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Succeed."

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EDITORIAL.

Steadiness in Stock-rearing.

Canadian farmers will do well, in stock-breeding, to heed the example of the successful breeders of Britain, the home of nearly all the pure breeds we have in this country, whose set policy has been to choose a breed or class of stock that suits their tastes, their land and markets, and stay with it through good or evil report, so long as by good management it improves in their hands and proves reasonably profitable. The evil of the opposite, or spasmodic course, that of rushing from one class of stock to another with the recurring waves of temporary excess of popularity or depression which come in uncertain cycles to practically every class in the course of time, has been strikingly exemplified in the United States, and to a comparative degree in our own country, which, owing to its contiguity and its sharing so largely at times in the trade of our neighbors, is naturally affected by the law of demand and supply.

Those who have had long experience in noting the ebb and flow of popular demand and depression are the most firmly of the opinion that in the long run it pays best to stay with the class of stock that has been doing fairly well for those making a specialty of it, and that the wise course at all times, and especially in a time of depression or general neglect of that class, is to weed out closely the inferior members and strive to improve the character and quality of the herd or flock in the propensity of early maturity and productiveness, with as much uniformity as possible. The wisdom of this course is proven by the fact that even in the dullest of times the best of any class can be sold at a paying price, when those of inferior or medium quality go begging for buyers. And this is emphasized by the fact that the inferior costs quite as much, and often more, to raise than the excellent, because of their being less thrifty and slower feeders.

The dairy breeds are having their innings just now, owing largely to the brilliant market prices for dairy products in the last two or three years, and the prospects, so far as can be foreseen at present, are bright; but dairying has had its ups and downs in this country in the last forty years, and the same experience has come to breeders of the different varieties of dairy cattle, prices having at times run down to a very discouraging and almost hopeless degree, but with surprising rapidity recovered their equilibrium on a turn of the tide. These are halcyon days for the dairy cow, and, while there is no safer branch of farming in the long run, and at present there is scarcely a cloud in the sky of that industry, if everyone starts that way, who will vouch for a continuance of the high prices ruling just now?

Fifteen years ago horses could hardly be given away; farmers quit raising them and sold their best mares because they brought most money, as the best always do. Now, when prices are sky-high, farmers have none to sell, but have to buy work horses at high figures to fill the gaps made by the death of the worn-out supply they had left. If they had weeded out the unsound and old stagers at bone-yard prices, and bred their best mares to the best class of sires, they would be in the swim to-day, but instead they are now buying brood mares at high-tide prices, and have to wait for years for returns from them.

Sheep, which are always profitable stock if given half a chance, have been lamentably neglected in this country in the last ten years, largely because the price of wool—a crop that no

other stock produces—was low in price, hundreds of farmers selling off their entire flocks, the long-wools being especially sacrificed. Now prices for wool and mutton and for sheep of all breeds are up in G. and the country is being scoured for long-wools as well as for medium-wools, but few farmers have any to sell, and many are seeking to buy at the advanced prices going.

Farmers in this country are familiar with the periodical stampedes in hog-raising in the last few years. When prices have gone down low, brood sows of proven excellence as dams have been sacrificed at low prices, and when in a few months prices have gone up to high-water mark farmers have had few or none to sell, a host of immature sows have been rushed into the breeding harem and required to raise two or three litters a year, with overproduction and a lowering of prices to discouraging figures.

Ten years ago beef cattle were booming, after a period of extreme depression, and now, with some indications of a quiet time, the disposition to sell out is apparently growing and prices are toning down. This experience has been noted by observant men as recurring several times in the last thirty years, and the breeders who have stood steady, improving their herds by the use of the best obtainable sires, have found ready sale for their cattle at paying prices in the dullest times and been ready to profit from periods of brisk demand when they came, while mere speculators and adventurers who dip in at such times, and wait for an opportunity to step out when the tide turns, are often left in the lurch. Beef-cattle breeders and raisers have no good reason to fear for the future of their business. People will continue to eat meat as long as grass grows and water runs, mouths to be fed are rapidly increasing as our population is being reinforced by immigration, and our towns and cities are growing, while our export trade continues to call for more. The range lands of the West, the only source of wholesale cheap beef-raising, are fast giving way to the grain-growing farmer, and wheat-raising will be the principal industry in the Prairie Provinces for many years, but gradually stock raising and feeding will be found a necessity for keeping up the fertility of the land, and the Eastern Provinces will be heavily drawn upon for seed stock. Beef will be raised upon higher-priced lands, and the important point for study and practice will be that of economy of cost of production of the finest quality of goods, whether of meat or milk products. To this end, heed must be given to the well-established truth that profit in meat-production lies with the early-maturing sort, as urged in the series of articles by Mr. J. H. Grisdale running in our columns, and also by adding to the herd returns by making the best possible use of an increased milk flow. And economy of cost means cheaper foods grown in a greater quantity on a given area. To this end, the cultivation of corn, for the grain where it will mature, and for ensilage over most of the Dominion, early-maturing varieties being used, together with alfalfa and clover, must have a large place in the solving of the problem, for in the last analysis profitable production and high quality of food products determine animal values.

"Some men will join a dozen societies rather than join the society of their families."—[Dr. Poll.]

There is a mine on every farm better for the farmer than the mines of Cobalt. Are you working it?

Government Not Committed to Stallion License Act.

The spirited correspondence that has been published in the columns of our Horse Department upon the advisability of a stallion license and lien act has given an erroneous impression, it seems, that the Provincial Government is guilty of an aggressive attempt to meddle with the horse industry. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Government has committed itself to no line of action whatsoever. It started out with no theory of legislation, but merely instituted a candid and thorough inquiry into the horse industry, with a view to obtaining some information that might serve as a guide in the framing of a policy to further the horse business. They went about it in a sensible way, by sending out commissioners to ascertain such statistics and opinions as could be gleaned by canvass. The commissioners have reported, and the next step is to prepare a digest of their reports, after which a meeting of the commissioners may be called.

It is true that one of the questions on which the commissioners were instructed to gather the opinions of horsemen was the advisability of a stallion-inspection act, and it was a fair inference that the Government would consider the question of whether such a law should be passed. This subject was naturally given chief prominence at the meetings held by the commissioners. But the Government has expressed no intention of passing such a law. In giving opportunity for free expression of opinion, they have shown a proper desire to consult the interests of the country. For this they deserve all credit.

As to the advisability of the suggested law, "The Farmer's Advocate" is still open to conviction. There are many good arguments both pro and con. Probably the tendency has been to lay rather too much stress on the objections. Several States of the Union, notably Wisconsin and Iowa, have stallion-enrollment laws, while similar statutory provisions obtain in the Provinces of the Canadian West. So far as we have been able to learn, the legislation in these States and Provinces has been accompanied by no great hardship, and, in the light of their experience, it might be possible for Ontario to frame a beneficial measure. The subject is still debatable in these columns, but we do not care to devote space to mere repetition. If anyone has any new information to impart, let him be heard.

Develop the Dairy Feature of the Winter Fairs.

Last fall a joint committee, representing the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations, investigated and prepared a report upon the advisability of holding a national dairy show in Canada. This month the committee's report was voted on, first by the Eastern dairymen in convention at Ottawa, then by the Western men in London. At Ottawa it was rushed through at the last moment, and passed without being read. At London it came up for discussion. The report recommended the holding of a national dairy show at some point in Ontario, and called attention to similar shows at London, Eng., Chicago, Ill., and in New Zealand. The manufacturers of dairy machinery and breeders of dairy stock were found favorable to the idea, and the committee believed such a show would stimulate a renewed interest in the dairy business and prove educative in many ways, acquainting visitors with all that is latest and best in dairy machinery, dairy stock and dairy investigation; that it would bring Eastern and Western Ontario together, and prove a grand rallying center for

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organized dairy interests. Lectures would be held, of course, and the committee were of opinion that cheap fares would bring even greater crowds than attend the Winter Fair at Guelph. As for location, Guelph offered the use of the present Winter Fair Building, and Peterboro was ready to erect suitable quarters. It was held that at our present Winter Fairs (Guelph and Ottawa) the meat industry overshadows everything else, and the importance of dairying was set forth as argument for Provincial aid to a new show. By resolution, the report of the committee was approved.

Later in the same session, Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, addressed the convention. He pointed out that the dairy industry last year received \$59,000 of Provincial money, and that this vote is increasing at a faster ratio than the total appropriation for agricultural purposes. He seemed dubious of the success of a national dairy show, pointing out that the Canadian farmer is not a frequent traveler, and if he attends one winter fair he is doing well. Instead of holding several separate shows, let us build up the present winter fairs, extending the dairy features, and possibly adding a horse department. Let us give the visitor a week of it at Guelph and Ottawa. In conclusion, he voiced a wise counsel that we had better not attempt too many different things, and not try to hold too many shows.

While "The Farmer's Advocate" is thoroughly seized of the importance of the dairy industry, and anxious to see it promoted by every judicious means, we commend the Minister's sane view of the matter. The money needed could be much better spent, as Chief Instructor Barr intimated at London, by holding more district meetings, employing instructors to attend and address the annual meetings of cheese factories and creameries and offering prizes for dairy-herd competitions throughout the Province. It is questionable just how much good an exhibition would do. Accord-

ing to report, the National Dairy Show at Chicago last year was poorly attended, poorly patronized by dairy stockmen, and none too successful in any way. The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition at Toronto, which, though liberally supported by public funds, is meagrely attended, and last year netted a deficit of over \$300, is another example of the unwisdom of multiplying shows. Then, again, the holding of a separate dairy show would doubtless draw away the present milking competition and exhibit of dairy apparatus from Guelph, thus detracting from the success of that institution, whereas the wise course is to use the existing Winter Fair as a nucleus round which to build up a greater fair. It is urged that Guelph is not a dairy center, yet we find the committee entertained, tentatively, at any rate, an invitation from that very city to use the Winter Fair Building for its purpose, indicating that the argument about location is as much an excuse as a reason. Guelph is central for Western Ontario, and Ottawa serves the Eastern part of the Province. Of course, if the city council of Guelph refused to co-operate with the Provincial Government in providing greatly-enlarged quarters for the Winter Fair, there might be occasion for a separate dairy show, but we have every reason to believe that wise counsel will obtain in the municipal administration of the Royal City.

The novelty of a dairy show would wear off in time, leaving the equipment as a white elephant on our hands, and unless the idea has sufficient inherent merit to sustain it after the boom stage, initial novelty is a weakness rather than a source of strength. A dairy exhibition would do some good, but is it the best way to spend money? We believe there is a strong and reasonable call for a large extension of the dairy feature of the present Winter Fairs, and that this should be heeded, but it would be unfortunate, indeed, to attempt to hold two shows to cover the ground that one can better serve. Few Ontario dairymen but are interested in other lines of stock husbandry as well, and common sense opposes a move which would make it necessary to spend one week at Guelph seeing hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry, then another at some other point the following month inspecting dairy machinery and stock. Time is too valuable.

Our Maritime Letter.

Although the Maritime Winter Fair, held at Amherst annually in December, has been fairly successful—wonderful in this, that from nothing it quickly sprung to the first place among Maritime shows, and formed a sort of center round which the public-spirited headmen of husbandry could periodically assemble—it has not by any means reached the apogee of success; and neither the gentlemen who compose the Board of Management, nor the officials having directly to do with it, would like to have past performances, however creditable, to impose any sort of finality on their ambitions for the future. It has, as we have said, evolved fairly successfully ex nihilo; the evolution of the future, if it is to hold its place in the regard and confidence of the public, must at least correspond in degree with that of the past.

Started as a purely Fat-stock and Poultry Show, the Winter Fair has already enlarged its programme by the inclusion of fruit, seed grain and the apiary. It has now before it a larger proposition—nothing less than the formation of a great Maritime Horse Show, which would gather the lovers of this noblest of animals—and who is not included in this category?—from all over the country, and serve a useful purpose in the distribution all over the breeding ground of Maritime Canada of sires worthy the patronage of this advanced age, and the intelligence which has come to every farmer's fireside by long and serious consideration of the whole horse question. Unnecessary the avowal here, that horses have greatly relieved the economics of the agricultural situation in these Provinces for the last four or five years. In Prince Edward Island everybody breeds them, and therefore has everybody shared in the good prices coming from their disposal. There is this difference in the sale of a horse and the sale of other commodities, to the ordinary breeder: The horse brings a lump sum in cash, usually respectable enough, into the owner's hand,

instead of dribs and drabs from any grain or other animal product he may put on the market. It is, therefore, susceptible of more good to him. And, strange to say—or, not strange, either—he looks after the large sum more carefully than the small one, or number of small ones. "I get more out of it," we have heard him aver time and again; and he does.

The Board has considered seriously this horse show at Amherst now a couple of years. The public seem to clamor for it; the Town of Amherst and the Corporation of Cumberland, which have supplied the commodious buildings in which the Winter Fair is held, have been consulted. A plebiscite, they tell us, is necessary for the increased grant required. Last year it was voted on and found adverse; or, rather, they assure us, a feeling of too great security was responsible for want of sufficient activity on the part of its friends to instruct even the ignorant voter, who really didn't know what the by-law meant. It will come up again this year, and pass without difficulty, it is stated. As Amherst and the County of Cumberland stand in the position of direct beneficiaries to this Winter Fair, as Guelph does to its prototype, it is certainly their duty to provide generously for all extension schemes.

Coming back from the Fair this season, as the worthy vice-president and myself, who am also a director for my Province, were enjoying a C.P.R. menu, a well-known Maritime horseman entered into conversation with us on this subject. "Do you really think," asked Col. Campbell, "that we should go into this horse-show business at Amherst in connection with the Winter Fair?" The reply was a most emphatic affirmative, and so roseate a picture of what such a feature would do for the Fair and the country, that we looked at each other and asked ourselves what we had really been doing to let public demand so far outrun us as directors of a new and constantly expanding institution. No doubt it will take professional management; no doubt it will require much of the nicest kind of organization; no doubt the money necessary to success will be a large sum; but we believe that the extra attraction, as crystallized in gate fees, will easily pay the outlay; that the impetus given to intelligent horse-breeding will be immense; and that the Maritime Sales will shortly rival, as our enthusiast said, the New York Annual, in which he bought the great sire which has certainly left his beneficent impress on the stock of these Provinces. It is well to be enthusiastic; nothing is done without enthusiasm; this Horse Fair and Sale will materialize.

A. E. BURKE.

HORSES.

Live-stock Research.

Continuing a discussion of Dr. Alexander's bulletin, we shall consider in this article his criticism of the present stallion law in Wisconsin and his recommendations relative to future legislation. In order to keep the licensing system effective and the registry up-to-date, the author believes that provision should be made to require a renewal of licenses once a year, or at least once every two years, possibly, however, at a reduced fee. The renewal system would serve to assist in eliminating or retiring speedily stallions of questionable merit, and in an educative way tend to stimulate an improvement in breeding practice.

Attention is called to deceitful and misleading methods employed in advertising stallions on posters, handbills, etc., by the use of fictitious portraits, by the misrepresentation of pedigrees, and by suppressing the information given in the Government certificates. It is believed that the law should require the conspicuous display of this certificate on all posters and advertisements of whatever description, that these bills should be posted at every "stand" in the horse's route, and that misrepresentation, either in the way of pedigree or portrait, should be made illegal.

In the wording of the law, no enumeration is made of the diseases which should be considered "hereditary, transmissible, or communicable," and a loophole has therefore been given to unscrupulous men in the oath that they make as to their stallion's soundness. The author suggests the necessity of a definite statement of the diseases which should be considered to constitute him unsound and of the qualities which would render him unserviceable. In the category of diseases of this nature recognized by eminent veterinarians the world over are mentioned: Eye disease, chorea, stringhalt, roaring, heaves or broken wind, bone or bog spavin, ringbone, sidebone, navicular disease, and pigment tumors. Blemishes and deformities due to accident should not, however, constitute unsoundness subjecting a stallion to rejection for breeding purposes. Among communicable diseases are mentioned glanders, farcy, maladie du coit and urethral gleet. Further, however, it is suggested that the veterinarian should have the option of rejecting stallions such as are malformed, undersized, or of un-

known breeding; such, in fact, as are for obvious reasons manifestly unfit for breeding purposes.

It is pertinently remarked that if unsoundness is considered sufficient cause to retire stallions from the stud, unsoundness in mares is even as great an evil. Many of the misfits in breeding are due, and due solely, to the use of old, diseased, broken-down, unsound mares. Common sense, however, rather than legal action, should have sufficient weight with breeders to induce them to refrain from using such for breeding purposes. With the improvement of the stallions, it is suggested that stallion owners could do much to improve the system of breeding by refusing to allow their horses to serve such mares, and, further, by counselling farmers to breed their mares only to stallions of similar type and breeding. This seems like thrusting upon the stallion owner the duty of public-spiritedness, but the author believes it would be to his advantage.

A summary of other of the writer's deductions may be given in his own words. He believes in the "Institution of a plan for expert veterinary inspection for public-service stallions at appointed times and places, by inspectors duly authorized and acting under the supervision of the Department of Horse-breeding, such inspection to be known as State Veterinary Inspection." No local veterinarian should be appointed to act in his own district, since there would be less temptation to deception and more inducement to careful work when strangers performed the examination in any particular district. There is further advocated the "Institution of a plan for the examination and certification of sound, pure-bred stallions by the Department of Horse-breeding on voluntary request of owner, as to purity of breeding, individual excellence, breed type, character, quality, disposition, suitability and utility, horses admitted to this class after rigid inspection to be known as 'State Approved Stallions.'" This last suggestion puts a decided premium on the pure-bred horse of standard quality and conformation, and should be an inducement to stallion-ers to own horses such as would qualify for this class.

The bulletin closes with a strong injunction to horse-breeders to patronize the better type of horses and to improve their system of breeding. The paying of an additional five or ten dollars in service fee may mean fifty or one hundred dollars or more in the price of the grown-up colt. He advocates the organization of local horse-breeding associations as a stimulus to the industry, as an aid to enforcing the law, and as a factor in developing public opinion. The weight of influence of such an organization, if the best breeders were interested, would develop the spirit of co-operation and should do much to improve the methods followed and the type of horses bred in any one district. And further, if a certain district encouraged the breeding of a particular type of horses, the value and quality of the horses of that district should be much improved, and a reputation gained that should make for the greater salability of the horses produced in that district. Our breeders in Ontario lack a spirit of co-operation in their work. There is food for thought in these suggestions. BRUCE.

The Enrollment of Stallions and Its Effects.

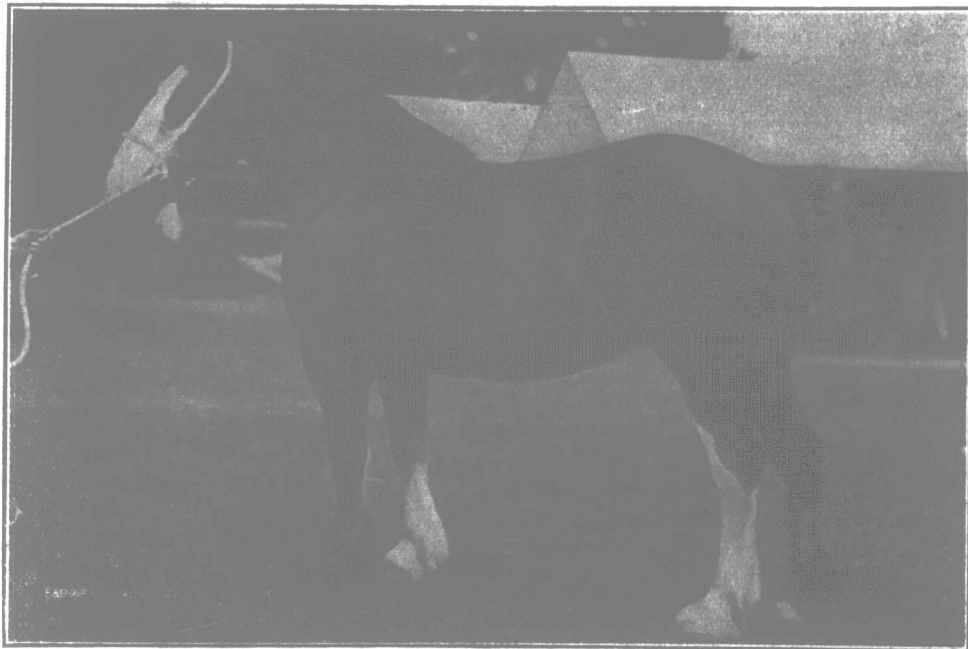
When the Horse-breeders' Ordinance of the Northwest Territories was passed, speculation was rife as to its effects, it being a radical move, compared with any existing legislation. For some time associations interested in horse-breeding had urged the passing of such a bill, on the grounds that the use of unsound stallions, and the misrepresentations made to farmers using stallions, was prejudicial to the horse-breeding industry and to the country.

Three Provinces in Canada, viz., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, have stallion-enrollment legislation on the statute books, more or less adequate for present-day requirements. In each of the three Provinces every stallion standing or travelling for public service must be enrolled with the respective Departments of Agriculture, the certificate of enrollment stating whether grade or cross-bred, and if pure-bred, of what breed. In addition, the owner (or owners) of pure-bred stallions make an affidavit, or present a veterinarian's certificate, as to the soundness of the particular stallion. The soundness clause applies only to pure-breds, the idea being to give sound pure-bred stallions the advantage over all other stallions, either unsound pure-breds or grades. All stallion advertising must contain a copy of the certificate of enrollment, and every stallion must be advertised. Further, in the Manitoba Act there is a provision for a lien on the foals. This applies only to the get of pure-bred stallions. The immediate effect of the passage of these acts was to insure farmers a square deal; a stallion was advertised for what he was, and the Departments checked the pedigrees, and were enabled to verify or dispute the authenticity of the same. The Government officials in charge of this work have stated that fraudulent pedigree certificates

have been detected, whereon erasures of birth dates and numbers have been noted, and in other cases typed or printed statements purporting to be pedigree certificates have been repudiated and shown to be utterly worthless. If all men were honest, there would be no need for laws. Such is the case with stallion enrollment. Up to date, enrollment in the various Provinces has proceeded apace, as will be seen from the following schedule:

Breed.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.
Clydesdales	262	81
Percherons		
French Draft and Belgians	71	42
Shires	29	10
Hackneys	20	2
Standard-breds	17	10
Suffolks	9	3
Thoroughbreds	8	10
German Coach	3	
Cleveland Bay	2	1
French Coach	1	2
French-Canadian	1	1
Grades of all kinds	298	329
	714	491
Percentage pure-bred.....	60	35
License fee		\$2
Renewal—No provision made as yet.		
Data for Manitoba not obtainable.		

