while we have some really good ones—lengthy and well-grown—due to farrow in March and April, which we have priced at \$30 each, registered and crated for shipment, we have received no orders. We killed one of the plainest a few days ago, and find she is worth \$23.50 as dressed pork. It seems almost incredible that farmers will continue to breed from grade or cross-bred sows when pure-bred stock may be had for so little more than butcher's price. The average farmer is certainly slow to appreciate the worth of good breeding and quality; but a few more each year are being convinced by experience, and we must keep on proclaiming the gospel of good blood till more of the people are induced to try it and be persuaded."

Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., write: "Our herd of Sho thorns are wintering very well; have a grand lot of young calves coming by Imp. Old Lancaster =65008=, and from well-bred, imported and Canadian-bred cows. Our private sales have been: To Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Manitoba, the two-year-old heifer, Maria 12th, by Nonpareil Archer (imp.). This heifer stood fourth in Toronto, as a senior yearling, 1904. Mr. Van Horne also got the Shethin Lovely heifer, Lovely 58th, by Pride of Scotland (imp.). This heifer was first-prize junior yearling at Winnipeg, 1905. To Geo. C. Clary, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Daisy Dean, by Fergus Chief. This heifer was third-prize junior yearling at Toronto, 1905. To A. Freid, Roseville, Ont., the richly-bred Golden Drop bull (Gold Mint), by Imp. Old Lancaster =65008=, dam Fancy Drop 4th, by Bridesman. This young bull stood second in junior calf class at Toronto, 1905, and should, no doubt, prove a valuable investment to Mr. Freid, combining, as he does, good individuality, as well as the best Scotch breeding. To Kitching Bros., Corwin, Ont., the well-bred Campbell Roselud bull, Royal Duke, by Imp. Ben Lomond. This young bull was first-prize senior calf at Guelph Central, 1905, in a strong class. Our recent additions to the herd in breeding matrons are the Duthie-bred cows, Sweet Fragrance (imp.) and Collynie Fragrance (imp.), the former being got by the Inverness champion, Alastair =247813=, a son of the well-known Royal Star; and the latter by Scottish Fanny (75901), and both being out of the old Scotch show cow, Lovely Fragrance, by Sergeant-at-Arms (59901); Princess Victoria (imp.) =43658=, by the Duthie-bred Mis-ie bull, Morning's Pride (75113), dam Victoria 70th, by G. O. T. (65603), and a yearling daughter, Victoria 72nd, by Greengill Victor =40384=, a Princess Royal bull, bred by the late W. S. Marr, and sired by Lavender Victor; the Bruce Augusta cow, Augusta's Girl (imp.), by Princely Archer (73297), dam Augusta 33rd, by Clear-the-Way (47604); the Cruickshank Orange Blossom cow, Flowry (imp.), by Knight of Strathbogie 2nd (79172), dam Flower of the Vale, by Star of the Morning (58189). These young cows, along with daughters of the well-known Merry Hampton =50060= (73063), a bull for which Messrs. C. C. Bigler & Son, of Hartwick, Iowa, gave \$15,000, and Scottish Prince (73593), Prince Victor (73322), British Statesman (imp.) =20833= (63279), Ben Lomond (80468), British Prince (74135), should prove to be a valuable breeding herd, headed by Imp. Old Lancaster =50068=. Have two extra good young bulls, nine months old, by Imp. Old Lancaster =50068=, and several young cows, bred to him, that will be sold right. Moffat is situated 12 miles east of Guelph, on the G. & G. branch of the C. P. R. We will be pleased to meet at station parties desirous of seeing the herd, if notified in time."

## He Will Cure You First Then You Pay Him

The physician, who has not sufficient confidence in his own ability to cure his patient first and receive his pay afterwards, is not the man to inspire confidence in those, who are in search of honest treatment.



Dr. Goldberg's acceptance of a case for treatment is equivalent to a cure, because he never accepts incurable cases. He is satisfied to receive the money for the

value he has given the patient, but he expects to prove his worth and show positive and satisfactory results before he asks for the fee. So, should he fail to cure the case, the patient loses nothing, while the doctor, when he cures the patient, has given him what is worth much more than money—he has given him his health back. Dr. Goldberg is the first specialist in the United States or Canada, who has had sufficient confidence in his ability to say to the afflicted that not a dollar need be paid until cured.

There is no guesswork, no experiment about his method. He is a known expert in his chosen specialty, and offers you the best, and only the best treatment. When your life or your health is at stake, inferior treatment (which leaves after-effects worse than the disease itself) is dear at any price.

Dr. Goldberg has 14 diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners, which should be sufficient guarantee as to his standing and ability. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, it will be to your advantage to get the doctor's opinion of your case free of charge. He wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poison, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. All medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., duty and transportation prepaid. Address him simply, Dr. S. Goldberg, 308 Woodward Ave., Suite 535 Detroit, Michigan.

## LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all

other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

## Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

## Oakdale Berkshires



Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your

order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O. YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to

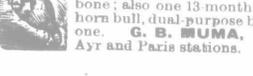
GLENHOBSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.

## ROSEBANK HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchhill, Ont.

## Blmfield Yorkshires



Young stock, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam, and the get of imp. sire and dam, up-to-date type with plenty of bone, also one 13-months-old Shorthorn bull, dual purpose bred. A good one. G. B. WUMA, Ayr P.O., Ayr and Paris stations.