The accompanying table shows the immediate benefit of acts compelling enrollment of stallions, inasmuch as a sort of stallion census is obtained. The large percentage of mongrel stallions—Saskatchewan, 40; Alberta, 65—should be a stimulus to the horse-breeders' associations of the respective Provinces to plan some effective work along the line of horse-breeding education, with a view to showing the advantage bound to accrue from the abandonment of the use of mongrel stallions in favor of pure-bred horses. The re-



Pyrene.

♂-Clydesdale mare; bay; foaled 1900. Winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup, at the Highland Society Show, 1906.

marks quoted below, of Deputy Minister George Harcourt, are worth considering. It seems to us that agricultural societies permitting stallions to travel or stand in their districts without being enrolled, are not living up to the spirit or letter of the Act under which they were started.

"You will observe that no cross-bred stallions have been enrolled. Application for only a small number of these certificates have been made, but these could not be granted, as the applicants were unable to produce the pedigree certificates on both sides. During the year 1906 the number enrolled far exceeded that of previous years, as the list indicates, but the Department is under the impression that a large number of stallioners have not yet had their horses enrolled as the Ordinance requires. This is due partly to their ignorance regarding the law and to the thought which some entertain that the enrollment is not necessary. The enforcement of the Ordinance depends, to a large extent, upon the owners of pure-bred horses who are principally benefited, and to farmers in general. A number of stallion owners consider that the Ordinance does not go far enough in aiding them to secure their fees, and that the lien should be given on the mare instead of the foal."

In the Manitoba Act, the following are considered as hereditary unsoundnesses, and therefore should disqualify a stallion for breeding purposes, and do prevent the said stallion being considered as sound by the Department at the time of issuance of the enrollment certificate: Bone spavin, cataract, curb, navicular disease, periodic ophthalmia, sidebones, ringbone, roaring, thick wind or whistling, bog spavin or thoroughpin.

Manitoba's law is regarded as the most perfect, as was to be expected, seeing that the experience of the other Provinces was at hand, it being the last enacted. The strong features of the results of such acts are: The quality of the stallions used is improved, fraud is rendered difficult of accomplishment, the farmer is protected from the unscrupulous stallion owner or groom, and the breeder and owner of high-class sound stallions is aided in the accomplishment of a laudable work. A. G. H.

Make Haste Slowly.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading with some interest the many letters in your paper for and against the licensing of stallions. I wish to say that I agree with the man from Ontario County whose letter was published Jan. 10th, and think if we are not to have any faith in the imported horse, we had better stop horse-raising. True, there is sometimes a bad imported horse and horses with manufactured pedigrees, but when our Government goes so far as to cut out our own poor horses, Ontario farmers are not going to Scotland to buy poor ones again.

However, I believe, and I think nearly everyone else does also, that registered stock is better to breed from than the unregistered. Then, let there be as many manufactured pedigrees as the most insane can imagine, and our stock has proven that registered sires have given by far the best results.

In the issue of Jan. 3rd, "Stallion Owner" thinks it is robbery to impose a license on stallions, and says all the good horses in Huron have been doing well enough, and that if the scrub horse is not allowed on the road his owner will stay at home and make more money by dropping his fee two dollars or more. However, Mr. Stallion Owner does not

know all of Ontario Province, or he would know if the scrub-stallion owner dropped his fee two or three dollars he would be out of business in a good many places, and Hastings County would be one. We have here 18 scrub stallions in one small township, fifteen of which you might use and have your mare insured in foal for two or three dollars, while the other three are very little more expensive.

Now, Mr. Stallion Owner, I would like to see you put your registered stallion, which has probably cost you fifteen hundred dollars, on the road in such a place as I have described, and pay four hundred a year for expenses, at least, and do well enough, as you say. From what I have seen of the horse

business, I think, Mr. Editor, the Government should prohibit the scrub horse from doing business; but not at once, for I think, to do the owner justice, he should have notice one year or probably two years ahead, to enable him to dispose of his horse or exchange him for a registered one, which would certainly be an improvement, even though there were a few bad registered horses on the market (which need not be used). Two years, also, would give those localities which have no registered stallion time to secure one, for there are many such places in old Ontario yet.

Then, in a few years, if the country demanded stallion inspection, I say have inspection; and, although some think the Government has no business to license stallions, I think the Government has as much business to license horses as it has to compel you to pay a certain price for your school teacher, and bonus iron corporations, and a great many other things which may or may not be right. However, I think the first and very necessary step to be taken is to wipe out such horses as have no line breeding.

HASTINGS COUNTY.

1906 Christmas Number Far the Best.

In regard to your Christmas number, I must say that, of the many good ones you have issued, the 1906 number, in my judgment, is away ahead of any of its predecessors. My worst wish for you is that your 1907 Christmas number may be equal to the 1906 one. It is certainly a drawing card in securing subscribers. Huron Co., Ont. WM. R. SMILLIE.

Stallion License the Means to Improvement.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reading your paper week after week, I have noticed a great deal of discussion regarding the proposed stallion license act. A few of the writers seem to be in favor, but more against. It seems evident to me that some of the writers are ignorant of the laws of our fair Province, or they would not say anything about the methods of carrying out such laws, nor would they ask such questions as "What is the Government going to do with the license fees collected?" "Who is going to collect such fees?" "And how do we know whether the certificates issued by the Government would be worth the paper they are written on?" Any intelligent person, who has any knowledge of our laws or by whom they are administered, will agree that our laws are second to none in the world. And I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that if our Government passes such an act, it will be properly adjusted and carried out. They also say that our importers do not bring out choice sires, and if they did, we have not mares fit for such horses. Now, if these men would just consider for a moment, they would see that the Government is looking for some means of improving our mares, shutting out inferior sires, and giving room for good horses. If we go on for the next twenty years in the same way that we have been doing in the past, how is our stock of mares to be improved or the standard of our horses to be raised? I certainly believe that if the Government does not take the matter in hand and assist us in doing away with scrub sires, our horses will degenerate instead of improving, because there are more scrub horses on the road every year. And if our importers would bring out some of England's or Scotland's choicest horses they could not sell them, simply because our farmers cannot afford to buy them and put them on the road against horses breeding for bull-service fees, and offering all kinds of inducements. Just so with the cattle men; a lot of our intelligent farmers have realized the fact that breeding scrubs is not profitable, but we still see some who stick to the long-horned, long-legged, hollow-backed mongrels, just because they get the service of a bull for 50 cents. These are the kind of men who always have what they call beef cattle to sell, and, after trying to do so all summer, they will nearly give them away in the fall, and say the bottom is out of the market. I hope the Government will pass a license and lien act.

Elgin Co., Ont. ROBT. SPENCE, Jr.

McClary Going to Russia.

Dave McClary, the noted trainer and race-driver, has been engaged by the Austrian horseman, L. Schlesinger, who has been buying trotting horses in America, to train for a prominent Russian breeder and racing man.

Mr. McClary is a native of Middlesex Co., Ont., but has been a trainer and driver in the United States for many years. He has the distinction of being the first man to drive a harness horse a mile in two minutes in the history of the American trotting turf, and the horse that helped him to this great honor was Star Pointer, at that

time owned by the Chicago horseman, James A. Murphy, for whom McClary trained and drove for several seasons. For this exploit he is nicknamed "Two-minute Dave."

LIVE STOCK.

The Cattle Embargo Disadvantage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having seen some opinions in "The Farmer's Advocate" and in other sources in regard to the embargo in Great Britain on Canadian cattle, I wish to say that these opinions, in my mind, need revision. It is assumed that the export of finished beef is the only part of the trade which will pay us. Granted. Then, how does the embargo help us. It would take a supreme effort of the imagination to think that killing inside of ten days after landing is to our benefit. The cattle are bruised and fevered after a sea voyage, and are unfit to be slaughtered. Besides, they might meet a bad market, and so entail a loss. If the dealer on the other side were unhampered, he could hold the cattle and dispose of them according to the requirements of the market. And as our cattle are known to be healthy and good thrivers, on account of change of climate or some other cause, the demand for them would be good, and the price would rise—a rise being very much wanted. According to returns from experimental farms in regard to finishing cattle at present prices, there is scarcely any margin, and on some classes an actual loss, and we are referred to the manure pile for our profits. The manure is good, but if we are to use this manure to produce more food for cattle to be finished and sold at an inadequate price, it is simply a recurring misfortune. Parties in this country who are in the business of finishing cattle object to the removal of the embargo. They know the price of stockers would rise, and so would the price of finished cattle—an advantage all round. The inference is that the average farmer is lacking in intelligence. But it may safely be left to them to know whether the sale of a stocker or a finished beef is more to their advantage. There is another branch of the trade which would be profitable, namely, milk cows. There is a continual demand over there for these. I saw a report from a dairyman over there that the best milk cows he ever had came from Canada. And another said that it is a necessity that they should have healthy breeding stock from Canada, as their herds in Britain are so badly infected with tuberculosis as to be in danger of extinction! There is a strong party over there fighting for the removal of the embargo, and we should wish them success. It would be suicidal on our part to handicap their efforts in any way. And I am glad to know that our enlightened and patriotic Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, is using his efforts to that same end. Wishing you every success in the conduct of your valuable paper.

Perth Co., Ont.

AN OLD FARMER.

[Note.—That removal of the embargo would tend to better prices for finished beeves, is admitted all round. That it is desirable for the encouragement of a stocker trade, we fail to see. The experimental work which shows the narrow margin of profit in finishing exporters makes out a worse case for the man who sells stockers. Recent correspondence published in these columns tends to the same conclusion, and the series of articles by Prof. Grisdale, now running, are calculated to throw further light on the stocker question. At the same time, while to our mind promoting an export stocker trade is undesirable, we would not go the length of arguing for any artifices on our part to prevent it, preferring to let the law of supply and demand work out itself. In fact, for the reason stated at the outset, embargo-removal would be generally approved, but the whole question is one for Britain to deal with, and inasmuch as Canada is probably gaining indirectly almost as much as she is losing directly through the restriction, we strongly urge the desirability of keeping our hands out of the political affairs of the Old Country. Let us reserve our influence and diplomacy for issues of greater net consequence to us.]

It is true there is an active anti-embargo party at work in Great Britain, who desire Canadian feeders, as in the old days, to make a handsome profit finishing them, even using a great deal of imported feedstuffs for that purpose. With regard to "bruised" and "fevered" cattle, it is only fair to the steamship service and persons concerned in the export trade to say that our cattle land at British ports in excellent condition, feeding well en route, as a rule. One of our editors, who personally saw several thousand head landed last summer at the Liverpool and London lairages, found none disabled or injured in any way, but exactly the reverse. They have the option of three or four markets, and appear to sell for what they are worth, as per supply and demand. The chief trouble with Canadian cattle is that they do not show the breeding and finish to top the market, ranking, we regret to say, much below the United States cattle. The various charges and commissions levied during the progress of the steer from the Canadian stable to the British abattoir is what eats into the profit of our feeders, and our Old Country friends know how to tack on their share of toll, even if the steer went as a stocker, to be finished in the stable of some "Canny Scot."—[Editor.]

Care of the Sow and Litter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In winter, as the price of pork has advanced to such an extent as it has at the present time, it becomes us farmers to interest ourselves and do everything in our power to make a success of the business. While it is necessary to keep the brood sow in good condition, it is not wise to overdo it, as is done in many cases where losses are experienced. A little extra feeding after weaning, up to the time of mating, and a week or so longer, can be safely done, after which a liberal supply of roots, mangels, or sugar beets (preferred), with a reduced grain ration.

Exercise is very essential to the welfare of the dam as well as the expected progeny, hence the run of the yard in daytime and a comfortable place to sleep in are advisable. A strawstack answers well, if convenient. Again, a short time before farrowing she should be brought into warmer quarters, and fed on a mixture of bran, shorts, crushed oats and milk. Feed in moderate quantities, in order to produce a supply of nourishment for the little visitors. When the time of their arrival is at hand, it is very important that a caretaker be at hand, especially if the weather be cold. The old-fashioned way of taking the little fellows away and putting them in a box till all are at hand, and carrying them to the stove in the kitchen, can be very successfully substituted by the caretaker having a warm, dry horse blanket at hand to spread over the sow and little ones, where plenty of natural heat and nourishment are available.

A great deal more could be said along these lines, but time and space will not permit.

Much harm may be done by feeding too sparingly, but a good deal more harm is done by overfeeding, as the young porkers are very delicate in the early stages.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

A. D. C.

Tobacco Decoction for Lice.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I saw a question, "What will kill blue lice?" I have used tobacco, boiled strong, and the cattle washed with it, that kills the lice very quickly. It will make the cow sick if she is allowed to lick the parts within one or two days after the application.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

D. J. SMITH



The Old Country Anti-embargoist's Case in a Nutshell

British Matron.—"That last sirloin was so good, Mr. ——— will not cut any but home-bred meats. Send me another just the same; it was Prime Scots, you know."

Butcher.—"Well—er—yes, much the same, ma'am; its grandpapa was all 'Scot,' but—er—it was born in Canada."—[Apologies to Punch.]

Dual-purpose Cattle and Basement Stable.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been much interested in two discussions recently taking place in your paper, viz., that concerning a dual-purpose Shorthorn, and that concerning basement stables and methods of ventilation, and as I have derived much benefit from the opinions and experience of others published in your columns, perhaps my own contribution may shed some additional light upon the problems under consideration.

First, as to the dual-purpose cow: With me, and also with a good many of my neighbors, labor conditions are such that one hesitates before extending the dairy industry as market conditions would warrant. In fact, I know some farmers who have gone so far as to let the calves suck the cows, and milk only enough for house use. This practice, however necessitated as it may be by certain conditions, cannot be regarded as profitable, and I am inclined to think that those adopting it, except as a makeshift, might better abandon thus raising cattle to compete with those fed on the ranches of the West. If, however, a strain of cattle can be had, or evolved, which will give a fairly good return in milk and at the same time produce thrifty calves that can be beefed at from one to three years of age, then many of us farmers will have what suits our present conditions. Personal experience is ever the most valuable, and I may be pardoned, therefore, for relating somewhat of my own.

I have a herd of grade Shorthorns, with a slight admixture of Holstein blood. During the last three years I have kept a record of the amount of milk given by my cows, and lately bought a small Babcock tester to determine the percentage of butter-fat. Thus far my records are of comparatively little value, but, in so far as they have a bearing upon the question under discussion, may be of interest to your readers. I select certain of the more important available data, and append below:

Cow No. 5.—One-quarter Holstein, showing Holstein color, but otherwise "beefy"; March, 1904, to Dec., 1904, 6,573 pounds of milk; March, 1905, to October, 1905, 5,557 pounds of milk; tests, April and May, 1906, 3.0 per cent.

Cow No. 6.—One-quarter Holstein, but showing no markings or indications of Holstein blood, either in herself or in any of her calves; big and "beefy," a fine-looking cow; Dec., 1904, to Sept., 1905, 6,442 pounds milk; Jan., 1906, to Sept., 1906, 4,771 pounds milk; tests, April and May, 1906, 3.9 per cent.

Cow No. 7.—Practically pure-bred Shorthorn, though not registered; red, large and "beefy"; June, 1904, to March, 1905, 6,755 pounds milk; July, 1905, to April, 1906, 5,048 pounds of milk; no tests available yet.

Cow No. 17.—One-quarter Holstein, no color markings, but otherwise rather slim build; calved shortly after age of two years, in Aug., 1904; Aug., 1904, to May, 1905, 4,069 pounds of milk; June, 1905, to April, 1906, 5,686 pounds of milk; test, May, 1906, 3.6 per cent.

Cow No. 13.—A trace of Holstein blood, but no markings; first calf; Aug., 1905, to Sept., 1906, 6,193 pounds milk; tests, April and May, 1906, 3.7 per cent.

The dams of Nos. 5, 6, 17 and 13 are older cows, giving about 8,000 pounds, with characteristic Holstein markings, but only one-half or one-quarter bred, or thereabouts.

During the last three years I have had two pure-bred Shorthorn bulls (one I have yet), obtained, as far as I can understand, from good milking dams and grandams. The progeny from these I have not yet tested, but I purpose doing so.

Whether or not my experiment will be successful eventually, time alone will tell. The attempt to infuse a little Holstein blood and select from the variations thus produced, is perhaps risky. However, I consider that, as I am now getting for my cream the approximate equivalent of 1 cent per pound for the milk, and have all the skim milk for feeding calves and pigs, I have no special grievance to air along dairy lines.

Secondly, as to basement stables. I do not see any advantage in doing away with the basement stable and substituting annexes. It is only a question of light and ventilation, and these can be secured better, if anything, in a basement stable than in an annex. I am at present planning to remodel an old barn 24 x 84, and put a convenient stable underneath the whole of it. I shall widen it to 36 or 38 feet, and use practically all of the old timbers again. There is at present a stone stable underneath about 55 feet of the old barn. This wall I purpose removing as far down as the level of the ground, and using the stone thus removed for completing the rest of the foundation. For walls above ground, I have bought the large hollow brick described in your editorial tour. These, I am quite satisfied, will make a very warm wall. They will, I expect, have to be plastered on the inside, as they are not of a uniform size, some being shrunk more than others in the firing.

As to ventilation, one of your correspondents

was about right when he stated that no system could be worked without intelligent vigilance on the part of the stockman. Entrances and exits must be opened or closed to suit changing conditions of wind and temperature. With proper attention and adjustment, I find doors and hatchways about all that are necessary to secure satisfactory ventilation; and in my new barn I purpose putting a number of tile-brick endwise through the wall near the top, with little doors closing against the apertures from the inside, and controlled by strings, these doors to throw the cold air upwards as it enters. Hay and straw chutes and a hatchway will provide plenty of additional vents. With warm, non-conducting walls and double windows, it is not difficult to secure good ventilation without freezing one's water pipes. As for double windows, a fairly effective method is to put double glass in a single sash, having the beading, which ordinarily turns inwards, cut out to admit the extra glass. The only additional cost is in the glass and putty. I did this four years ago in a horse stable, and shall continue its use in any further window construction.

There seems to be a misconception in the minds of a good many of your correspondents as to solid walls causing dampness in a stable. In fact, they actually dry the air by chilling it down below the dew point and causing the moisture in it to condense. The objection to solid, good-conducting walls is that they transport so much heat to the outside, and, by condensing the moisture in the stable air, make it evident to our senses in a very palpable and objectionable form. This is the only objection to solid walls, an objection, however, which is a sufficiently serious one where we depend upon animal heat to maintain a temperature above the freezing-point.

Brant Co., Ont.

W. C. GOOD.

Plain Talk from a Hog-raiser.

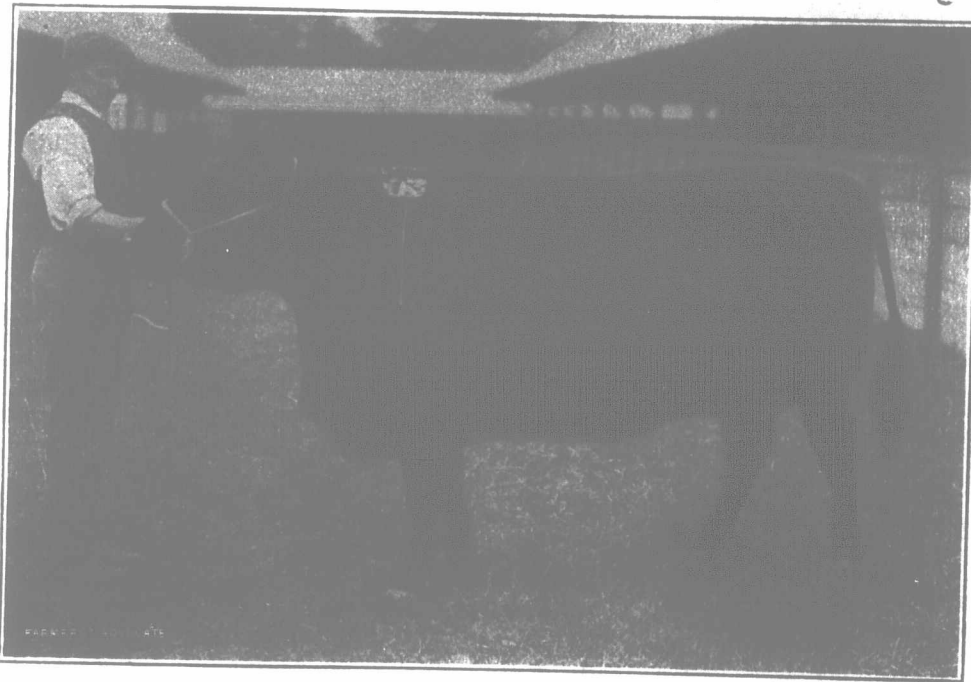
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In looking over a recent copy of "The Farmer's Advocate," I noticed an article in regard to the bacon trade of Canada. With my subscription I send you a few ideas as expressed by some of the leading farmers of this vicinity who have been endeavoring to raise a suitable class of bacon hogs for the supply of our local packing-houses. In the first place, the writer calls attention to what he terms as a fact, that the price of hogs has been too high, and out of all proportion to the price of the finished product in the United Kingdom. Now, Mr. Editor, we do not accept that statement as a fact without reservation, nor do we take it kindly, for it is a well-known fact, at least among the farmers, that previous to the last two years the raising of hogs for the supply of packing-houses and for home consumption was in most cases an unprofitable business. It was just about all the farmer could do, at the best, to get out even, saying nothing about profit, for he never had the satisfaction of knowing he had a profit to his credit.

I do not know the writer, nor yet his views of the farmer, but I would judge from the drift of his writing that he must consider them a class of beings who can live on wind and water, and work for nothing, to supply a few packing-houses with hogs, not only at cost, but often below cost. Now, some time ago the packers raised a great cry for a better class of hogs for the trade; in fact, they said the future success of the bacon trade depended on an improvement of the class of hogs coming into the market, and so strongly did they dwell on this particular point of the farmer receiving an advanced price that a great many Ontario farmers took them at their word, thinking probably they meant business; and no doubt

they did mean business, but of another sort, and not to the profit of the farmer. Therefore, with the hopes of increased prices, a great many farmers spent considerable money in securing pure-bred stock from the best herds in Canada—and there are no better in the world—and many of them went into the business on quite an extensive scale, considering their capital, and, of course, it is a well-known fact that there has been a great improvement in the bacon hog of Canada, and our hogs have been pronounced by expert judges, not only at home, but in the United States, as equal if not superior to any produced in the world. What was the result. We went into the business more extensively, and sent them lots of hogs, but the promised prices did not materialize; at least they did not cause the farmers to sew another pair of pockets on their pants, and they came home with about the same-sized wad every time. Still, that was not the only discouraging feature of it. We would go to market with one load of nice, long, trim bacon hogs, and the other fellow with his load of short, thick fats would drive up, and, like the laborers of old, every man received a penny—they got the same price that the man with the bacon hogs got. Well, we stood that about as long as we could, and when we saw ruination staring some of us in the face, a great many said, "Here, I've had enough of this sort of thing," and the result was that two years ago this winter hundreds of good brood sows were slaughtered and put on the market, a great many not keeping more than one or two sows, where they formerly kept seven or eight, and the result has been a scarcity of hogs for a couple of years. There being a few of us who were fortunate enough to stick to it, we have for once been able to see and feel rewarded for our labors.

Then, again, he advises the Canadian packers to combine in a friendly way, and arrange to pay only such prices as would insure them a reasonable probability of making a profit on their product, and then, he says, the industry would assume a healthy state of affairs once more. Well, if they haven't had their heads together for the last few years, and, for that matter, ever since there were enough of them to combine, and have been shunting the prices around whenever they liked, would the writer please inform us who the guilty one is. Surely it is not the farmer, for he has been slaving along, raising some hogs, and



Darling of Haynes 2nd.

First-prize Aberdeen-Angus cow and champion female, Royal Show, 1906. Property of W. B. Greenfield.

The Calf as a Milker.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I enjoy reading the different discussions on the basement stable, manure, horses and cattle. I would like to see some one take hold of this question: Is it possible to make as much profit out of cows by letting the calves suck as by hand-milking the cows? Some say it is. How about the pure-breds, which cannot be raised any other way to be good enough to attract attention of the buyers?

I think the basement stable is certainly a success, and can be ventilated. Ours has small holes above the doors which the track for litter carrier passes through, and the holes for shoving feed down from above can be left open when it is too warm. We never had frost on the walls this winter, nor saw much sweat on the cattle. When there is a mild spell there is a dampness, but in steady weather there is none.

"STEADY READER."

Periods of Gestation.

In the horse and ass the gestation periods are about the same, or eleven months each; camel, 12 months; elephant, 2 years; lion, 5 months; buffalo, 12 months; in the human female, 9 months; cow, 9 months; sheep, 5 months; dog, 9 weeks; cat, 8 weeks; sow, 16 weeks; she-wolf, from 90 to 95 days. The goose sits 30 days; swans, 42; hens, 21; ducks, 30; peahens and turkeys, 28; canaries, 14; pigeons, 14; parrots, 40.

then hunting up a buyer and asking, "Well, what are you paying for hogs to-day?" Does that look as though the producer has been handling the reins. I am glad to say that some of our most intelligent farmers are grasping a tighter hold to the reins, and I daresay, if the packers follow the writer's ramblings, and pull too hard on the short-price rein, the business will assume, not a very healthy state, but rather a paralyzed state. What do some of our extensive hog-raisers think of matters in this case. Let us hear you speak for yourself.

A. E. BROWN.

Kent Co., Ont.

Management of Young Pigs.

Having seen an article in the Jan. 10th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" entitled, "Questions for Pig-raisers," I thought I would offer a few suggestions from experience in the hog business, as I have been following this branch of stock-raising in particular for the last few years.

I favor a very light diet for the brood sow for a few days after farrowing. The first couple of days I prefer to give her nothing but a little scalded wheat bran, with a small quantity of skim milk or swill. The sow, as a rule, is generally in a very feverish condition at farrowing, and the less grain she gets the better. About the third day after farrowing a small quantity of oat chop may be added, and the mixture of bran and oat chop gradually increased till the sow is on a full ration, about the tenth day after farrowing. I have always been in favor of scalding the feed for the brood sows, as I think they raise their litters much better when fed in this way. Feed it three times a day, with enough skim milk and swill to make up a large pail of feed, till the pigs are three weeks old, when sow and pigs should be getting all they will clean up until weaning time. I think about eight weeks is the most satisfactory time to wean the pigs. Where plenty of skim milk is at hand, they may do very well weaned at six or seven weeks. But, even with the skim milk, I think much better results can be obtained from leaving the young pigs on the sow for at least eight weeks, feeding sow and pigs together from a long trough about three inches deep. I think it is much better to let the young pigs feed with the sow in this way than to feed them in a separate pen and trough, as they are healthier and less likely to scour.

I am strongly in favor of castrating the young boars while on the sow. The main thing, after the operation, is to keep them dry and warm.

After pigs are two or three weeks old, a small quantity of sugar beets or mangels, pulped, may be fed the sows. This keeps them hearty, and is generally eaten with a relish. But I am not much in favor of feeding large quantities of roots to the sows while nursing their pigs, unless the mixture I have named, of oats, bran and shorts, cannot be scalded conveniently, then a larger portion of pulped roots may be fed, with enough shorts and oat chop to make a balanced ration. When young pigs are left on the sow for eight weeks or more, they will come right along when weaned, and do not seem to miss the sow as when weaned at five or six weeks, when they are generally so small that they have to eat too much in order to get enough nourishment and satisfy their hunger, which often results in indigestion and a pot-bellied pig, which is sometimes stunted and often ruined for life.

After the pigs are weaned, and milk is scarce, I think there is nothing better than a mixture of wheat, barley and oats, ground fine, scalded, and fed in quantities that will be cleaned up four times a day. It is very important to add a little salt to the feed while scalding it, as it makes the feed more palatable and more easily digested. After pigs are weaned, and skim milk is plentiful, very good results may be obtained from feeding oats ground fine and the coarse hulls sifted out. But even with a plentiful supply of skim milk, I am in favor of scalding the oats, wheat and barley-chop mixture till the pigs are about three months old. After they reach this age, I think a mixture of ground oats and barley, fed dry, with pulped roots in winter, and rape or clover pasture in summer, until fattening time, give better results than cooking. I consider whey of very little value to young pigs after weaning, but I have had splendid results from feeding whey to sows while suckling their pigs, giving them all they would drink of it, both sow and pigs, till eight weeks old. I would consider whey worth about three cents per cwt. fed in this way. In feeding separated milk to young pigs, I like to feed it sweet and warm from the separator, using a little caution till the pigs get used to it, in order to avoid scours. I consider separated milk worth about twenty cents a cwt. I prefer to feed the milk sweet and warm from the separator, as it is easier digested, and is drunk with a greater relish by the young pigs.

Bruce Co., Ont.

WESLEY POLLOCK.

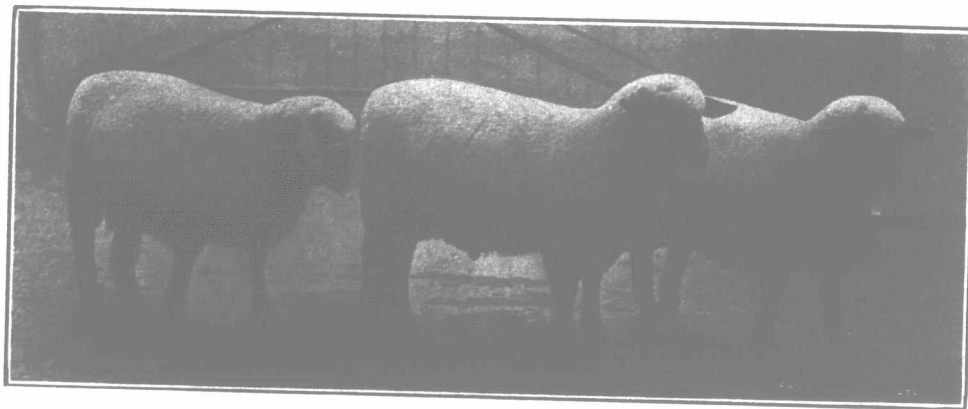
If I Grow a Little Beef, How Should I Grow It?

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, B.S.A.

The man who contemplates going into beef-production, or who, already in, is willing to give a little thought and attention to methods of conducting his business—the steer—most economically and profitably to its legitimate end—the block—cannot help but be struck by the particulars and peculiarities of some of the courses or routes followed by different men claiming to be in the business. A brief consideration of some of these methods might be a pleasure for and a profit to all of us.

The farmer, great or small, who does anything in this line has two plans to choose between. He may breed and feed his own steers, or buy and feed some other breeder's steers. He who breeds and feeds his own is the one likely to produce the best class of cattle and the one likely to make the greatest profits, or at least the one likely to suffer the least losses in the long run. He who would both breed and feed has again a choice of methods—a choice as to the way in which he shall raise his stock to the stocker or feeder stage.

The interest excited by tales of "The Round Up," indicates the line of beef production appealing most strongly to our tastes and imagination.



Hampshire Down Yearling Wethers.

First-prize and champion pen of the breed, and reserve for Short-wool championship, Smithfield Club Show, 1906. Average weight, 312 lbs. Bred and exhibited by Mr. J. Flower.

Besides, where lands are cheap, large profits usually add a zest and flavor to the romance (?) of cow-punching on "the mighty plains," or wherever else the ranch may happen to be located. I am informed that the cost to run a steer for a year under ranching conditions in Canada varies from \$2 to \$10. Taking the up-set price, it is evident that seldom will the finished four-year-old cost over \$50, all expenses paid. Taking prices as found under average ranch conditions, the cost of the four-year-old is somewhere around \$30 or \$35. Four-year-olds usually sell at the ranch for from \$40 to \$55. There is thus usually a fair good margin of profit. Conditions are changing with exceeding rapidity, however, and already many of the one-time largest and most profitable ranches in the West are things of the past. In but a few years they will be practically all ancient history. The ranch swallowed by the multitude, up goes the price of land, and the cost of beef-production naturally keeps pace, for it must then be produced by the farmer.

Occasionally farmers on dear lands, with a horror of milking, or lacking the necessary help, let the calves run with the cows. Where carried right along after weaning, they make, as a rule, first-class steers, ready for the block at an early age. But here, however, even greater care must be taken than with calves that have roughed it more or less, to see that they suffer no setback the first winter, since such a check would be quite disastrous in their case. Cow-raised steers not infrequently sell for beef at 2½ years old, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 pounds live weight. They may quite easily bring from \$55 to \$65, and will cost the producer—well, let us see: For food, from \$40 to \$50; for dam, one year's keep with calf at foot, \$30; proportion of cost of raising cow to breeding age, \$5; total, \$70 to \$80. The cow gave her first calf at three years old, she produces six calves (a fair average), and when disposed of brings about half what it cost to raise her, say \$30, or \$35. This allows nothing for bull service, which is likely to cost \$2 or \$3 more. Calves raised on the cow are good; all who see them must admit it, but they are relatively more expensive than they are good. This is the lazy man's method. It brings its own financial reward.

Where butter and cheese factories are attainable by not too great a haul, the practice is usually to deliver the milk and return for the calves, expectant at home, some nicely-tainted skim milk or some well-rotted whey. Such calves as live through the ordeal usually look it in the fall. Steers fed under such conditions in their youth, and similarly cared for through adoles-

cence and to maturity, have been known to weigh 1,000 pounds live weight at four years old. They have been sold under favorable conditions for from \$30 to \$35 each, having cost the producer from \$50 to \$60 for feed alone. Such producers are not always proud of their product, but would be still less so did they know the cost thereof.

Farmers not so conveniently (?) situated with reference to cheese or butter factory, yet anxious to make as much as possible out of their cattle, not infrequently make use of the cream separator, and feed the warm skim milk to the calves as separated night and morning. Results are usually exceedingly satisfactory so far as calves are concerned, animals so fed weighing not infrequently 1,000 pounds alive when scarce two years old. They may weigh, if well fed, 1,500 pounds or over at three years old, and often sell for \$75 or \$80 at that age, having cost about as much or a trifle less than this selling price for feed, according to prices of feeds or the price of beef. If pastured on cheap lands, the cost of production would be proportionately lowered, but steers carried to three years old on high-priced lands are practically certain to have cost all they will bring by the time they reach their third birthday. The cow, however, is likely to have done more than paid her own way with the cream, and she starts the new year with a cash as well as a calf credit on the balance sheet.

The man who raised the skim-milk calves has apparently come the nearest to making a profit. He is quite certain to be a prosperous farmer. Did all our farmers do as well, the story of Canadian prosperity would to-day be even more striking than it is.

To the writer, however, it has always seemed that even such a comparatively successful method should not by any means be the Ultima Thule—

the top notch—in beef-production on our high-priced Canadian farms.

There is another way. Let me lay the idea before you next week.

Winter Care of Sheep.

There is a saying that we get out of any business just about what we put into it; but this is not true of the sheep business, for we generally get more out of it than we put in. Sheep will make their owners money if treated in any old way, but they respond readily to good treatment. So long as the ground is bare and the grass is plentiful they will do well on pasture, but as soon as the ground is well covered with snow a balanced ration should be provided for them. More sheep become diseased from the want of proper nutrients than from any other cause. Think what that machine we call a ewe is doing. She is not only maturing an unborn lamb, which should be dropped in the spring well developed, but she is also growing wool. The lamb and wool both require the same elements of food—a narrow ration. A narrow or nitrogenous ration produces blood. Let a ewe become deficient in blood, and you soon detect it in her general appearance. Flockmasters have been known to put off feeding their sheep grain until they have quite run down. Here the old adage—an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure—applies with much force. It is wrong to allow sheep to begin to run down. A light grain feed should begin as soon as the grazing season closes, and this ration should be kept up until the sheep go to grass again, unless the sheep have plenty of good clover or alfalfa hay. In fact, if the farmer has none of these hays, he is not prepared to handle sheep successfully. Again, sheep should be housed, especially while it rains. They can withstand severe cold weather, but wet weather soon causes them to become diseased.—[Shepherd's Bulletin.]

"Solid and Sensible."

In renewing my subscription, it is a real pleasure to tell you that your worthy journal is very highly appreciated in our home. Editorially it is solid and sensible, as well as progressive, the very antithesis of "yellow." As an organ of the farming profession it is certainly an important factor in dignifying Canadian agriculture. Enclosed please find postal note for \$1.50.

W. D. MACKAY.

THE FARM.

Farm Fences Attacked.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Might I suggest that you open your columns to the consideration of another problem, viz., "Fencing." The "Bank Barn," "Licensing Stallions," "Width of Sleigh Runners," etc., are all of prime importance, but the fence question opens up one of the most serious considerations with which farmers have to do. Not only have they cost this country many millions of money, but their upkeep is a constant drain on our means and time. In starting this discussion, I submit that the great bulk of our fences are entirely unnecessary, and also that the farming community have a grievance against our legislators in that the laws dealing with fences leave room for a good deal of uncertainty and consequent litigation. For instance, is it correct that we are not obliged by law to fence our property along the highway line? Is it the case that every one is under legal obligation to keep his animals on his own premises, and that the obligation is not on the other fellow to keep them out?

I have a distinct recollection of hearing a prominent judge decide that owners of animals trespassing were liable for damages, whether the injured person had his property fenced from the highway or not. If this is good law, and a proper interpretation of the Statutes, then our legislators are to blame in that they have not made the wording of the law plain and clear, and I fancy if it were common knowledge that all this costly roadside fencing was not obligatory a vast deal of money would have been saved. Do you not think, sir, that if the judge's decision, as given above, is right, and that everybody was fully seized of it that we would long ago have found a solution of how to avoid building roadside fences?

Possibly I have gone far enough at present to open up the discussion, but let me suggest that if the farmers of any part of Ontario had adopted the no-fence plan, they be invited to tell us how they manage it, and how they are satisfied with the change.

WM. PRATT.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your statements of law are substantially correct. There are special statutory provisions for the unorganized districts of Ontario, but, as affecting the rest of the Province, we would answer your legal questions in the affirmative. The subject is one of growing importance. Let us hear from others.

Cement Walls for Barn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having read some of the articles on the above subject lately, I feel it my duty to write my experience, it being quite contrary to that of the gentleman whose hens died in his basement. We built a barn in 1905, 32 by 97, using cement for wall. I think it is the cheapest material for the farmer to use, as he can do the work with unskilled labor. The ceiling inside is about 9 feet high. We have two ventilators running to the roof, made of 8-inch stuff, and have 3-inch tiles put in about two feet from floor for ventilation. We have 16 head of cattle, but have had 18; 6 horses, 33 pigs and a few hens. I have not noticed dampness to anything like the extent that others have spoken of. Everything seems quite comfortable.

F. G. SANDY.

Victoria and Haliburton Counties.

Paper Under Metal Roofing.

In the report of our barn-inspection tour (issue January 17th) mention was made of one barn covered with metal roofing, which was found tight and satisfactory in all respects, except that moisture rising from the stable condenses under it very readily. This promptly caught the alert eye of an enterprising firm which manufactures metal roofing. They immediately wrote us for further information, which was supplied, and acknowledged with a letter, in part, as follows:

"We always recommend the use of ventilators, and also the use of paper under metallic roofing, as it makes the building much more satisfactory in every way, although, of course, it is not necessary to use ventilators unless live stock are kept in the building, in which case it is always desirable to have a proper system of ventilation."

For Leaking Cement Tank.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to "Reader," in reference to a coating to prevent water escaping through his cement tank, I would suggest a thin mortar, made of 1 part lime to 4 parts cement, and put on with a plastering trowel. Put a thin coat on bottom and sides. The lime forms a coat which is impervious to water. I had the same trouble with a cement cistern until I applied the above.

Kingston, Ont.

JAS. STONEHOUSE.

Building a Rural Telephone Line.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Answering your enquiry as to the best way to build a rural telephone line and the approximate cost of same, would say the most essential element to first-class telephone service is good outside construction. Poor construction is always dear. Not alone will it prove a source of annoyance and loss of service, but at the same time the entire work will have to be gone over a second time, adding doubly to the cost, unless first-class work is done. It might be added that poor construction is worse than no line at all, for when it is expected that the line may be depended upon, just when they are most needed they are down.

There are two kinds of telephone lines suitable to rural requirements, viz., metallic circuit, and grounded, bridging telephone lines.

A grounded line (Fig. 2) consists in running one wire on the poles and using the earth for the return path of the current. Grounded lines prove quite satisfactory, providing good ground connections are obtained, where there are no trolley wires, electric-light circuits or telegraph wires running very close to the line.

The metallic circuit (Fig. 3) consists in running two wires on the same set of poles, one for the outgoing current and one for the return current. Metallic circuits are always preferable to grounded lines, as the service is always superior, being free from noise caused by earth currents, and the liability of damage to apparatus by lightning is much less.

Where several metallic currents are run on the same set of poles, they should be transposed; that is, the wires of each circuit should be crossed

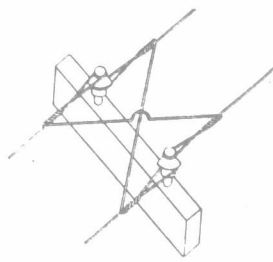


Fig. 1.

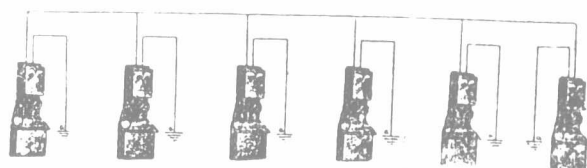


Fig. 2.—Bridging grounded circuit.

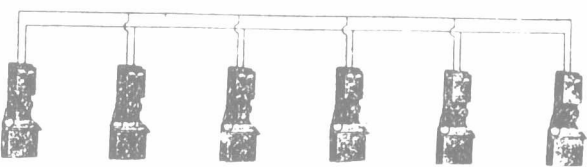


Fig. 3.—Bridging metallic circuit.

and recrossed, as shown in Fig. 1, which is done to prevent cross-talk between the different circuits. The most common practice is to transpose lines every half mile, though no definite rule can be given for this crossing and recrossing.

Poles.—For rural lines, poles should be at least 25 feet long, 5 or 6 inches in diameter at top; cedar is the best timber. They will cost from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per pole, f.o.b. the receiving station of shipment, in carload lots of about 130 to the carload; i.e., at consumer's station.

Staking.—The first thing to do is to stake out the line. This should be done with care, so as to get the poles in perfect alignment. If the line is crooked, every pole will have to be guyed in order to keep the wires from pulling it over. The guying of a line is what makes it expensive to build. In consequence, the straighter the line can be staked out, the better for economy's sake. Stakes should be set from ten to eleven rods apart, or closer in going over hills or where the ground is uneven.

Poles.—Poles should be set one-seventh of their length in the ground, and the earth well tamped in. Use short poles in going over hills and long poles in the valleys, so that the top of the line will be as level as possible.

Railroads.—In crossing railroads, the telephone company must make application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, sending to the Secretary of the Board with the application a plan and profile in duplicate. Profile must show the distance between the Railroad and Telephone wires, which must be at least three feet apart. Wires of telephone company should be at least 25 feet above tracks, and firmly secured to double cross-arms.

Guying.—Before stringing in wires, all poles

not in perfect alignment should be thoroughly guyed. All corners should be extra well guyed. Do not guy to fences or trees, as they are not permanent, and the swaying of the trees will break the wire. Where guying is necessary, set a strong post in the ground, or bury a "dead man." This latter consists of a log or large stone buried fully five feet deep, to which the guy is attached.

Corners.—Heavy poles should be selected for corners, being able to stand the strain better than others.

Wire.—No. 12 B. B. galvanized-iron telephone wire is the proper kind to use. Costs about \$3.30 per cwt., delivered. Requires about 165 pounds of wire to the mile, or 330 pounds for one mile metallic circuit.

Stringing Wires.—In putting up two or more wires, be careful to draw them all to about the same tension, the rule being from 12 to 15 inches sag in a 10-rod span. This is equally true whether the line is held on brackets or cross-arms. Use side blocks and glass insulators.

Insulation.—The insulation of the telephone line means its insulation from anything that would tend to conduct the electricity direct to the earth instead of passing through the telephones in such proportionate quantities as it should. Telephone lines must not be allowed to touch or come in contact with tree-tops, for the trees and leaves would tend to ground the lines and interfere with the service.

Telephones.—It is always best to purchase Bridging telephones, with the ringer wound to 1,600 ohms resistance, a 5-bar generator, and where a metallic circuit is used and a switch-board required have a push-button installed in the instrument so that the subscriber can call central without any other subscriber knowing that the ring has gone through. With these telephones in use, as many as twenty, or even thirty, can be successfully used on one Bridging Party Line. These telephones will cost from \$14 to \$15 each, delivered. There are now at least two firms who are manufacturers of telephone apparatus located in Toronto, viz., The Century Telephone Construction Company, and the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company. These firms are strictly independent, and so far as our dealings with either of them are concerned, have proven very satisfactory.

W. DOAN, M. D.,

Manager Harrietsville Telephone Association. [Note.—Another company to whom we would refer our readers is the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, P. Q.]

Manure Mixed in Shed and Hauled Weekly.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your article, "What about the Manure Pile," in the "Farmer's Advocate" of Jan. 10th, calls for a wide discussion. We have handled manure in several ways. The old way was to leave it in the barnyard till spring and then haul it. Last year we drew the manure out of the barnyard and piled it in the field, and last fall put in on fall-wheat ground. Some of this, being merely straw (which was fed plentifully at the last end), burned in the pile and was damaged.

Last summer we remodelled our barn, and in one end have an enclosed shed, where we put the horse, cow and hog manure. The manure does not freeze, and is all mixed together, making its strength more even on the land. Every week or two we haul it out and spread it on our root ground. We like this last way the best. We have cement stable floors, and practically no liquid wastes, as it is all soaked up in the straw. By putting the manure in the shed, the loose straw gets mixed, with the manure, and is not taken to the field dry, as is sometimes the case in hauling it out of the barnyard.

By hauling in the winter, the work is done in a slack season, which is quite an item in these days of scarcity of labor. By doing it a little at a time, it is done more easily. We think no more is wasted in the winter hauling than if it lies in the barnyard and is subject to rains and the snow melting and carrying it off.

Northumberland Co., Ont. S. L. TERRILL.

Leaking Cement Tank.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For the information of "Reader," in your number of January 17th, I would say give the tank a coat of Portland cement one-eighth of an inch thick, and all trouble will disappear. I have five water tanks, four of which are made of concrete, and one of three-inch pine deals. This last one gave me trouble on account of the foundation, which was not solid. I made this all right, and it is now perfect. If "Reader" looks well, he may find small cracks of a hair's-breadth through which the water will leak out. This sometimes happens to mine if the water is allowed to freeze. In such cases I open the cracks with a trowel and fill them with cement, and the trouble is over. I cannot see how water can leak through good cement, if properly mixed and worked. I use none but Portland cement, and have no trouble.

AMATEUR FARMER.

Doubts the Economy of Manure Spreaders.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The editorial in your issue of January 10th, entitled "What About the Manure Pile?" suggests a few thoughts on the old but ever-important subject of when and how we should dispose of the annual supply of barnyard manure that accumulates on almost every farm in this stock-raising country in the course of a year. What I have to say on this subject will probably not "go down" with some of your readers, more especially with those who have invested in a manure spreader. My opinion is that it does not pay the average farmer owning 100 acres to buy one of these machines, and I have several reasons for holding to this idea. In the first place, consider the initial cost. We will put it at, say, \$120, and assume that the life of the machine will be twelve years. This means an annual cost of \$6 a year for interest on the investment, and \$10 a year for wear and tear, making a total of \$16. Now, in the next place, in order to work the spreader to advantage, we must have three horses and at least two men. It is not always possible to utilize the time of the second man while the other is unloading, and as two good men will unload a wagon in about the same time as it can be done with a spreader, it follows that very little time is saved by the machine method.

But the great advantage claimed for the spreader is that it lays the manure on evenly—more evenly than can be done by hand. Now, I think this point has been greatly exaggerated. Any man who is accustomed to handling a dung-fork can spread a load of manure so that one square rod has just about as much as another, and if, after this has been done, he goes over the field with a spike-tooth harrow, I am not afraid to say that he will have a crop quite as good as if he had used a manure spreader. But the great disadvantage, as pointed out in your editorial, is that they cannot be used in the winter time. The agents, of course, claim that they can be used until the snow gets deep, but I venture to say that if they are drawn every day over several acres of plowed ground after the first hard frost, their life will come rather short of even the twelve years we have allowed them. Now, winter is the time to get the manure to the field. The barnyard is kept clear, time is saved, and if the spreading is done directly from the sleigh, the harrows can be got to work early in the spring, long before the frost would allow the large piles either in the yard or in the field to be touched. This is no small advantage, as the earlier the manure can be incorporated with the soil, the better for the succeeding crop. Taking everything into consideration, I cannot see where the profit comes in in the buying of a manure spreader. I believe in a farmer investing in machinery when a saving of time and money is effected thereby, but as I figure it out, the spreader does neither. However, my figures may be subject to correction.

J. E. M.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

Praise from the Old Sod.

A reader in Ireland sends the following letter, which is flattering indeed to "The Farmer's Advocate," and gratifying to Canadian pride.

"Permit me to add my congratulations to those you have already received upon the issue of such a magnificent number as that bearing date of Dec. 13th, 1906. I am sure it was highly appreciated by your readers. I know, at any rate, that all here to whom I showed my copy were unstinted in the expressions of praise and admiration. The contents were truly varied and interesting, and the illustrations really capital. Let me take this opportunity of wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" a career during 1907 of increasing prosperity, in which it may possess even greater interest and value than ever before for the farmers of the great Dominion."

Not an Unmixed Evil.

A Lambton correspondent writes: "In reply to your note at the foot of an article on tree-planting by J. H. Burns, in 'The Farmer's Advocate' of Jan. 17th, 1907, I would say there is very little danger of trees falling on people passing through the wood-lots in this section of the country, as we have game cards tacked up on the trees to warn all tramps from cities and towns with guns on their shoulders from trespassing in any way. However, if a few of them were killed off in that way, it would be small loss to the country."

The Hollow Brick Wall as an Insulator.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I regard the question, "Is the Basement Stable a Success," as the all-important one before the farming community to-day. I agree with all you say as to need of ventilation, the difficulty of obtaining same, the loss of heat by conduction, and your preference for losing the heat by convection rather than by conduction. In this connection, I want to say that there is no need of losing the heat in either way, and if a proper system of ventilation is installed, and proper material is used for building the wall, a dry, warm, pure atmosphere in the stable will be the result. I would like to say right here, in answer to J. E. M., Glengarry, that the concrete blocks are much more objectionable than either of the other building materials named, owing to the fact that they are so porous; water will go right through them, and they lose the heat by both conduction and convection.

I do not purpose discussing the subject of ventilation further than to say that many of the barns hereabout have a very inexpensive ventilating system that answers very well when a little attention is given to it, by having small openings in the wall at floor-line on each side of the barn, and the same number at the top of the wall, not directly over the ones at the floor. These are easily opened and closed, and, by noting the direction of the wind and giving a little care to it, good service is obtained.

As to wall material, I want to state that there is no way known to science to-day, no matter what material is used, whereby the cold air from outside can be so perfectly divided from the warm, damp air inside as by a wall having a dead-air space, and the more dead-air spaces the better. The basement made of wood, as you suggest, unless it has a dead-air space, is damp, no matter how tight it may be; make it of matched lumber if you like. I have seen the water dripping from such a wall, and have known them to rot out in a few years. The stone, concrete and solid-brick wall are the same, only a solid-brick wall is much preferable to the others. You may now say, "What are we to do?" Some ten years ago a few brickmakers started making a hollow clay block, 6 x 10 x 12, with three dead-air spaces in each running horizontally through the wall. These walls answer all the requirements of the case, are cheaper than stone, concrete or wood, and make a perfect insulation from heat and cold. In all the great number of buildings erected with them, not one, so far as I know, has been struck by lightning. I believe we have a wall that is an insulator from lightning as well. Professors Baker, of the Kingston School of Mines; Reynolds, O. A. C., Guelph, and Edward Orton, of the Technical School, Columbus University, Ohio, agree that, as air is a non-conductor, and there are so many dead-air spaces in these walls, we have a wall that is practically a non-conductor of lightning (burned clay, like porcelain itself, being a non-conductor). Could it be an accident that none of these buildings have been struck by lightning? I would refer your readers to a few out of many who have had experience with these walls in various parts of the Province. I think any of these parties would be pleased to answer questions or show their buildings to anyone: Milan Ecker, Binbrook, Ont., had barn 4 years; T. M. Putnam, Lyons, 9 years; Frank Kent, Aylmer, 4 years; Warren Barton, Derwent, 6 years; Benjamin Holthy, Belmont, 8 years; John Fulton, Union, 5 years; Geo. Walker, Quinn, 4 years.

W. McCREDDIE.

[Note.—"The Farmer's Advocate" has very fully made known the merits of the hollow-brick wall claimed by many who have used them, but there is no use doing like the Democrats on election night, "Claim everything in the returns." If it be true that no barn resting on one of these walls was ever struck by lightning, then it was simply a coincidence. Of a half dozen insulating materials, such as air, glass, rubber, mica, paper, etc., the first named is the best non-conductor, but it has the least resistant quality against the electric current, or is the most easily disrupted; and, besides, portions of each brick are solid from top to bottom. If the barn were resting on glass posts, it would not insure it from being struck by lightning. The barn is a conspicuous object, and from it warm, moist currents of air are frequently rising, particularly when filled with new hay or grain, and in the presence of electrical storms is very liable to be struck.

We should like now to hear from some who have barn walls or houses made of hollow cement blocks, as to their merits or demerits in regard to dryness, warmth, cost, and general utility.

Editor.]

THE DAIRY.

The Dairy-herd Competition.

As explained in our report of the Dairymen's Convention at London, the directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association last summer offered a prize for a dairy-herd competition, the award going to the patrons who received, during the seven months of the season, the largest certified return in money from a cheese factory or creamery. Fourteen patrons of cheese factories and one creamery patron entered, but two of these failed to send in statements. The prize was won by M. T. Haley, of Springford, Ont., whose herd of 11 Holsteins gave, in the seven months from April 1st to October 31st, an average of 6,512 pounds of milk per cow, netting \$62.50. A complete statement of the results appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of January 24th, also a report of the address of Mr. Haley, who told how he handled his herd. We at once wrote to the remaining contestants, and several of their letters appear this week.

Breed, Feed, and Comfort.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your letter enquiring as to how my herd was handled that was entered in the dairy-herd competition, under the auspices of the Western Dairymen's Association, I may say that my stable has stall space for 33 head, with V-shaped water trough over manger the whole length; width of stable, 30 feet; length, 150 feet. Cows stand in one row. The cows are 12 pure-bred and 12 grade Holsteins.

We have always tried to feed liberally. In the fall, as soon as the weather gets cold, the cows are put in stable, and stay there until the first of May. I have a silo that holds about eight acres of good corn, and we feed about one-third silage, one-third cut straw and one-third hay, with about four pounds of meal to each. The feed is mixed twice a day, and give one and one-half bushels to each cow. We cannot lay down any fixed rule, as cows seem to need some variety, and some can eat and digest more than others. In summer we try to have some meal to put into mangers each time we milk, as this brings the cows home, and we do not need the dog. The reasons our cows have done good work are: (1) Good breed; (2) good feed; (3) solid comfort for 365 days every year. We have almost every year bought bran and shorts to supplement the barley and oats grown at home. Last year I fed over \$200 worth of mill feed, besides over 1,000 bushels of barley and oats. Liberal feeding and gentle handling are all-important.

North Oxford, Ont. REIBEN GLEASON.

A Small Herd Well Cared For.

In answer to your letter of the 17th inst., I will gladly give you what information I can in regard to the management of my herd of cows entered last summer in the dairy-herd competition. My barn is 32 x 56, with a straw barn 20 x 30. The cows are grade Holsteins and Shorthorns. Their yield of milk was 47,461 pounds, making an average for eight cows of 5,933 pounds, and received \$448.60, making \$56.07 for each cow. This is clear of all drawing or making expenses.

I have used mostly barley and oat chop to keep up the milk flow when the grass got too dry, and also fed green peas and oats mixed, and then corn as soon as it was mature enough, as I think corn is poor feed if too soft.

In winter I feed mostly corn and hay and barley and oat chop when my cows are milking, but when the cows are dry I just feed whatever kind of rough feed I have.

I do not weigh the milk, as it takes too much time when we are busy.

I think that the main reason for my cows doing well is that the herd is small, so we do all our own work, do not have to depend too much on hired help, and milk regularly; also the fact that the Beachville factory is one of the best-paying factories in Ontario.

I will give you a statement for the balance of the year—that is, after the first of November, as the contest finished at that time. I had two more cows that I bought about the 15th of November, fresh calved. I sent 11,913 pounds of milk, for which I received \$128.72, making a total of \$577.32 received from April 1st to Dec. 31st, 1906.

South Oxford, Ont.

ROBT. BOWIE.

Information Always Seasonable

We very much appreciate "The Farmer's Advocate." It is eagerly looked for each week by every member of our family. Your articles are always timely and in season, just when we can make some practical use of them. A great deal of the matter contained in your paper has been very helpful to us in our everyday work on the farm. Wishing the "Advocate" more success still.

Oxford Co., Ont.

WM. AMOS.

\$80 43½ a Year Per Cow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your letter asking for a few notes in regard to feeding and handling my herd which was entered in the competition for the medal given through the Western Dairymen's Association, I will confine myself to answering your questions, as writing anything for publication is something new in my experience.

My herd consists of nine Holstein grades. Average pounds of milk per cow in the seven months, 5,886½; average returns per cow, \$56.93; number of cows in competition, 9.

In regard to summer feeding, having had a good supply of showers, we had fairly good pasture all summer. During a short drouth in June I fed about five or six hundred pounds of bran, and from the beginning of September until the cows were stabled about one-half acre of corn, and a few mangels during October. I also have a small patch of alfalfa, which, after the first cut being cured for hay, freshens rapidly and affords some good feed. I think any dairy farmer might grow four or five acres of this to advantage.

For winter feed, I have been using roots, hay (mostly clover), straw and corn (long or cut, according to convenience), and a grain allowance of two gallons per day per cow while milking, grain consisting of one-third oats, one-third peas and barley, and one-third bran. This season I have ensilage, of which I feed about 30 pounds per day along with the usual feeding, only making the grain allowance one-half bran.

As to the factors to which I attribute the good work of the herd, I might say to anyone wishing to make a success of dairying, first of all get a dairy breed of cows; feed well; milk regularly, as quickly and in as cleanly a manner as possible (the cream comes last), and you will have a goodly measure of success.

My cows were not in very good shape to compete in the seven months' trial beginning April 1st, as three of them freshened in December, 1905, two in January, 1906, one in February, one in March, one in June, and one farrow cow. Had the trial included a whole year, I might have made a better showing, my returns for the year being \$723.92, or an average of \$80.43½ per cow.

WM. BELL.

South Perth, Ont.

Remedy for Slow Churning.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I have seen a number of articles in your valuable paper about people having trouble in churning (i.e., that the butter would not come), and as it is a very simple trouble to overcome, if you only know how, I will send my remedy, which has never failed us. Take the cream as soon as separated and set in a kettle of hot water until the temperature reaches 120 degrees, then set in cold water until cold. Before mixing the cream, the nearer freezing you keep the cream the better, but be sure it don't freeze, as that spoils the texture of the butter. The day before churning raise the temperature to about 80 degrees, then add enough sour milk to ripen it for churning in the morning (I add the starter about 3 p.m.), and churn at about 63 or 64 degrees—not higher—and we always have our butter come in from 15 to 30 minutes in fine shape. Hoping this will help someone.

Brome Co., Que.

POULTRY.

Prof. Graham's Cornfield Chickens.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Certainly there is much food for thought regarding the great growth of those chickens Prof. Graham raised last summer in his cornfield, but we must not think for a moment that any considerable number of our poultry-keepers and farmers can adopt this method of raising chickens. Not one out of possibly twenty-five poultry-raisers are blessed with cornfields, and of those who have one, not very many would dare to leave the chicks so far from the buildings. There are so many enemies to the little fellows, such as skunks, weasels, foxes, etc. Besides, not a few night prowlers who would like nothing better than the privilege of carrying home some nice plump broilers to the family. These enemies are sufficient to keep the majority of people from engaging in this plan. But it behooves us to study the situation from all sides, and there is, to my mind, a good lesson in this experiment to all. Those who cannot adopt the plan, can make use of the ideas which present themselves.

We all deplore the fact that it is so difficult to get the later chicks to thrive. But is it simply because the ground has been run over? I think not, especially where there is no disease of a contagious nature in the older birds. I have had this same trouble, and I attribute it to several causes, any of which will have a detri-

mental effect, and when all are combined there is sufficient cause for the stunted condition of the later hatches. Now, one condition is that the older birds cover the ground more quickly and procure most of the bugs and worms. The little chicks get some, but not their share. Perhaps the grit has been picked over and there is not plenty of the favorable kinds. Then, the crowding at feeding time. The little fellows scramble for their share, but they can only get a small amount, unless the larger ones are vastly overfed. When fed dry mash and grains from hoppers, and the feed constantly before the birds, it might be thought all will get fair play, but generally the small ones are driven back so often they are discouraged. Then, the season is warmer, and the larger chickens often crowd into the coops with the small ones, and they overheat and cramp them. Also, if vermin is present (as it generally is), it is always more so as the season advances, and the younger birds naturally fall an easy prey. This weakens vitality, and growth cannot be normal. By the time the later hatches come the older ones are getting more hard grains, and the little fellows feeding freely on these are sure to become affected. Now, with no animal food, lack of grit, superabundance of vermin, over-heating, crowding at meal time, being robbed of their full share, with a dose of indigestion from an oversupply of hard grain during youngest days, is it any wonder that the late hatches do not grow well on the same ground with the older brothers? If the older birds were all removed, so that the late hatch have free use of the old ground, we would see that they would do all right.

Now, of all the troubles enumerated, it would appear to me that the lack of a plentiful supply of insects is the chief one. There is no place, perhaps, equal to a cornfield for snails, crickets, and such; a bush or orchard is good. Likewise, there is nothing will promote growth in young fowl equal to animal food of some sort.

Then, let us take heart who are not so situated as to have the use of new-plowed ground upon which to run the chicks. If we supply plenty of animal food we can overcome a lot of the trouble which most of us experience in the later hatches not keeping pace with the older ones. On the whole, I vote the experiment a valuable one.

J. R. H.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Wrinkles' Chickens Hatched in Usual Time.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am glad my March chickens in "The Farmer's Advocate" of December 20th amused one of your readers. I certainly did make a glaring mistake, which I am glad to be able to correct. In referring to my notebook, I see I set my incubator on February 21st, tested the eggs on the 3rd of March, taking out eleven infertile eggs. The rest of my article is quite correct. It is not the first time I have trusted a hen with seventy or eighty chickens, and I always found the hen rose to the occasion and did her very best for them. I have two good brooders, but prefer putting the responsibility of keeping the chickens warm on a hen, and I find the hen will scratch for them, which I have not time to do. I should have been much more interested in our Missisquoi friend's letter if he had told us exactly how he proceeded when hatching duck eggs. Does he use any moisture? Hoping, Mr. Editor, you will kindly give the above correction space in the poultry columns.

"WRINKLES."

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Sooty Fungus of the Apple.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, accompanying an apple infested with dark, circular blotches of a sooty appearance, the following letter has been received from the Entomological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College:

This fungus, *Dothidea pomigena*, commonly called Sooty Fungus, is characterized by dark-colored circular blotches on the fruit. The blotches are pale at first, but later become sooty-black and exhibit, under a lens, a radiating structure. Individual blotches measure from a quarter to a half to an inch in diameter, but in many cases they coalesce, covering the surface of the apple with a sooty coating. This fungous growth seems to attack the fruit late in the season and to be strictly confined to the surface, from which it can be easily rubbed. It does not, therefore, produce any deep-seated injury, nor does it seem to check the growth of the fruit, but it is most unsightly, and in bad cases may, for this reason, render the fruit practically unmarketable. The superficial habit of this fungus is an indication that it can be readily controlled by the use of fungicides. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture has given excellent results. Wind-falls and infested fruit remaining on the trees at harvest time should be gathered and destroyed.

Sooty or Fly-speck Fungus

(*Leptothyrium pomi*).

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The apple sent for examination is affected with the Sooty or Fly-speck fungus. This disease was much more troublesome than usual this year, and disfigured much fruit. It generally occurs in low-lying orchards, where the air is moister, and is usually worst in damp seasons. This disease has been more or less troublesome in the New England States, it being particularly bad in 1896. In 1902 it caused considerable injury in Ontario, and in the annual report of the Central Experimental Farm for that year the writer gives a description of it and recommendations are made for its treatment. The disease is a low form of fungus, and is apparent as sooty or black, roundish patches on the apple, not unlike splashes of ink or soot. These patches often run together and affect a large area of the surface, and make the fruit very unsightly. On these patches are frequently seen small black spots resembling fly specks, which are another form of the disease. As the sooty fungus grows over the surface of the skin, it is easily controlled if spraying is done at the right time. The disease develops in summer after the first three sprayings for the Apple Spot have been given, and it will require at least a fourth spraying to control this disease. An experiment was conducted at the New Hampshire Experiment Station a few years ago to control it on pears, the last spraying with Bordeaux mixture being given on July 26. Of the sprayed fruit 98.9 per cent. was clean, and of the unsprayed only 1.3 per cent. Spraying the apples once when they are about the size of Transcendent Crabs or larger should control this disease, and if apple trees were given a fourth spraying for the Apple Spot, as is recommended, there should be no trouble with it. Unfortunately, the Sooty Fungus spreads in storage, and fruit that is little affected when it goes into storage may be considerably injured before the fruit is sold. Fruit affected with this disease is known as "Clouded Fruit" in the trade. This disease is usually confined to the south-western parts of Ontario, but this year the writer was shown an affected specimen from near Lachine-Locks, Que.

The varieties usually most affected are the Greening and Northern Spy, but it also injures the Baldwin and other varieties.

W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Niagara District Fruit-growers' Meeting.

On January 19th the annual meeting of the Niagara District Fruit-growers' Association was held at St. Catharines. One of the topics discussed was the action of the directors of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association in acceding to a request of the Michigan Horticultural Association by appointing a committee to confer with them relative to reciprocity in fruits between Canada and United States. The meeting endorsed this action of the directors, but held out no hope of reciprocity.

The only matter of vital importance discussed was the fumigation of nursery stock. On motion of Messrs. Bunting and Thompson, the following committee was appointed to inquire fully into the virtues and defects of fumigation: Messrs. E. Morris, D. Morris, Muir, Robinson, Lowrey and Usher.

Officers elected were: President, W. H. Bunting; Vice-Presidents, F. A. Goring and W. C. McCalla; Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. Fisher; Executive Committee, R. Thompson, J. H. Broderick, W. O. Burgess, Geo. A. Robertson, C. B. Hare, Alex. Muir, C. Lowrey, F. Blakie, Wm. Armstrong, C. Pettit, D. Pew, Wm. Hendershot, S. H. Rittenhouse, George F. Stewart, Major Hiscott, Isaac Wismer, Carl Munro, F. Berriman, Wm. Gallagher, C. M. Honsberger, S. M. Culp, R. W. J. Andrews, R. F. Robinson, Geo. Brown, J. Carpenter and W. A. Emery.

Messrs. W. C. McCalla, C. B. Hare, Wm. Armstrong, Thomas Berriman and J. H. Broderick, the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that the Niagara Peninsula Fruit-growers' Ass'n. desire to express our satisfaction with and approval of the action of the Provincial Government in establishing an experimental fruit farm in Niagara district, thus carrying out the wishes of the fruit-growers. Now that a farm, through the generosity of Mr. Rittenhouse, has been secured, we would respectfully urge the Government that as rapidly as possible they put the land into proper condition for carrying on a wide series of fruit experiments. We would also recommend that a number of practical and successful fruit-growers be given a place on the Advisory Board of the experimental farm at Jordan."

"Resolved, that the Niagara District Fruit-growers' Association tender to Mr. M. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago, satisfaction and appreciation of his very generous gift of land for fruit experi-

mental purposes, and we earnestly hope Mr. Rittenhouse may long live to see the beneficial results of his gifts."

At What Height to Head Young Fruit Trees.

There seems to be a marked tendency nowadays to head fruit trees much nearer the ground than used to be considered advisable. The arguments in favor are strong, and the difficulty of cultivation has been overcome in some measure by the extension disk harrow, the freer use of the drag harrow, and a commendable determination to accomplish by promptness and pains cultivation that used to be rendered awkward by neglect.

At the same time, we must admit that what the professional fruit-grower does may be quite different from what the amateur will undertake, and in view of the fact that many trees are being planted all over the country, and that once a tree is headed at a certain height, the trunk can never lengthen thereafter, except by decay or cutting off the lower branches, it occurs to us that a full discussion of the subject will do not a little good. We, therefore, suggest the following questions, to which concise answers are invited from practical orchardists:

1. At what height would you head young fruit trees—apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, quince, et al.?
2. At what height would you advise a farmer with a small orchard to start the heads of his trees?
3. What are the reasons in favor of low-heading?
4. What objections to low-heading occur to you? How and to what extent may they be overcome?
5. What experience, if any, have you had in working among trees headed too low for a horse to walk under the branches? What implements have you found best for cultivation in such an orchard?

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The Other Side of the Salary Question.

In your issue of Jan. 17th Vox Populi wrote of the school law. I wish to present it from the standpoint of the teacher. Vox Populi says he is not kicking at the high salaries. I fail to see what he is kicking about except just that; he cannot get them as low as he wants. Certainly, the law does not prevent a section from raising the salary. What it does is to compel the section to pay a fair wage, the wage varying with the ability of the section to pay. Is the Government not justified in so doing? It of necessity determines a teacher's work and qualifications, and pays part salary. Why, then, should it not insist on the section paying fairly? I do not think Vox Populi objects to the law providing against "sweat work" on Government contracts by fixing the workman's minimum wage. Yet there is a howl when the Government, after paying a part, fixes a reasonable minimum for a teacher.

I know there are places where the salaries paid were already higher than the law asks, notably parts of the eastern Erie counties. Such places are not affected by the law, except that they get a better grant. They are not objecting.

Now, I wonder from what university Vox Populi received his degree; he certainly went in for the higher education, since a First or Second Class Certificate is ordinary to him. For the benefit of those who do not know, I would say that a Second is much the same as University Matriculation, plus one or more subjects.

Whatever he has done, at least he has either forgotten or never taken up Euclid, or he would not reason so absurdly. Carefully consider his statement that Canada may not be put by her citizens to the forefront of nations. And why? Because they may not pay a teacher less than a certain salary, which Vox Populi admits he does not object to as being too high. "Plato, thou reasonest well."

"School teachers have been receiving good wages." I know a professional teacher of experience—a good teacher. Circumstances make it inconvenient for her to leave the school where she is teaching and get another school. Till last year she did not get \$300. Her predecessor did not get \$200.

"Other people died from overwork." True, but that is no reason a teacher should. Let us consider the cost of an ordinary education. Four years is the ordinary High School term for a Second. Each year consists of forty school weeks. Board in our nearest High-school town is from \$3 to \$3.50 per week. Add to that books, fees, dress, laundry, railroad fare, etc. After that comes a year at Normal, which means at least \$300 more. It takes a very economical girl to get her professional certificate at a cost of \$1,500. This may appear high, but I've been there myself, and kept count. If a girl has to pay for her own education, the interest on the debt is no small sum. You can calculate what she can save after paying \$100 or more yearly for board and railroad fare. Indeed, if she has no home to go to in the holidays, it will be nearer \$150.

Vox Populi compares teaching with law and medi-

cine. True, it takes longer to qualify, and at first gives less return. But consider: The teacher is as high as he can go in his profession when principal, at from \$800 to \$1,000—a place he may reach in a very few years. With the lawyer or doctor it is different. They may go as far as their ambition and ability will carry them. We often hear of rich doctors or lawyers. Who ever heard of an Ontario school teacher making money in his profession?

He also has high scorn of the teacher who has pupils of four or five. Do you know, Vox Populi, that nearly half the pupils in country schools start at the age of five? "Yes, Johnny is not really old enough, but I can't be bothered with him any longer," says his mother; and the teacher is in danger of losing the school if Johnny does not get going. I have been reprimanded by a trustee for not promoting a child who was mentally lacking and unfit for even the class he was in. As to order among older pupils, children, sometimes complete "boss" in their own homes, go to school. If the teacher, often a young girl, does not do what their parents cannot or will not do in the way of order, she is voted a failure.

"In no district are taxpayers attempting to keep down salaries." To go no farther, will Vox Populi please hunt up the school statistics for the County of Dufferin for the last three months?

"Wages have increased." Yes, because teachers could scarcely be got.

"You get what you get before." True, too, only you pay a fair price.

"You get what fate hands you." How was it different before?

"You have no more chance to hire a young teacher at a low salary, and raise her salary." True, you can't. But what you can do is to begin with a fair salary, and raise it if you want to keep the teacher, not let her go to some work that pays better, as half of the teachers I knew have done. I am not referring to those girls who leave to get married.

"The law of supply and demand." Tut! I know more than one school where a poor teacher was kept because cheap, and where the only thing consulted in engaging a teacher was, "Who is cheapest?"

I know two girls, sisters. The older is a domestic servant in the city; has her holidays, goes with her employers to Muskoka or elsewhere every summer. The younger is a teacher. Leaving out all question of the cost of her education, she is not able to dress as her position demands and save as much as her older sister.

Then, think of the moral qualifications of a teacher. Of no one, save, perhaps, a clergyman, is so much required. A tradesman or a professional man may be morally pretty well what he pleases and do himself comparatively little injury as far as his business goes. I wonder what Vox Populi would think of a teacher who smoked, swore, gambled, or drank to excess?

I don't claim teachers are saints. This I will say: If any of my teacher friends did not have better characters than quite a few parents I know, I would not care to associate with them.

As to boarding-houses, Vox Populi, go and shake a red rag at a bull, but don't talk boarding-house to a teacher. If you do, you will get some plain, but not always complimentary facts.

Huron Co., Ont. ONE SCHOOL MA'AM.

Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show.

The next exhibition of the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show will be held at Ottawa, on March 4th to 8th, 1907. Since the publication of the prize-list the management has been able to make arrangements for an increase in the amount of prizes for the Poultry Department. The following prizes will be offered:

	Entry Fee.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Poultry, Bantams and Ducks.....	50c.	\$2.00	\$1.00	50c.
Turkeys and Geese.....	50c.	3.00	2.00	\$1.
Pigeons.....	25c.	1.00	.50	
Pet Stock.....	25c.	1.00	.50	

Each of the sections representing the various varieties of fowls and bantams is divided into four subsections, known as subsection A, B, C and D, representing, respectively, cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. In all subsections where entries number 8 to 11, inclusive, 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1.50; 3rd, \$1.00; 12 to 16 entries, inclusive, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1; 17 entries or over, 1st, \$4; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2; 4th, \$1.50; 5th, \$1.

In addition to these cash prizes, there will be a special prize-list which will have a value of several hundred dollars. These prizes will include cash, silver cups, medals and goods.

With such good prizes, and the assurance that the fine new building being erected as a permanent home for the show will be completed, breeders of pure-bred poultry should send large entries and co-operate with the management to make the Show at Ottawa this year the biggest and best ever held in Eastern Ontario.

Entries positively close February 18th, 1907. For regular prize-list, special list, or entry forms, apply to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Live Dairymen and Farmers at Huntingdon, Que.

We are in the midst of a good old-fashioned Quebec winter. Have had a plentiful supply of snow, with abundance of rain thrown in to keep the snow from piling too high, not to forget our January thaw, which, coming immediately after our cold spell, when the thermometer dropped to 27 below zero, was like a Western "Chinook." From 27 below zero to 50 above—a change of 77 degrees in two days, was almost unprecedented. The brooks and rivers overflowed their banks for a day, until "King Frost" came down in his might again and stayed the progress of the thaw, and the waters have subsided again. The thaw was accompanied by an exceedingly strong wind which did some damage to old buildings.

Farming operations are now confined to the caring for the stock, cutting the next season's supply of firewood, or putting in the summer ice supply. Our dairymen nearly all realize the value of ice in the dairy in summer, and put in a goodly store. To the producer of milk and cream for the city and the condensing factory, it is imperative that he should have a good ice supply, and more and more of our milk producers for the creamery and cheeseery realize its value, and are putting in a supply also. Many of our summer dairymen are taking a rest, as their cows are now dry, getting ready to freshen in March and April. Our farmers find, under ordinary conditions, that the nine-months milking period is about long enough, as they find by experience that a stronger, more vigorous calf is dropped than if the lactation period goes to within six weeks or so of calving; and they also find that the results at the pail are better. Huntingdon dairymen, as a rule, are progressive, and many of them have adopted the scale and Babcock test as a means of determining the value of their individual cows. The make of butter and cheese during the past season has been a large one, and, although feeds were higher, there has been a good profit. Cheese factories have averaged \$1.05 per cwt. of milk for the season, and creameries about 97c. Taking the extra value of skim milk over whey for feeding purposes, the odds are in favor of the creamery. Much young stock was raised the past season, and it was of a superior quality, as our farmers are realizing the value of and using more pure-bred sires than formerly. Our farmers are also realizing that a profitable adjunct to the dairy is the bacon hog, and a larger percentage of bacon pigs are being raised. The past season has been a profitable one for the Quebec bacon-hog producer, as prices never got down to an unprofitable point, although at one time \$5.30 per cwt., live, was reached. The City of Valleyfield, 20 miles from here, with its large mill population, takes a great deal of our produce, and is a good home market for our pork, and usually pays a slightly higher price than Montreal. Poultry is also quite an adjunct to every farm, here as elsewhere, and much to the satisfaction of every hen-wife who had fresh eggs for sale about the holiday season, 50 cents per dozen being realized, and it was surprising how many dozens were brought to the town during that week. They are now bringing 35 cents per dozen.

In some of our municipalities our farmers are becoming more and more interested in good roads, and are beginning to realize their value; so much so that they are actually at work. Five years ago the Township of Godmanchester began an onward march by passing a by-law, making half of the statute labor computed on the basis of \$1 per day, and payable in cash. This was devoted to permanent roads. Stone being plentiful in most sections of the municipality, it was decided to purchase a rock-crushing outfit, and get to work macadamizing the roads. This was done. One mile was laid the first year, and the crusher has been kept in operation ever since, and last season four miles were laid. That municipality has now eleven miles of good, well-made macadam roadway, and all paid for. How it was done, I will tell you later on. But the great and only trouble is we cannot get our roads made fast enough. A further move was made by the fathers of this municipality at the first meeting of this year, when, by resolution, the old statute-labor system was abolished, and a new policy (not yet complete in all its details) was adopted—a policy that we can commend, that by letting out by contract, by section, the necessary repairing and maintaining of the roads for the season. This policy, where properly handled, has worked out admirably in other municipalities that have adopted it. Our Legislature, now in session, has decided to give more attention to roads in rural sections.

W. F. S.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

Mr. Duthie's Impressions of Canada.

A London, Eng., cable last week said that Win. Duthie, the noted Scottish Shorthorn breeder who visited Canada last fall, addressing the students at the West of Scotland Agricultural College, referred in high terms to the morale of the students at the Ontario Agricultural College. Three things in Canada struck him particularly: Our loyalty, our temperance, and our habit of hard work. He found us more temperate than the people of Scotland; all the time he was in the Dominion he saw no man who could not keep the pavement.

The Ontario Parliament opened on Thursday, Jan. 21st.

at Hunt-

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Our Western Letter.

Although the winter-time is generally lacking in agricultural activity, this year has been something of an exception to the general rule. The farmers, instead of hibernating and brooding over the oppression of the railway companies or the grain dealers, have set themselves to work to assist the Grain Commission, and to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to have conditions ameliorated.

Following upon the enquiry by the Grain Commission, the President of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association instituted police court proceedings against certain grain dealers in Winnipeg, representing the whole Grain Exchange. The Grain-growers' Association employed the best legal talent available, and their evidence to prove that within the Grain Exchange is an illegal combination existing for the restraint of trade was full and conclusive. The magistrate, after summing up the evidence in court, decided that the members of the Grain Exchange should answer to the crown for their conduct in uniting to fix prices that were to be paid on country markets, and it is consequently in the hands of the Attorney-General of Manitoba, who, it is understood, will prepare his case, and send it before the grand jury next spring. Needless to say, the farmers are somewhat elated to know that they have obtained sufficient evidence to implicate members of the exchange, who they have all along suspected of sinister practices, but have been unable to produce specific evidence.

The Grain Commission is continuing its inquiries in Saskatchewan, and is receiving a considerable number of suggestions as to how the trade should be regulated. In some places there is a strong feeling that the principles of Government ownership should be more generally adopted. Some witnesses recommend that the Dominion Government own terminal elevators and build interior or local elevators; also that the Government take a more firm stand with the railways, so that they can regulate the rates and service the railways give. In Manitoba the Government principle is even more strongly advocated than in Saskatchewan. The recent Government campaign on the telephone question stimulated the discussion, and the Leader of the Opposition to the Government in the Province has pronounced in favor of Government ownership of utilities, such as elevators, railroads, telephones, etc.

The country is experiencing one of the coldest winters in recent history, and is also receiving more snow than can be remembered for many years. Railroads are blocked in every direction, and the marketing of grain, which was very much curtailed last fall on account of cars, is becoming more difficult all the time on account of snow. In the range country the heavy snowfalls and the severe winds are causing the cattle to drift on the prairies, and when a herd comes in contact with a fence or any other obstruction, immense loss of life results from exposure and starvation. Ranchers who have not sufficient hay in stack are endeavoring to hold their cattle in the valleys, but wherever the herds are large this is a most difficult task, as the cattle soon crop the grass off and insist on drifting again. Horses and sheep are faring better, as these animals are more capable of taking care of themselves during storms than are cattle.

The Alberta Government has instituted quite an extensive itinerant agricultural educational system throughout the Province, and is holding live-stock husbandry classes in several of the larger centers. Some places classes are extended over two weeks, and the attendance is most gratifying. The necessity of ranchers shortening up the legs of their cattle and broadening out their bodies is becoming more evident every year, and, as a consequence, there is a greater interest in the study of animal form and feeding problems than ever before witnessed in the Canadian range country.

Throughout the three Western Provinces the agricultural societies, in conjunction with representatives of the Seed Division of Ottawa, are carrying on a vigorous campaign for seed selection and crop improvement. Seed fairs are held in a large number of centers, and are being well attended. At these fairs the exhibits are judged and seed problems discussed, after which the exhibitors and farmers of the neighborhood endeavor to negotiate for the purchase or the sale of seed.

Taking all things into consideration, the winter promises to be one of considerable agricultural renaissance, from which will accrue a betterment of crops in the future. WEST.

Foreign Trade Still Increasing.

Canada's foreign trade for the six months ended December 31, shows a gain of \$43,015,776 over the same six months of the previous year, the totals being \$321,646,021 and \$278,630,245. In these figures, coin and bullion and exports of foreign produce are included. The imports of dutiable goods amounted to \$98,567,975, a gain of \$15,844,211. The imports of free goods were \$63,520,839, an increase of \$12,425,393. The domestic exports totalled \$136,443,095, an improvement of \$8,262,366.

The Iowa State Agricultural College has just completed the most successful course in grain and stock judging that has ever been held. The regular College course is opening up, and prospects are for a large attendance.

After the Hog that Makes the Weight.

The winter is slipping away, and although the first half of December was so wintry, it was followed by very mild weather and heavy rains, and I may say we had a green Christmas and New Year's. The wagons are now in use, and have been for some time. Our harbors are almost as clear of ice as in summer. Just at present we are almost entirely shut out from the rest of the world. Communication to and from the Island at this season of the year has always been more or less uncertain, but it has been unusually so this winter, and no reasonable excuse for it either. The Island press is speaking out in no uncertain sound, and we hope to see some good come out of it. This is the all-important question to the people of this Island at the present time, and just so long as present conditions exist so long will our young men continue to leave us, for what they think is a better place. Our population has increased scarcely any the last six or eight years. However, there are some who are quite satisfied to remain here, and although we have our troubles about winter communication and the like, we are still better off than our cousins in some parts of the West, who are out of fuel and nearly out of food, and the snow 8 to 10 feet deep. It is a nice winter in some ways, but the hauling has been very poor. It is difficult to get lumbering done, and only in cases of necessity are people hauling loads of any kind.

Very few of our butter factories are running now. The supply of milk becomes so low this time of year that it does not pay to operate many of our factories. Our farmers are making a mistake in not having part of their cows freshen in the fall or early winter. It is certainly the ideal time to raise calves; sweet skim milk, a little crushed oats and sliced turnips, with some bright clover hay, with a reasonably warm stable and a little good judgment in feeding is sure to give good results. I notice many farmers are now spreading their manure on the fields as fast as it gathers at the barns. The method may be all right under some conditions, but I think if the manure is kept in sheds from heating during winter and applied in the spring, the loss will be less than if exposed all winter, as more or less is sure to be washed away by the freshets.

Prices are about as last reported. Pork is about 8 cents; beef is looking up a little again, and some buyers are on the move. Ordinary beef for the local trade is about 6 cents by the quarter. Hides are 10c.; lard, 13c.; oats, 40c.; roller flour, \$2. Island apples are getting scarce; good keeping varieties will bring \$3 per barrel. No move in potatoes just now, but some looking for a big price in the spring. Factory butter is 24c. to 25c. per pound. The mild winter has started the hens laying, and many are now selling eggs at almost two cents each. Male pigs of the four popular breeds are kept for service in the community, and each receive a share of the public patronage. A cross with the Yorkshire sow and the Berkshire boar makes a first-class hog for the farm, but the Chester White and the Tamworth hold a high place in the estimation of many farmers. They are both good breeds, but it is claimed that they have a greater percentage of fat meat than either of the other breeds; but there is at present no encouragement for the farmer to try and produce a certain type of bacon hog. All that he is studying just now is to get the hog that will produce the most pork for the food consumed at six months' old. C. C. C.

East Prince, P. E. I.

To Cheapen Denatured Alcohol.

H. H. Miller, M. P., introduced into Parliament last week a resolution to the effect "That in the opinion of this House the subject of denatured alcohol and legislation permitting the manufacture and use of the same, free from excise duty, for fuel, light and power and in the industrial arts, is one which is worthy of and should receive the early and careful attention of the Government and of Parliament." Speaking to his motion, Mr. Miller cited the numerous modern uses of denatured (undrinkable) alcohol in countries where it is cheap, and thought it might be possible to devise some such system for Canada which would protect the revenue from fraud and at the same time permit farmers to have the advantage of cheap power and light. A few days later the Minister of Inland Revenue stated that it was hoped the cost of producing denatured alcohol would be reduced in Canada, and that it would take the place of wood alcohol. For that purpose the tariff was framed so as to place a duty of twenty cents per gallon on methylated alcohol, and ethyl alcohol was put on the free list.

As "The Farmer's Advocate" explained, some months ago, the Department of Inland Revenue already has a plant and warehouse where ordinary alcohol is denatured and supplied for purposes of art and manufacture free from internal-revenue tax, but the prices charged are several times greater than in Germany and other European countries where denatured alcohol is produced by private enterprise, under Government inspection. What we want in Canada is not merely tax-free alcohol, but cheap alcohol, and the movement in Parliament is looking to this end.

The Breeders' Horse Show.

Prize lists are out for the Breeders' Horse Show, to be held in Toronto on Feb. 20, 21, 22 and 23, and can be had, with entry blanks, on application to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary and Manager, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Nine classes are provided for, namely: Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys, Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds, ponies, Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires championships for heavy-draft horses. Stallions and mares in each class, except Hackneys. The premiums amount to \$2,800, besides cups and medals, and including \$100 special for Standard-bred stallions, given by Robert Davies, Thorncliffe Stud Farm. Entries close with Mr. Westervelt on Feb. 9th.

Immigration in 1906.

During the calendar year 1906 immigrants to the number of 215,912 arrived in Canada, an increase of 71,294, or 49 per cent., over 1905. Of the total, 98,257 came from Britain, 53,874 from the continent, and 63,781 from the United States. For the six months ended December 31st, the total immigrant arrivals were 82,326, a gain of 26,930 as against the same period of the year previous.

W. D. Forster, Wentworth Co.: "I have noticed several inquiries for cures for mange on cattle, and also for poison ivy. For mange, put equal parts of sulphur and lard on affected parts. For ivy poison, put common soft soap twice a day on affected parts. These have been well tried, and are sure cures."



Stephen Mitchell, Wm. Duthie, John Marr, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Casares, Deane Willis. Prominent at the Duthie-Marr Shorthorn Sale in Oct., 1906.

Sources of Cornwallis and Annapolis Rivers.

There is an excellent article written for and published in "The Farmer's Advocate," under the caption, "The Annapolis Valley; Eden of Nova Scotia," says a correspondent in the Register, of Berwick, N. S. "It is an article well worth reproduction in our local papers, and appeared in the Register of Dec. 27th. In referring to the two principal rivers (Cornwallis and Annapolis) of the Valley as having their source in the Caribou Bog, evidently the writer has been misled by errors taught in our early geographies. Perhaps this may matter but little, but those familiar with the lay of the land of the surrounding country may regret that this error should be perpetuated."

The writer of the article referred to must plead guilty to having secured his information upon the point in question from common report in the Valley and certain unofficial literature, and is glad to make the correction. Though the point is not one of much practical importance, it is always well to have things accurate.

We gather from our contemporary's contributor that the Cornwallis River takes its rise as a rivulet issuing from the side of the North Mountain at a point called the Black Rock Road, five miles or more north-east from Berwick. Pushing down the southern slope, it veers to the west, following the foot of the mountain, where it is known as "Millstream." Thence, after inclining first south, then west, it sweeps to the south again, and then takes up an easterly course back towards Minas Basin. A tributary of this river springs from the mountainside near Long Point Road, crosses Welsford, making its way south through Weston, and, finally sweeping east, passes near the Caribou Bog, in doing which it takes up dead water, and joins the main stream at Berwick. The Annapolis River takes its rise at the eastern extreme of Rockland, some three miles south-east of Berwick. Flowing down the mountainside, it is known as Margeson Mill Brook. At Buchanan's Mill it turns abruptly to the west and moves along the foothills past the Caribou Bog, quite independent of its waters. Thence it runs west and empties into Annapolis Basin.

In conclusion, our Nova Scotia correspondent notes that in the eastern center of the Caribou Bog is a small lake, whose waters, pure and clear as crystal, are evidently supplied from a subterranean source. Its outflow is northward. Leaching its way through peat and bog down a gentle slope a full half mile, when it may be called bog-water, it finds temporary lodgment in turbid pools until finally wasted away in every direction.

Seed Testing at Ottawa and Calgary.

The Seed Commissioners' Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has a well-manned, well-equipped laboratory at Ottawa, where seed testing is carried on free on an extensive scale, while a branch office has lately been opened at Calgary to serve the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. During the season of 1906-1907, seeds of all kinds of field and garden crops will continue to be tested for purity and vitality free of charge to farmers and seed merchants. Ordinary samples sent to be tested for purity should be not less than: One ounce of grass seeds of all kinds, or of white and alsike clovers; two ounces of red clover, alfalfa, millet, or other seeds of like size; one-half pound of cereal grains, or other large seeds.

A sample sent for purity test, under the Seed Control Act, must be in a sealed package, accompanied by statement of information or complaint, as required under section 12 of the Act, and should contain not less than twice the above-named quantities. The samples for such test must also be obtained according to instructions as follows to insure that they are representative of the bulk to be tested; in fact, any sample for test should be selected in this way: The seed should be well mixed, and small quantities taken from different parts to make the sample. If it be impracticable thus to mix the seed, small quantities may be drawn by means of seed triers from the top, middle and bottom of each bag, when there are not more than six bags, or of every second bag when there are from seven to twelve bags, or of every fourth bag when there are more than twelve. The small quantities thus drawn may then be well mixed to make the sample for analysis.

For germination test only, samples of smaller size will suffice; but, in any case, these should be not less than about 2,000 seeds of grasses and clovers, 1,000 seeds of cereal grains, or of radishes and other vegetable seeds of similar size, or 500 seeds of the cucurbits and other large vegetable seeds.

All seeds sent for test should be enclosed in a strong paper or cotton bag, bearing the name and address of the sender; the number, or some other designation by which the seeds from which the sample is taken may be known to him; the name of the kind, or kinds, of seeds and a label, or other mark, with either of the words, purity or germination, according to which test it is desired to have made. It is unnecessary to send a letter with samples of seed thus sent. It is desired that persons shall not send seeds for germination tests unless the information is really needed, as the staff of the Seed Commissioners' Branch is already hard-worked.

Packages of five pounds or under will be carried free by mail to the address of the Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Packages ad-

dressed to the Seed Laboratory, at Calgary, will not be accepted from the post office unless the postage on the samples has been prepaid.

A line to the above addresses will secure the 1906-1907 circular announcement about seed testing.

Notes from Ireland.

STATE AID AND SELF-RELIANCE.

"The Department and the I. A. O. S." This phrase, which has formed the title, recently, of innumerable articles, discussions and reports of meetings in the Irish agricultural and general press, has reference to a subject, not only of very great interest, but one involving very important issues for the farming industry of the country. To make the matter at all intelligible to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," a few words of explanation are needed. "The Department" is none other than the Government "Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction," and the body designated by the four letters "I. A. O. S." is the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, a voluntary institution, the latter being about twice as long in existence as the former. By the way, it may be here mentioned that the gentleman who acts as vice-president of the Department, Sir Horace Plunkett, was the founder of the Organization Society, and has always been a most enthusiastic and generous supporter of its work; indeed, it is an open secret that every penny which the right hon. gentleman receives as his official salary is handed over to bulk the funds of the I. A. O. S., and more than this need not be said in proof of his genuine and practical sympathy. It is also believed that the actual establishment of the Department was due in no small measure to the preliminary work of the I. A. O. S. Now, it happened that when the Department was formed, about six years ago, the authorities considered it advisable to make use of the then existing machinery of the voluntary Society, while laying down the foundations for their own schemes. This was, at any rate, done, and, to make a long story short, it led to the granting of a yearly subsidy, a total amount of close on £19,000 being handed over out of the Department's funds in the past five years. Latterly a strong feeling arose that it was about time these subsidies came to an end, a frequent argument being that if the I. A. O. S. was all that it claimed to be, and had such a parental influence over the farmers' combines throughout Ireland, it ought to be self-supporting. Suspicions then began to grow that the I. A. O. S. was interesting itself in an unwarranted attack upon the traders, and in other ways it fell into disfavor with a not insignificant section of the community. As things went on, questions were asked in Parliament, and the subject was widely discussed in all parts of the country. Eventually a crisis was reached by the calling together of the Council of Agriculture—a representative body, two-thirds popularly elected from the county councils and one-third nominated by the Department—to decide the points at issue. In view of his interest in both bodies, Sir Horace Plunkett's position as Chairman was not one to be envied, but he acquitted himself with characteristic impartiality and credit.

Bound by the terms of a former resolution, the Council was unanimously in favor of the principle of co-operation as applied to agriculture, but the same identity of opinion did not exist with reference to the formal proposal that this co-operation should be promoted by the Department through the instrumentality of the I. A. O. S. Having admitted the first, however, it was difficult to see, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, how escape could be found from sanctioning the second.

In the course of an able speech, Sir Horace Plunkett contended that the prosperous condition of the foreign rivals of the Irish farmer was due to two main causes—State aid, and organized voluntary effort. The functions of the Department were to concern itself not only with the things that the Irish farmers could not do for themselves, but also with the more important things that they could and must do for themselves if they were to meet their competitors in the market. The only ways in which the Department could fulfil its duties in this latter respect were: (1) To attempt the organization of the farmers itself, or (2), to make the utmost use of the voluntary society, which for over 12 years had been actually engaged in the work. The question would, in his opinion, have to be decided from the point of view of economy. Then followed a striking passage in his speech, which will bear reproduction: "We know that the more farmers combine together for the improvement of their business, the more technical assistance they will require. In fact, paradox as it may seem, the more self-help there is in the country, the more State aid will be demanded and utilized. So, while developing self-help, we enormously increase the value of State assistance and at the same time increase its cost. Therefore, not only must the farmers contribute something at the outset, but they must increasingly contribute towards the cost of reorganizing their commercial methods. We must also give every inducement to the farmers' friends to give financial assistance to this work, as they have done with such lavish generosity in former years. Now, I will tell you plainly that if the work is done by the Government directly, neither the farmer nor his friends will put

their hands in their pockets to relieve the pressure on public funds. That is human nature. And, quite apart from the question of economy, it is absolutely essential that there should be maintained in Ireland a democratic-constituted voluntary association for the protection and promotion of the farmer's interests. Such an association they have in the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and the country will be the poorer if you wantonly destroy it. You will be giving a direct inducement to the farmers to look to the Government for help in a matter in which it were better they should look to themselves."

In conclusion, Sir Horace contended that the grants to the I. A. O. S. were not illegal, and he also repudiated the charges that the I. A. O. S. (1) was a mere trading body, (2) was an irresponsible body, (3) was a political body, (4) was an inefficient and useless concern, with no results to show commensurate with the money expended on it.

The debate which followed was interesting in the extreme, being taken part in by a great number of speakers. It was eventually decided by a vote of 52 to 25, "that the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, which is the only existing body having a special knowledge of this work, should be aided in carrying out an improved scheme of agricultural organization, subject to effective supervision of all expenditure in connection therewith by the Department; and that, with a view to stimulating contributions from societies and subscribers, and thus securing greater economy, as well as evoking a greater measure of local effort, the subsidy granted by the D. A. T. I. should be in the form of a pro rata contribution."

The terms of the foregoing embody the arguments brought out in favor of the continued subsidization of the I. A. O. S. Those urged on the other side may be gleaned from the following, the defeated resolution: "That this Council considers it inadvisable to have further moneys expended through any irresponsible society, and that all work in connection with the interests of agriculture generally be carried out directly by the Department itself and through the representative bodies provided by the law for the purpose, viz., County Councils and County Committees."

The result of the decision is, therefore, that the I. A. O. S. will continue to be subsidized by the Department, but that the latter will have to exercise full supervision for the expenditure of the moneys allotted. It is to be hoped that the arrangement will work out beneficially, and lead to the furtherance of the co-operative movement on a firm basis. However, if things are to go harmoniously, it will behoove the officials of the I. A. O. S. to keep within the limits of their legitimate duties as organizers, and not to encroach in any way upon the educational functions of the Department. Their attitude towards the trading fraternity will also need their constant watchfulness. Thus ends our brief history of an affair that is calculated to exert a widespread influence on Irish agriculture.

SEED POTATOES FROM IRELAND.

As if to cheer him on when prices for some of his produce are not so high as could be wished, there arises from time to time before the Irish farmer the prospect of a new source of revenue from his land. Such, undoubtedly, was the lucky discovery a few years ago, that the soil and climate in different Irish counties were admirably favorable for the cultivation of early potatoes, and that, with judicious care and treatment of his crop, the farmer could forestall the Scotch raisers by getting his produce into the markets at London and elsewhere a fortnight or three weeks earlier. Taken advantage of, this gave rise to an industry which has made very satisfactory progress. The humble tuber now appears in yet another form as a moneymaker. As a result of numerous tests in England—some of which have been referred to by "Scotland Yet" in previous issues of "The Farmer's Advocate"—it has been shown that Irish-raised seed potatoes have beaten in yield the produce of seed raised in Great Britain.

Quite a flutter of pleasant excitement prevailed as these facts (fully authenticated as they had been) were brought home to the attention of our farmers. With a readiness that augured well, the Department of Agriculture, at whose instance the trials had been conducted, took an effective step towards bringing Irish potato-growers into touch with one another, by calling together a conference. This was duly held, and gave promise of yielding permanently successful results, as from it emerged yet another new organization, viz., the Irish Seed Potato Growers' Association. It is firmly believed that there is a bright future before the proposed industry, provided, of course, our farmers act with intelligence and foresight. In English agricultural circles there are evidences of a readiness to obtain changes of seed from Irish sources, and though some of our Scottish friends—with perhaps natural reluctance to suffer any loss of trade—seem inclined to throw doubts upon the accuracy of the tests, there is, taking everything into consideration, a hopeful outlook for the establishment of a remunerative new industry in "the distasteful country."

Dublin, January 11th, 1907. EMERALD ISLE.

Arrangements have just been completed for the running of a special seed corn train over the Pennsylvania lines in Indiana by the Purdue University Experiment Station. The train will cover 1,200 miles of the Pennsylvania system, and more than 165 stops will be made, at which lectures will be given and printed literature distributed.

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock were moderately large at both the City and Junction markets. The quality of both exporters and butchers' was far from being good, the bulk being not more than half fat. Trade was brisk, with prices higher.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$4.96 to \$5.35; but only one load sold at the latter figure, the bulk going at \$5.10 to \$5.20; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.40.

Butchers'.—The heaviest of the butchers' class were bought for export purposes at prices around \$5 per cwt. Prime picked lots, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, \$4.60 to \$4.90; loads of fair to good, \$4.30 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.90 to \$4.20; common, mixed with cows, \$3.60 to \$3.80; cows ranged from \$3 to \$4; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—None were offered, but a few well-bred steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., would find ready sale.

Milch Cows.—Dealers from Montreal caused the market to be strong, with prices firmer, ranging from \$35 to \$55 for medium to good, and \$60 to \$65 for a few of prime quality was paid.

Veal Calves.—Receipts limited, trade brisk, at \$3.50 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts moderate, quality generally not good. Export ewes sold at \$4.75 to \$5.15 per cwt.; culls and rams, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Lambs sold from \$5.50 to \$7 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate; prices easier. Selects sold at \$6.60 per cwt.; lights and fats, \$6.35; sows, \$4 to \$5 per cwt.; stags at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt. There are far too many heavy hogs that are not suitable for the English trade that are being offered. Farmers should sell their hogs when they weigh 180 lbs. and not more than 200 lbs. each.

Horses.—Market conditions show little change from last week. Big horses are in good demand, and selling well. No trouble is experienced in getting an outlet for good horses at satisfactory prices, that make a little money for the shipper, if bought within reason in the country. There is a good demand for the Northwest trade for horses about 1,400 lbs., but they must be in good condition to stand shipping. The Canadian Horse Exchange, as well as the Repository, are both doing a good trade. Buyers from Ottawa, in the East, to Virde, Manitoba, in the West, attended the sales, and nearly all the offerings were readily picked up. Burns & Sheppard report prices as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$145; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$150; matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$250 to \$400; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$170; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$125 to \$175; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$195; second-hand workers, \$50 to \$80; second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$90.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 white winter, 70c.; No. 2, mixed, 69c.; No. 2 red, buyers at 69c. Manitoba, No. 1 Hard, 82c.; No. 1 Northern, 81c.; No. 2 Northern, 79c.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 51c., at Toronto; Canadian corn, 48c. to 49c.; American No. 3, mixed, 50c., Toronto.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 36c. bid; No. 2 mixed, buyers, 37c.

Rye.—69c.

Barley.—No. 2, 50c. bid; No. 3X, 48c. bid; No. 3, 46c. bid.

Peas.—79c.

Buckwheat.—55c. offered.

Bran.—\$22; shorts, \$22 to \$23.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$3.75; Ontario, ninety per cent. patents, \$2.62 bid for export; Manitoba patent special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts moderate, with market steady to firm. Creamery rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery boxes, 25c. to 26c.; dairy pound rolls, 24c. to 25c.; tubs, 22c. to 23c.; bakers' tub, 17c. to 18c.

Eggs.—Market easier on account of large deliveries at 30c. to 35c. per doz.

Cheese.—Market firm; large, 14c.; twos, 14c.

Lard.—Market firm; strained, 12c.; in tubs, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per doz.

Apples.—Market firm; incorporated apples, 8c. to 9c.

Before Opening An Account

examine the growth of The Sovereign Bank. In 4 1/2 years, ending 31st October, 1906.

Assets have increased to \$25,343,401. Excess of assets over Liabilities to the Public has increased to 5,278,557. Deposits have increased to 15,578,920.

\$1.00 opens an account in the Savings Department. Interest paid 4 times a year.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

78 Branches Throughout Canada.

Potatoes.—Prices unchanged at 75c. per bag, by the car lot, on track, at Toronto, for New Brunswick Delawares.

Poultry.—Receipts moderate; prices steady. Turkeys, 13c. to 15c.; geese, 10c. to 11c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 10c. to 11c.; old fowl, 8c. to 9c. There is a good demand for live ducks and live chickens to supply the Hebrews and Chinese, who want their poultry alive.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track, at Toronto, \$11.50 to \$12.50 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, on track, at Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton.

Beans.—Market steady to firm at \$1.25 to \$1.35 for primes; hand-picked, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

SEEDS.

Wm. Rennie & Sons report the seed market unchanged, with little doing. Prices unchanged as follows: Alsike clover, fancy, \$7 per bushel; alsike, No. 1, \$6 to \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.75 to \$5.85; No. 3, \$4.65 to \$5.10; red clover, fancy, \$8 to \$8.25; No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.35 to \$6.50; timothy, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.80; No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40. These are prices being offered by dealers.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Prices are quoted as follows by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., Toronto: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2, cows and steers, 10c.; country hides, cured, 9c. to 10c.; country hides, green, 8c. to 9c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; lamb skins, each, \$1.20 to \$1.30; horse hides, \$3.50 to \$3.75; horse hair, No. 1, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5c. to 5 1/2c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Offerings of cattle on the Montreal markets were about usual for the time of year. The supply was fairly liberal, and the butchers were out in fair numbers, notwithstanding cold weather. Prices: 5c. to 5 1/2c. per lb. for choice stock, 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. for good, 3 3/4c. to 4c. for medium, and 2 1/2c. to 3c. for common. Offerings of other live stock were on the light side. Milch cows did not take well, as, owing to the slippery roads, they could not be driven far. Sheep brought 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb.; lambs, 5 1/2c. to 6c., and calves from \$4 to \$8 each for fair to good stock. Hogs, contrary to the belief a few days earlier, were firm in tone, and prices were 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb. for choice stock, weighed off cars, this being the highest price paid for many months past.

Horses.—Buyers who have recently been through Western Ontario predict an advance in the spring. They say that very shortly it will be impossible to secure horses weighing 1,650 to 1,700 lbs. each at less than \$600 to \$700 a pair. Deliveries here are very light, and the tone of the market very firm. There is a good demand for all the available stock, and shipments to lumber and railway construction camps have been quite free of late. Prices in some cases show a slight advance as follows: Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, sell at \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$175 to \$225; common express horses, \$125 to \$150; old broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100,

and choice driving and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—Both live and dressed hogs were scarce, and the market for the latter was firm in sympathy with the former. Prices: 8c. to 9c. per lb. for country-dressed, and 9c. to 10c., and perhaps more for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock.

Poultry.—Supplies of poultry, which were held back for some time following the holiday season, owing to the fear of an oversupply, are commencing to come forward again. The demand for good poultry of all descriptions is very fair, and prices are somewhat improved. Best turkeys are 13c. to 14c. per lb., geese being about 9c. to 10c., while chickens are scarce, and really choice stock sells readily at 12c. to 12 1/2c. per lb. Fowl might be quoted at about 8c. to 10c., according to quality.

Potatoes.—Choicest white potatoes are worth about 70c. to 74c. per 90 lbs., on track, in carloads, other qualities being about 63c. to 68c. These are selling in a jobbing way, delivered into store, at 80c. to 85c. for finest, and 75c. to 80c. per 90 lbs., bagged and delivered into store.

Eggs.—21c. per dozen for Montreal limed, or for storage eggs of good quality, but not containing any selects. Selects bring from 24c. to 28c.

Butter.—The market is not so hopeful as it should be, when it is considered that receipts are not more than a thousand packages a week and are decreasing, and that the weather is cold and unfavorable, while some of the best Township-butter sections report they will not be in the market again till early in April. The inference is that stocks here must be fairly large, or that further deliveries are anticipated from some quarter. It is claimed by some that fully 20,000 packages Canadian butter have been returned from England. The creamery is valued at 24c. to 25c. Buyers of creamery are trying to get prices down on this market, and are offering 24c. for best creamery. Dealers, however, are getting 25 1/2c. and sometimes, perhaps, more. Dairies are 23c. to 23 1/2c. in tubs, and 23c. in rolls. It seems that well kept fall makes are preferred to the fresh goods.

Cheese.—This is the bright spot of the produce market. A number of sales have been made at 13c., the quality being finest Septembers, white. As colored is preferred just now, it would possibly bring more. Many holders of choicest goods are demanding 13 1/2c. for them, though this price is above the market so far. The general feeling here is that still higher prices will shortly be paid, but it has been noted that judicious merchants very frequently try to clear out about this time each year.

Grain.—Dealers report a somewhat better tone of the market. Oats are firm in the West, and demand is good here at 42c. per bush., store, for No. 2, 41c. for No. 3, and 40c. for No. 4. Wheat is in better demand, at higher prices, being 87 1/2c. for No. 1 Northern Manitoba, and 78 1/2c. for No. 2 white Ontario Winter. Peas are steady at about 9c. for No. 2.

Hay.—The market continues very interesting. The tone is easy abroad, Liverpool cabling a decline of 5s. per ton, at 85s. to 87s. 6d. per ton of 2,240 lbs., for equal to No. 2 timothy. New York has dropped \$1.56 per ton, and Boston is in bad shape, some 400 cars await-

ing unloading, and the railways considering the advisability of placing an embargo upon further delivery. Montreal quotes No. 1 timothy at \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2 at \$13 to \$13.50, and clover and clover-mixture at \$12 to \$12.50.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—The only change in the hide market is a slight advance in horse hides, due probably to the high price of other hides, and the economy of substitution. Horse hides are now \$1.75 for No. 2 each, and \$2.25 for No. 1. Beef hides are 9c., 10c. and 11c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Sheep skins were 95c. each, call skins being 12c. for No. 1 per lb., and 10c. for No. 2. Tallow, steady, at 1 1/2c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 5 1/2c. for rendered. Wool remains unchanged and dull at: Pulled lambs, brushed, 30c. to 32c. per lb., and unbrushed, 30c.; Can. fleece, tub-washed, 25c. to 28c., and, in the grease, 18c. to 20c.; Can. pulled, brushed, 30c., and unbrushed, 27c. to 29c.; N.-W. Merinos, 18c. to 20c. per lb. The sales of wool now going on in London indicate a firm condition of the market. There is almost no demand here, and the outlook is for continued dullness.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to best steers, \$4 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.50; bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.80.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.74 to \$6.80; light butchers', \$6.70 to \$6.77 1/2; light mixed, \$6.70 to \$6.75; choice light, \$6.70 to \$6.77 1/2; packing, \$6.70 to \$6.75; pigs, \$6.25 to \$6.65; bulk of sales, \$6.70 to \$6.80.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3 to \$3.65; yearlings, \$4.60 to \$6.65; lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.75.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$4.50 to \$10.25. Hogs.—Heavy, \$7 to \$7.05; mixed, \$7.05 to \$7.10; Yorkers, \$7.10 to \$7.15; pigs, \$7.25 to \$7.30; roughs, \$6 to \$6.35; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Sheep and Lambs.—Yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.65.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Liverpool and London cables are slow at 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 1/2c. to 10c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

Friends of Mr. William Henry Gibson, Manager of Sir Geo. Drummond's Huntlywood Stock Farm at Beaconsfield, Quebec, will regret to learn of the death of his wife, which occurred on January 15th, at the age of 64 years. Her maiden name was Isabella Cattle, and her father was one of the early breeders of Short-horn cattle in England.

A man had been employed to make an inventory of the furniture in the house. He was so long about his task in the parlor, however, that the mistress of the mansion went to see what he was doing. On the floor lay an empty bottle. On the sofa lay the man sleeping sweetly like a tired child. But the inventory had not been wholly forgotten. At the top of the page stood a solitary entry: "One Revolving Carpet."

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- Feb. 6th.—J. J. Kitley, Dunkerron, Ont., Shorthorns. Feb. 7th.—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., Clydesdales, Shires, Shorthorns and Leicesters. Feb. 13th.—Peter Bassingthwaite, Richmond Hill, Ont., Shorthorns and Shropshires. Feb. 13th.—S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont., imported Clydesdales and Hackneys. Feb. 19th.—Dalgety Bros., Glencoe, Ont., imported Clydesdales at London. Feb. 20th.—Bell Bros., Bradford, Ont., Shorthorns, Berkshires, and draft horses. Feb. 27th.—Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont., Holsteins. March 6th.—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., Shorthorns.



Life, Literature and Education.

(Contributions on all subjects of popular interest, whether relating to the Literary Society discussions or not, are always welcome in this Department.)



William Wordsworth.

Of the poets of England, not one had a life, upon the whole, more uneventful, more bounded and filled by the little common things, apparent trivialities, humdrum, everyday occurrences common to the most prosaic existence, than Wordsworth; and yet, in studying his history, the question arises: Could anything be trivial, anything humdrum, anything commonplace, to one so gifted with the superordinary vision as he.

He was born at Cockermouth, April 7th, 1770, the second son of John Wordsworth, law agent to Sir John Lowther. A few years later he was sent to a school at Hawkshead, at the other extremity of the lake district, where he was happy, chiefly because he was "left at liberty to read what he liked." Fielding's works, Don Quixote, Gil Blas, Gulliver's Travels and Tale of a Tub, at this time, he says, suited him admirably.

At the age of seventeen he went to St. John's College, Cambridge; but his poetic soul still clung more closely to the rural scenes and homely shepherds of the Cumbrian country which he had left, than to the perhaps broader life and more varied company of the great university, and, although it was during this time that his poetic career was really begun, it was not while in college, but during a holiday, while going home from a rural dance at sunrise of one beautiful summer morning, that the revelation came to him, and he knew that he should be a poet.

"Oh! need I say, dear Friend! that to the brim
My heart was full, I made no vows,
but vows
Were then made for me, bond unknown
to me
Was given, that I should be, else
sinning greatly,
A dedicated Spirit."

His third vacation was spent in a walking tour in Switzerland, with his friend Jones, at a time when the fore-thrills of the great Revolution were making themselves felt. In 1791 he took his degree, and for some time afterwards led a somewhat desultory

life, not knowing what to do with himself. He did not feel himself, he said, "good enough for the church"; he shrank from the law; so, possibly with some vague hope of drifting somehow into literary pursuits, he went up to London, where for a few months he rambled idly about the streets, without any apparent aim, and subsisting upon a very small allowance.

In November of the same year he went to France to spend the winter at New Orleans and learn French, and during this visit he became so fired with the spirit of the Revolution that he even thought of putting himself at the head of a Girondist party. His friends, however, deeming this a very foolish move for a young Englishman, promptly stopped his allowance, and he was forced to make what probably appeared to him a very ignominious return to England. The experience, however, was not utterly lost to him. Later, his thoughts on the Revolution, his enthusiasm, his disappointment when greed and "ambition, o'ervaulting itself," supplanted the first noble cry of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!" were destined to become crystallized in the literature of which he was to be the parent.

In 1795, owing to a legacy bequeathed by a friend, Wordsworth and his sister, herself a poet in every sense of the word, although she wrote no "rhyme," were enabled to settle at Racedown, in Dorsetshire, where, in a small cottage, his steady work in poetry began. Two years later they removed to Alfoxden, near Netherstowey, where Coleridge was then living, and here the famous plan for the publication of the "Lyrical Ballads" was formed. The first poem of the collection, The Ancient Mariner, was planned to defray the expenses of a short trip which the poets and Miss Wordsworth thought of taking. It was to be written jointly, but, as Wordsworth has recorded, his part of the work was not fulfilled because he quickly withdrew from an undertaking upon which he "could only have been a clog." The poem fast outgrew its first object, and when it was completed it was proposed that the poets should issue a book, of which one part, including The Ancient Mariner, should deal with supernatural subjects, the other, that chosen by Wordsworth, dealing with subjects pertaining to common life. The volume was published as "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798, and Wordsworth's part in it immediately called down much criticism, even derision. It was complained—and justly—that many of his contributions were trivial, uninspired, almost devoid of the true poetical spirit. Nevertheless, this same volume contained some, such as Expostulation and Reply, and Tables Turned, which, of themselves, should have been sufficient to reveal to the discerning that a poet of a new order had arisen; and it closed with what is now considered one of the most interesting poems in the English language, "Lines Composed Above Tintern Abbey"—a poem interesting not only for its poetic beauty, but for the fact that it has become, as Myers has expressed it, "the locus classicus, or consecrated formulary of the Wordsworthian faith."

When "Lyrical Ballads" were published, the poet and his sister went to Goslar, Germany, where they spent four months, and here some of Wordsworth's best work was written—Lucy Gray, Ruth, Nutting, The Poet's Epitaph, Lines on Lucy, etc. At Goslar, too, he began The Prelude, which was not published until after his death, and which, although not considered equal to many of his shorter poems, is interesting as a most minute autobiography of the poet's own life and mental experiences.

After their return they settled at Grasmere, where Wordsworth was married, in 1802, to a Miss Mary Hutchinson, a Cumbrian maid, well fitted by temperament and intellect to be his companion. Like his sister, she also was a poet in spirit, and two of the finest lines in "Daffodils" have been attributed by her husband to her:

"They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude."

The remaining forty-eight years of Wordsworth's life, with the digression of a tour in Scotland and another in Italy, and the domestic excitement of a removal to Rydal Mount, a few miles distant, was spent quietly in the beloved lake district which has since been inseparably connected with his name. On April 23, 1850, just as his favorite cuckoo-clock struck the hour of noon, he passed very peacefully away, and his body was buried, as he had wished, in Grasmere churchyard.

Perhaps no English poet has been so mercilessly attacked as Wordsworth. He began by an iconoclasm which was as misunderstood as it was unpopular, a rebellion against the smooth-shaven, cut-and-dried imitations of Pope, which had come to be recognized as the standard of English poetry. Instead of dealing with heroic themes, and couching them in stilted or grandiloquent language, he chose to tell of the common life of common people, and in the common language in which they talked, and it was long, long, indeed, before the public learned to see ever so little beneath the plain exterior, and to realize there a poetry of thought higher almost than it could wholly grasp, a loftiness of aim whose object was to glorify, or, rather, perhaps, to reveal the glory of the things of common life. This is far from asserting that even a great percentage of Wordsworth's work was of the essence of poetry. Like all iconoclasts, he was, perhaps, inclined, at times, to go to too great an extreme, and as a consequence of his common-life ideal, much of his work is of an ordinariness incomprehensible in so great a man.

On the other hand, however, much of his most tedious writing is irradiated here and there, by flashes which could only have emanated from a distinct individuality, while his best efforts are to-day acknowledged by the most competent critics as reaching the highest point of poetic thought and expression.

Owing to this long misunderstanding, it was not until late in life that honor came to him, and he was recognized as the most illustrious literary man in England, tangible evidence of the esteem in which he

was held being shown to him in the degree of D. C. L., conferred on him by Oxford University in 1839, an annuity of £300 a year bestowed on him for distinguished literary merit in 1842, and the conferring upon him of the distinction of Poet Laureate in 1843.

His poetic fortunes have, in fact, been peculiarly erratic. Thrown into the shade by the meteoric brilliancy of Byron, his works, after his death, fell again into disrepute, and at the present day he is just beginning to come again to his own, but so strongly that he is now placed by many next to Shakespeare and Milton in the scale of English poets. Upon the other hand, it is not uncommon, even to-day, to find many who discover no interest whatever in Wordsworth. Closer inquiry, however, seldom fails to reveal the fact that adverse opinions of his poetry are, as a rule, expressed by those who know the least about it, or by those who have been unfortunate in their selections from his works. To the latter we would recommend the following (outside of those incorporated in the public-school readers): Michael, To the Daisy, Ruth, Daffodils, To the Cuckoo, Nutting, Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey, The Solitary Reaper, The "Yarrow" Poems, Peele Castle, Expostulation and Reply, The Tables Turned, A Poet's Epitaph, The Fountain, Ode to Duty, Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood. Having really "studied" these poems, the lover of literature may well be trusted to seek out such other pearls as may lie hidden, perhaps, among much of less potent inspiration in Wordsworth. His longest work, The Excursion—part of an unfinished poem, The Recluse—is not considered of as high poetic worth as many of his shorter inspirations; nor are his later works, published subsequent to 1815, after which he seems to have lost, to a great extent, the "magic touch" and degenerated into "sermonizing and classical imitations."

To give an idea of Wordsworth's work or his philosophy within the compass of a short essay, is a task as hopeless as unadvisable. An understanding of these can only be arrived at by a thorough study of his thought as he has himself written it, and a striving (possibly to some, of the Peter Bell type, ineffectually) to enter into it. Yet, to those who insist that the poet was circumscribed, perhaps prevented from obtaining breadth of mind by the quietness of his life and his persistent ramblings about the Cumberland Lakes, it may be repeated that Wordsworth saw more, lived more in such a life than the ordinary mortal might in a cycle of events. Possibly the very calmness of his days, the freedom of preoccupation by outer events, gave time for his philosophy, for his observation. Thoreau said: "I have travelled much in Concord," and with equal truth Wordsworth might have said, "I have travelled much, lived much, among the Lakes of Cumberland."

Wordsworth was, in some respects, truly a seer, penetrating deep into the heart of things; and for him, especially in youth, Nature was, as it were, a genius continually opening to his vision glimpses of a Beyond

into which less-privileged mortals may peep perhaps once or twice in a lifetime upon fleeting and all-but-awful occasions of rare emotional elevation. It is hard to describe this phenomenon, this "sense of detachment from external things," yet those who have ever experienced it must feel what Wordsworth means when he says, speaking of hanging, in boyhood, on the perilous crags of Yewdale in search of a raven's nest:

"Oh, at that time
When on the perilous ridge I hung alone,
With what strange utterance did the loud
dry wind
Blow through my ear! the sky seemed
not a sky
Of earth—and with what motion moved
the clouds."

Understanding these moods, the student must have some inkling of what the poet means when he speaks, as he so frequently did, of the "light," the "glory," the "visionary splendor," of these early revelations, and some sympathy with him when, in later life, the memory of these translations still close upon him, he deplores the elusiveness with which they have passed from him.

Wordsworth was not a pantheist, although his intense love for nature, the awe with which in those periods of inspiration he regarded her, amounted to a veritable nature-worship; indeed, he speaks of himself frequently as a "Worshipper of Nature." The truth of this often-argued question would seem to be that he, realizing so keenly, almost so supernaturally as he did, the beauty and majesty in all Nature, saw God in everything. Whether the God which he knew was a personal God, a God according to the anthropomorphic ideal, would seem to have been of little concern to him. Nature was to him a "revealing agency," enabling him to "see into the life of things," to realize God. As he says:

"For I have learned
To look on Nature not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth; but hearing oftentimes
The still, sad music of humanity,
Nor harsh, nor grating, though of ample
power
To chasten and subdue. And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the
joy

Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting
suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man,
A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all
thoughts,
And rolls through all things. Therefore
am I still
A lover of the meadows and the woods
And mountains; and of all that we behold
From this green earth."

A still further belief, in which he followed, somewhat, the reasoning of Plato, has been gathered from Wordsworth's works. Remembering those strange periods of spiritual exaltation of his childhood, he built on the premise that the child's soul has existed before it enters the body, in some sort of world, higher than the one which we know, yet in some mystical manner connected with it. According to this theory, the child vaguely remembers this spiritual sphere which he has left, and when, in later years, though less frequently, the flashes of the "inward eye" come to him, the cause is that memory is again at work, though crowded out more and more by the things of time. This belief, or fancy, though hinted at in "Tintern Abbey," finds further expression in the famous "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood":

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's
star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar:
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home:
Heaven lies about us in our infancy!
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing boy,
But he beholds the light, and when it
flows,
He sees it in his joy:
The youth, who daily farthest from the
east
Must travel, still is nature's priest,
And by the vision splendid
Is on his way attended;
At length the man perceives it die away,
And fade into the light of common day.

This is certainly very wonderful and beautiful poetry, yet, although the speculations which it embodies are very interesting, they do not carry the message which Wordsworth felt himself impelled to give to mankind. The main object of his teaching was not this doctrine, and it may be a question as to whether the intimations were not an incident of his writing, rather than a preconceived effort to teach even what he evidently believed to be true. His object looked rather to the actual betterment of mankind. He wished to teach the intense joy that may be found in common things, and the reverence and trust that must come of seeing the divine everywhere.

"One adequate support
For the calamities of mortal life
Exists, one only;—an assured belief
That the procession of our fate, however
Sad or disturbed, is ordered by a Being
Of infinite benevolence and power;
Whose everlasting purposes embrace
All accidents, converting them to good."

And now it is necessary to close. But a very few of the many considerations of Wordsworth and his work have been touched upon, and yet if the pigmy effort may serve to stimulate anyone to further investigations on his own account, it will not have failed in its purpose. May we close, then, with a quotation from an eminent British critic and an enthusiastic admirer of Wordsworth, Mr. Matthew Arnold: "Wordsworth's poetry is great because of the extraordinary power with which Wordsworth feels the joy offered to us in Nature, the joy offered to us in the simple primary affections and duties; and because of the extraordinary power with which, in case after case, he shows us this joy, and renders it so as to make us share it."

"The fairest action of our human life
Is scorning to revenge an injury;
For who forgives without a further
strife
His adversary's heart to him doth tie;
And 'tis a firmer conquest truly said,
To win the heart than overthrow the
head."

Well I know that all things move
To the spherical rhythm of love.
—Whittier.

Current Events.

The Shah of Persia was crowned at Teheran on January 19th.

Canada has voted \$50,000 for the relief of Jamaica sufferers.

Earthquake shocks have recently been felt in Germany, Italy and Peru.

The C. P. R. is to be double-tracked between Smith's Falls and Montreal.

The Government has decided to make a grant of \$50,000 towards the erection of a hygienic institute at London, Ont.

The U. S. Government has entered two suits to compel the San Francisco school authorities to admit Japanese children to the public schools.

Mr. Fred Whitham, of Brantford, has been awarded the contract to build Normal Schools at North Bay, Peterboro, Stratford and Hamilton. The total cost will be \$212,100.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE

The immediate trouble between the Church and State in France dates back to the famous Concordat, or agreement between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII., concluded in 1801, by which the ambitious Emperor obtained for the Government possession of all French churches, and the right to control the appointment of French bishops. In return, the Government pledged itself to maintain the clergy and support the churches. Gradually the sentiment against the union of the State and the Church grew, and in 1880 an attempt was made to expel the Jesuits and obtain control over other religious organizations under the immediate control of the Pope as head of the Church. In December, 1905, during Rouvier's administration, the Senate finally adopted a bill which provided for separation, the object of the bill being, as stated by the Premier, to affirm the neutrality of the State in



Standing Beneath the Frozen Falls, Canadian Side, Niagara.



American Falls From Below Niagara.

Canadian Scenery Series.

all religious matters, and to give equality to all religious faiths. This law provided that the State should no longer support the clergy, and that all Church properties should be transferred to "associations culturelles," which were to manage the properties in accordance with certain provisions of the law. Furthermore, applications for permission to hold church services were to be made to the police, and it was provided that if the terms were not complied with by December 11th, 1906, the churches should be closed and the property confiscated. The Protestant denominations speedily complied with these requirements, but the Catholics, in deference to an encyclical issued by the Pope, refused, and during the year, in the face of much opposition, inventories of all church properties were taken by the Government. In the meantime, as a compromise, the State then offered to grant one year's respite on condition that the congregations would declare loyalty to the Government and make the required applications to the police for permission to hold services; but the Pope forbade this, and the crisis was precipitated. Immediately evictions took place, not only from the churches, but from palaces, seminaries, convents, etc., priests and members of religious orders being turned out by the thousand.

Upon January 11th of this year the Pope again issued an encyclical, more clearly defining the position of the Roman Catholic Church. The Church, he says, does not desire a religious war. He has not abandoned the ecclesiastical properties, but the Church cannot accept the organization imposed on it by the French Government. She cannot prevent the spoliation in progress, but she cannot take advantage of the proposed cultural associations, which are "contrary to the ecclesiastical hierarchy given to the Church by the Divine Founder." In other words, because they transfer to the Government an authority held to belong only to the Pope as head of the Church.

On January 22nd the French Cabinet approved a bill suppressing the formality of requiring a declaration before holding a public meeting; hence the churches may now remain open for public worship. This may possibly check, somewhat, the exodus of the evicted priests and nuns who have been seeking refuge as speedily as may be in foreign lands.

THE "SEPARATION" MOVEMENT.

It is not a mere coincidence that the English people are making a determined attempt to free national education from ecclesiastical control; that the Emperor of Germany has dissolved the Reichstag in order to put an end to the dictation of the Clerical party in the Reichstag; that the Spanish Government has inaugurated a policy which can end only in the separation of Church and State in that country; and that the French people, with singular unanimity, have registered their determination that the union between the State and the churches of all kinds shall cease, and that education throughout France, so far as it is possible, shall be secular. These are different phases of a movement which began with the Reformation, and which will not end until Church and State are everywhere entirely dissociated. This movement may mean, in the intention of some of its supporters, and in the apprehension of many of its opposers, the final separation of religion and government; it means, in the judgment of the Outlook, the drawing of a hard-and-fast line between politics and ecclesiasticism. It means ultimately the freedom of the Church; for the attempt of the Church, in various countries, under various names, to exercise direct political control has done more to put the Church into chains, hamper its growth, check its influence, and dry up its power at the source, than any other single condition which Christianity has faced since it began its westward march. This move-

ment, though it may have an anti-religious appearance, is a manifestation of the deeper and broader religious spirit of modern times, and will result in a victory for religion, rather than for secularism. The Church as an organization, in this country, as in so many others, has lingered behind the Church as spiritually conceived by those of its members who in every generation are leading the way to a larger and nobler thought of the Incarnation and of the kingdom of God among men.

It is because of this spiritual conception of religion, as opposed to a purely ecclesiastical conception, that the majority of Englishmen of many faiths and creeds are determined that in English schools the dogma of no special Church shall be taught. It is not only the Nonconformist who is in revolt against the authority of the Established Church in English schools; it is also a large body of English Churchmen. When John Bright, years ago, took a distinguished American Bishop of the Episcopal Church into the House of Lords and semi-humorously shook his fist at the bench of Bishops, the American Bishop said to him, "I agree with you. They ought not to be there; their influence ought to be exerted in other ways." For this reason, and because the Established Church is becoming more and more penetrated with a sense of the impossibility of keeping the Church in organic relation with the Government, disestablishment, though it may be long deferred, will ultimately come. And it will be welcomed alike by the sacramentarian who revolts, as did the leaders of the Oxford Movement, from the control of the Church of God by any group of statesmen, however eminent; by evangelical Churchmen to whom the Church is above all an organized religious experience, and by the Board of Churchmen to whom the Church is a divine influence, penetrating society from all sides through spiritual channels. When the Church of England is detached from the Government of England, it will become for the first time a free Church, and after a brief period of readjustment it will secure a spiritual authority which it has not possessed since the Reformation.—[Outlook.

From "Peter Bell."

(Wordsworth.)

As well might Peter, in the Fleet,
Have been fast bound, a begging
debtor;—
He travelled here, he travelled there;—
But not the value of a hair
Was heart or head the better.
He roved among the vales and streams,
In the green wood and hollow dell;
They were his dwellings night and day;—
But nature ne'er could find the way
Into the heart of Peter Bell.
In vain, through every change of year,
Did nature lead him as before;
A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him
And it was nothing more.
Small change it made in Peter's heart
To see his gentle panniered train
With more than vernal pleasure feeding,
Where'er the tender grass was leading
Its earliest green along the lane.
In vain, through water, earth, and air,
The soul of happy sound was spread.
When Peter, on some April morn,
Beneath the broom or budding thorn,
Made the warm earth his lazy bed.
At noon, when by the forest's edge,
He lay beneath the branches high,
The soft blue sky did never melt
Into his heart,—he never felt
The witchery of the soft blue sky?
On a fair prospect some have looked,
And felt, as I have heard them say,
As if the moving time had been
A thing as steadfast as the scene
On which they gazed themselves away.
Within the breast of Peter Bell
These silent raptures found no place
He was a earl as wild and rude
As ever hue-and-cry pursued,
As ever ran a felon's race.

The Quiet Hour.

Your Life: What Can God Make of It?

And the LORD said unto him, What is that in thine hand? And he said, a rod.

Thou shalt take this rod in thine hand, wherewith thou shalt do signs.—Exod. iv. 2, 17.

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream: There spread a cloud of dust along a plain;

And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged

A furious battle, and man yelled, and swords

Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner

Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes.

A craven hung along the battle's edge. And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel—

That blue blade that the king's son bears,—but this

Blunt thing!" he snapt and flung it from his hand

And lowering crept away and left the field.

Then came the king's son, wounded, sore bestead,

And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,

Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand. And ran and snatched it, and with battle-shout—

Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down. And saved a great cause that heroic day.

—E. R. Sill.

St. Paul, who delights in a paradox, says: "When I am weak, then am I strong." If he speaks truly, and if we also can make the same startling declaration, then we may well refuse to be discouraged, no matter how great the odds against us may be—with GOD on our side we are sure to win, though the whole universe might be against us. Want of faith rather than true humility prompts us to try to avoid responsibility.

Let us look for a moment at Moses. He had tried eagerly and impetuously to free his brethren from their terrible slavery—tried in his own strength, and had utterly failed. He is not willing to risk a second failure, so, when the duty is placed before him, instead of going straight forward, thinking only of God's power, he looks at his own proved weakness, and takes refuge in a false humility. It is really pride which urges him not to attempt anything which he is not likely to make a success of—failure is so humiliating. First, he tries to shelter himself behind the assertion of his own unimportance. "Who am I?" he asks, as though anyone can be unimportant when GOD is one with him in his work. Then he declares that he is not eloquent, but slow of speech, and that some other person can be found more worthy for the great and responsible duty of a leader.

But such an attempt to shrink from plain duty behind apparent humility is very displeasing to God. We read that "the anger of the LORD was kindled against Moses." He who gives eloquence to one man can also give it to another, or enable him to do the work without it. If God wants a man to do any work for Him He can easily provide the laborer with all necessary tools. "What is that in thine hand?" he asks the reluctant Moses, and whatever he held in his hand—though it might be only a slight stick—is all he needs when God is working through him and it. The miracles he is able to work by means of that ordinary rod are sufficient to bring Israel in triumph and safety out of an apparently hopeless position. God can use one person to do His work just as easily as another. When the greatest preacher in the world fails to touch the heart of a hardened sinner, the miracle may be worked through the tiny helpless hands of a dead baby. Never say that your life is valueless and unimportant. If it is held as a rod in the hand of God, He can work any miracle through your life. Not once only, but innumerable times, God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to rebound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God

chosen to work marvellous miracles. Indeed He often chooses the weakest instruments purposely, "that no flesh should glory in His presence." "We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." Gideon was forbidden to fight the Midianites with a great army of men, and only allowed to take 300, so that no one might think that his own power or strength had given him the victory. We see everywhere God's power working wonders by means of common things. "All flesh is grass," as we know, but think how wonderful it is that the almost infinite powers of a man's mind should be built up of such material. Inspire him of necessary food—food which comes directly or indirectly from the grass—and his mind will soon grow wandering and powerless. And if God has also chosen such common things as water, and bread and wine, to minister to the life of the spirit, dare we venture to assert that He cannot use them—as the rod of Moses was used—to work miracles? Our Lord's parables have shown us that we must not call anything "common." He has opened our eyes to the realities of which earthly things are but the shadow. When we talk of a shepherd and his sheep, of wheat and tares, of sowing seed or reaping the harvest of what we have sown, of darkness and light, how often we are speaking of spiritual rather than of material things.

Let us give up measuring our own powers and contrasting them with the greatness of the work God calls us to do. Moses knew nothing of the wonder-working power of that rod he held in his hand. Let us look away from ourselves and up to God, and then Go Forward! and do the work He is calling us to do. It may seem far beyond our powers. What matter! With God all things are possible. Moses was no more able than any other man to draw water out of a rock or cut a path through the sea, and certainly a lifeless bit of wood was powerless to work such miracles. But the same God who did such mighty works by means of Moses and his rod, can work wonders through us too, if we will only trust Him and place ourselves unreservedly at His disposal. Complete consecration and unwavering trust! If only God could always find these in us, what great things He could do by means of our lives! Let us try to win these two things. Let us consecrate ourselves entirely to His service, and pray earnestly that He will make use of us to carry His messages to others. Then let us go forward confidently, trusting Him to answer our prayers. How often we fail just because our prayers have become listless and lifeless, and we don't really expect any answer to them. A real failure—which is very different from an outward, apparent failure—can almost invariably be traced to want of real, trustful, determined prayer. Ruskin says, "there is nothing so small but that we may honor God by asking His guidance of it, or insult Him by taking it into our own hands."

The age of miracles is not yet over. God still does mighty works through weak hands. May I mention one instance. A short time ago, Bishop Schereschewsky died in Japan. He was a Polish Jew who became a Christian through study of the Old Testament. In 1859 he went out as a missionary to China, learned the difficult language with marvellous quickness, and within a few years he had translated into the Mandarin dialect the entire Bible and a large part of the Prayer Book. He was made Bishop of China, but was soon stricken with paralysis. Forced to give up the work of a bishop, he did not settle down into idleness with the idea that he could do no more work. On the contrary, he began the tremendous task of translating the whole Bible into the Wen-li, or classical written language of China. His helpless condition prevented the use of a pen, but that difficulty did not daunt him. He worked away until he was able to press down the keys of a typewriter with one finger. When he found himself unable to do even that, he used a stick to press down the keys, slowly and laboriously writing the Chinese words phonetically in English letters. This took nine years, then with the help of a Japanese and a Chinese secretary the whole book was written out again, this time in Chinese characters. So this helpless man, who was unable to walk a step and might have considered himself cut off from service performed the marvellous task of

translating the entire Bible "into the written language of more than 300,000,000 people, or nearly one-quarter of the population of the world." In addition to that mighty work he has proved that the helplessness of a man cannot hinder his power of usefulness. One who is willing to be as a rod in the hand of God can be used by Him to do anything. The

trouble with most of us is that we want to do something the world thinks "great," rather than the work God thinks "great." And the really great thing is always just the thing He has put into our hands to do. Are we doing that with all our might, heartily and joyously, or are we longing for greater opportunity of seeing greatness?

Let us thank God that each soul He has made has a peculiar value all its own, and that the world will be a loser if we are content to drift aimlessly through life instead of doing the particular task given especially into our hands. As Ruskin tells us: "The weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and which

worthily used, will be a gift also to his race." The common problem, yours, mine, everyone's, Is not to fancy what were fair in life, Provided it could be—but finding first What may be, then find how to make it fair Up to our means." HOPE.

The Ingle Nook.

A Remarkable Woman.

Recent reports to the effect that Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of the Christian Scientist faith, has been some time dead, have set all the magazines writing about her. That she is not dead seems to be evident from the fact that the N. Y. Independent has recently received from her, at the request of the editor, an article written by herself. The fact would appear to be that she lives in almost entire seclusion, contriving that her face is seldom seen; a course to which she has probably been impelled by the traces of advancing age, which are doubtless bellying her long-advanced claims to perpetual youth.

A very strange history, indeed, is that of Mrs. Eddy, if the life-story of her, told in a recent number of McClure's Magazine, be all true. According to this account, she was born at Bow, N. H., July 16th, 1821, the daughter of Mark Baker, a rugged New England farmer, of whom, even yet, many stories are told. He was a stern, strange man of the iron Puritan type, stubborn, hot-tempered, hard-fisted, narrow-minded, yet honest to an extreme. Politics and religion were his hobbies. He hated Lincoln with all his heart, and it is said that when he heard of the assassination of the unfortunate President, he threw down the hoe with which he was working, exclaiming, "I'm glad on't." In the church he was a well-known "pillar," albeit "a war-like Christian who loved a good church row." Nevertheless, he had his own regard for decorum, and like many another well-meaning Puritan father usually made Sunday a time of dread to his six children, who, after service, were required to sit quietly with folded hands for the rest of the day.

It may be understood what a trial this must have been to the nervous, excitable, highly-strung Mary, the pet and spoiled one of the family, who, assuming to herself little airs of being of finer clay than the rest, managed to slip out of the healthful hard work which the rest were required to do, and to spend most of her time in indolence and dreaming, according to her own sweet will. She was the only one of the six who dared to oppose the iron will of her father, and before she was ten years of age her quarrels with him were frequent and violent. As, however, she was subject to "fits," which recurred with greater frequency as she grew older, she was given more and more her own way, it being feared that opposition might only serve to bring on the trouble. Among the neighbors, these fits were called "tantrums," and it was said by the uncharitable that she made them a very convenient tool for accomplishing her own purposes.

Like a little queen in her own right, then, the dainty, fragile, passionate child grew into a wonderfully beautiful young woman, with big gray eyes, "fairly black when she became angry," that brought all the lads of the vicinity to her feet. She was always well dressed, and invariably followed the latest fashion. Those who remember still, tell that she never went to church with the rest, but invariably tripped in late when the congregation was seated, dainty from head to toe, and tremendously conscious of the fact. Her servility to fashion, indeed, extended even to her speech, her actions, and her manners. She walked with mincing steps, spoke affectedly, and adopted, even as a child, the "languishing air" then considered very appropriate to young ladies of the "smart set."

Owing to ill health, she was much out of school. She herself has since declared that her brother taught her Greek, Latin and Hebrew, and that her favorite studies as a child were natural philosophy, logic and moral science; but she quite cleverly gets in accounting for her later deficiency in these subjects. After my discovery of Christian Science, most of the know-



Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy.

ledge I had gleaned from school books vanished like a dream.

The strongest influence on the girl's life at this time would appear to have been an interest in the occult, Mesmerism, the mysterious in any form, was still engaging much attention, particularly, as it would seem from the writings of Hawthorne and others, in the New England States. Hypnotic exhibitions were given from every village platform, and almost every town had its amateur practitioners in the art. The same doctor who diagnosed Miss Eddy's fits as "hysteria mixed with bad temper," has recorded that he practiced mesmerism on her, and found her a very sensitive subject. The Shakers, too, with their strange religious beliefs, quaint customs, and curious seasons of spiritual exaltation, were very strong in the district, and from Mrs. Eddy's writings it is evident that she had followed their teachings quite closely.

Her subsequent career, briefly stated, is as follows: At twenty-two, she married George Washington Glover, a bricklayer, and went with him to South Carolina, where, in six months, he died, leaving her penniless. The Free Masons, however, buried him, and sent his widow to her home, where her only child, a son, was born. For the next ten years, she remained a widow, visiting here and there among her relatives, and managing to make them feel as though she was conferring an honor upon them by doing so. At the same time she exacted a service that must have been galling. Her "fits" increased in frequency; sometimes for months at a time she remained in an apparent state of collapse, and almost invariably she insisted on being carried up and down stairs. Another whim was that she must be rocked to sleep as a child in someone's arms, this duty falling to her father, to her sister, Mrs. Tilton, and even to a man-of-all-work about the place. Finally, a large cradle was made, and there are men still living who remember rocking her in this, as boys, for pennies. Often it was found necessary to spread the road before the house with tannin and straw in order that passing wagons might not jar her nerves. At other times she gave herself up to lonely nocturnal rambles, staying in bed the most of the daytime.

During this period, she dabbled considerably in mesmerism, and occasionally would sink into an apparent trance, in which she described scenes and events. Her advice, as a clairvoyant, was even sought on various occasions by the credulous, but, it must be confessed, without much proof as to her skill. At this time, too, she began to compose poems and love stories for the local papers, and in this way gained some notice as a blue-stocking, although her "airs" prevented

her from being very popular, except with divers men to whom she chose to be especially winning.

At last, she quarrelled finally with her sister, who turned her out, and shortly afterwards she married a dentist, Dr. Patterson, from whom, after an uncomfortable and stormy period of twelve years, she secured a divorce. Upon this man she has laid the blame of her separation from her son, who was removed from her, she says, by a plot so successful that for thirty years she could not find him. The truth seems to be that she chose to see nothing of the child, for whom she appears to have entertained a positive aversion, and that she was at all times perfectly cognizant of where he was, even receiving, after he had grown up and drifted to the south, several letters from him.

(To be continued.)

An Echo from the Convention

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been an interested and grateful reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years, my father having been a subscriber for nearly forty years. Indeed, our home would not be complete without "The Farmer's Advocate." We children grew up with it, as one of the chief papers in our home.

Now, just a few words first to show how we appreciate your paper, and especially in the last few years. I do think that every issue is better than the last. The Ingle Nook column is read with great interest, and how we have all enjoyed the Literary Society column, especially lately. I am generally a very busy girl, and do not read as much as I would like to, but the essays on the poems are such a benefit to me, in assisting me to better understand the meaning of the poems. "Break, Break, Break" is a favorite poem of mine; it always touches a responsive chord in my heart, and, since it has been discussed in the Literary column, I can see a depth of meaning and a beauty of sentiment which I do not think I ever saw in it before. I hope these literary talks may continue. Then the children's page is one of the most important, next to the Ingle Nook; in fact, they go hand-in-hand, I think. But there is something for everyone in the home.

I wonder how many of the Chatterers were privileged to attend the Women's Institute Convention, held at Guelph, on December 12th and 13th. If you were not there, then, you may read a full account of it all in Dec. 20th issue of this paper. I think all we heard there was excellent and very good advice; but it was especially interesting to those who have children to take care of. If we are interested as women in "Home and Country," which is the motto of the Women's Institute, then in what better way can we fulfil our mission than to look well after the children; the rising generation of to-day will be making the homes and ruling the country to-morrow. Now, someone may say, we have no children of our own and none under our care; but this cannot really be a good excuse to offer, for even Providence has not blessed every home with children—we can find children in other homes, our friend's or neighbor's children whose mother is almost too busy looking after the little ones to read very much.

Dr. Webster's interesting and helpful lecture on "The Care of the Teeth," would, I am sure, interest every mother and some of the children who are old enough to read for themselves. Let us teach the children now to take proper care of their teeth while they are young, and they will have much to thank us for.

Then there is one more thought that has been on my mind ever since the convention; it was given by Mrs. Helen Wells, of Syracuse, and should be committed to memory by every one of us. The writer had the privilege of hearing this lady lecture a couple of years ago, and was favorably impressed with the lecturer. Mrs. Wells says very many good things about the training of children, but

they can be nearly summed up in this one thought, which she gave in the following words: "Suggestion is the birth of thought, thought dwelt upon becomes action, action repeated becomes habit, and habit makes character." Now, this may apply to every one, but it seems to me it has a special application to the training of children. It would seem then, that, according to this reasoning (and I think we will all agree it is truth), there is something which comes before thought—a suggestion. This seems very small, but it really is the all-important to a child who has not yet learned to conduct his thoughts into the proper avenue. If there is some good, pure suggestion given to a child as the foundation for his morning thought—just a little story, perhaps told while mamma is dressing him, told plainly and in an amusing manner, or his attention drawn to some good picture, which should be plentiful in every home—how the child's train of thought would be guided into an interesting channel of good, wholesome thinking. We can teach the children to think healthy thoughts by taking care what their surroundings are suggestive of. I have great faith in good pictures hung in the living-room or nursery, where the little ones can see them. They will study them by the hour, and their little minds will be filled with pure thoughts from the good picture. Some of the pictures, and also many of those stereoscopic views, which we sometimes see in otherwise good homes, ought to be gathered up and disposed of. Many a dear child is punished for misdemeanor when it is no fault of his at all. Now, I am sure, dear Dame Durden, this letter is too long already, but just a few conveniences now for the housekeeper: A kitchen work-table covered with zinc, an apple corer, a kitchen work-chair made high to sit on while paring vegetables, ironing, baking, etc. Wishing you and all the Chatterers a glad and prosperous New Year.

Wellington Co., Ont. JEAN ETTA.

Perpetual Yeast.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am a great admirer of the Ingle Nook, and have often thought I would write some time; but I would rather read it than write, when there are so many can do so much better than I. As Gussie wants a recipe for perpetual yeast, here is mine: Save a quart of potato water at noon. In the evening heat it a little over lukewarm water; put it in a milk pan to have plenty of room. Bruise fine eight fair-sized potatoes; put them in the water, with half a cup sugar, one single handful of salt. Stir round; then put in your starter, and stir well. Let stand an hour if you like, but I nearly always mix my bread right at once. I have a covered pan I keep for bread. Half fill it with flour, make a large hole in center, put in the yeast (all but enough to nearly fill a quart sealer to be put away for next time), put in a quart of warm water with the yeast, stir in quite a lot of the flour, cover, and set on back of range till morning. As soon as water in kettle is warm, put in a quart, or whatever you need, stir, let stand till after breakfast, mix stiff, let rise, then lay out in loaves. Now, to make it in the first place, I never trouble my neighbors for a starter. I just make a double quantity, and put in a yeast cake to raise it the day before I want to bake. Keep half; use the rest for the bread. I have used it for the last six years, and do not want any better. I sometimes have it for nearly two years without renewing; but it needs to be renewed once a year, I think, or it gets a little flat. When sealed and set away, keep it as cold as possible.

CANADIAN FARMER'S WIFE, Essex Co.

Another

Dear Dame Durden,—I will send you my way of making yeast and bread. I think I have tried nearly all the different ways of making them, and I like this way better than any other. In the first



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Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont.

place, I have good flour. I use the Royal Household. To make the yeast, I take three cups flour, strain the dinner potato water on this, and put four potatoes through ricer, and just a little salt, and beat it all together. I add cold water to make it the right heat for half a Royal yeast cake, and stand in a warm place to rise until next morning, when it will be ready for starting the bread. Put some flour in your bread pan, scald it with boiling water, and put all the yeast in. Beat it all up well, and don't have the batter very thick. Let rise until nice and light, then put more salt in, and mix. I always measure all the liquid in when I set my bread, then I can tell how many loaves it will make. Try this for six large loaves, allowing three quarts liquid. I would like very much if the Woman's Bakery, Toronto, would give a good recipe for Christmas cake; mine is always a failure. There are so many opinions about using baking powder or soda, and about the stiffness of the dough.

HELPER.

A Healing Lotion.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years, and I think it a great help to the farmers' wives and daughters, as well as the farmers themselves.

Will some of the Chatterers please send a recipe for softening and whitening hands that have become red and rough with housework? I hope I have not taken up too much space in your valuable paper, as this is the first time I have written. Wishing you every success in the years to come. MARGUERITE.

Oxford Co.

Have you ever tried a mixture of rose water and glycerine (half and half), with a few drops of carbolic acid added? That helps mine most. For those who cannot use so much glycerine, the following is good: Buy 2 drams gum tragacanth, put in 1 cup water. Let stand three days, shaking frequently. Add 1 ounce glycerine, 2 ounces witch hazel, 2 ounces alcohol, 1 dram tincture benzoin. Shake well.

A Topic Suggested.

Dear Dame and Chatterers.—Let us all draw our chairs around the fire this cold afternoon and "talk things over." To our dear Dame we give the big rocker, with Wrinkles on one side and Grandma on the other, and Forget-me-not on the low stool at Dame Durden's feet, and the rest of us grouped around them. Now, aren't we "comfy"?

Aren't you mothers and sisters interested in the Northwest problem? I think it is too bad for our boys to leave dear old Ontario to "batch" it. Think of the influences for evil compared with those for good. Sometimes the nearest churches are miles away, and even if they were nearer the inclination for attending is soon lost. Should we not endeavor to do all we can to help the boys at home? Let us try to make home bright and cheery, and show them that they are appreciated. What think you, folkses?

I would like to hear what the rest of you have to say about it. I will close for this time, with best wishes to you all. ROSEBUD.

Oxford Co.

Suggestions Asked For.

Dear Dame Durden,—Though this is but my first letter to your home circle, I almost feel as if I were addressing an old familiar friend, for the Ingle Nook is by no means one of the least departments of "The Farmer's Advocate." Like many more of your correspondents, I come seeking information and suggestions from your worthy self or interested readers, so to get to the point without too many pros and cons, let me say that in our small community, where we all entertain the warmest feeling for our neighbors, we seldom think of doing much visiting, other than when we are specially invited. However, this state of affairs is soon to be a thing of the past, I trust, for a bright idea occurred to one of the older residents, viz., that some kind of mothers' meetings be held. So a few met at her home the other day to discuss the matter over, and it was decided that we would make an attempt to place this plan on a firm basis; so all the mothers are to be invited, and the rules, we, as yet, have found, to be put into effect.

Of course, this scheme is in its infancy, but before we come to any organization of a club, we must hear the opinions of all our people, and we look for a few hints through your columns.

Our rules are that each mother is to bring her children, for in this way the little ones will learn how to play with other children, and lose a great deal of the shyness most children have.

Then each mother, who does not feel her hands already too full looking after her bairns, is expected to bring some kind of work, and, while they work, one of the members will spend a portion of the time reading whatever the hostess of each meeting may think interesting.

The hour the meeting is expected to commence was fixed at three, and regarding refreshments we decided to serve tea in the regular way; but, apart from bread, butter and tea, only three other things are expected to be served, for if it is made a matter of work, each one might dread the extra cooking, etc., her turn would involve, or one might try and overdo her neighbor, etc., etc.

Then, in the evening, we look forward to a meeting of the heads of the families, when they will have a chance to talk over matters most interesting to themselves.

The means of conveyance does not need to be any obstacle, for Mrs. Jones can call for Mrs. Smith, and in the evening Mr. Smith can call for Mr. Jones.

We intend meeting every alternate week at the different houses during the winter; but think, perhaps, once a month will be often enough during the summer.

Judging from my knowledge in the past of the way a similar request has been treated, I beg to extend my thanks on behalf of our club that is to be to all who may offer suggestions, and extend a helping hand. ONE OF THE MOTHERS.

Russell Co., Ont.

Leaking Pipes.

Some time in 1906, someone asked how to stop the black liquid from running down and out of the furnace pipes on to the floor and carpets. In putting up pipe, the usual way to do is to put the top end of lower link inside of lower end of next link. Just reverse it. Put the top end of lower link outside of lower end of next upper, and so on to the top, and whatever may run down inside cannot run out. Hope the right one sees this. G. F. G.

The Tables Turned.

(Wordsworth.)

Up! up my friend and quit your books,
Or surely you'll grow double;
Up! up my friend, and clear your looks,
Why all this toil and trouble?

The sun above the mountain's head,
A freshening lustre mellow,
Through all the long green fields has
spread
His first sweet evening yellow.

Books! 'tis a dull and endless strife;
Come, hear the woodland linnet,
How sweet his music! on my life,
There's more of wisdom in it.

And hark! how blithe the throstle sings!
He, too, is no mean preacher:
Come forth into the light of things,
Let nature be your teacher.

She has a world of ready wealth,
Our minds and hearts to bless—
Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health,
Truth breathed by cheerfulness.

One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can.

Sweet is the love which nature brings,
Our meddling intellect
Misshapes the beautiful forms of things,
We murder to dissect.

Enough of science and of art;
Close up these barren leaves;
Come forth, and bring with you a heart,
That watches and receives.

Recipes.

Short Cake.—Three-quarters lb. butter,
6 ounces sugar, 1 1/2 lbs. Five Roses flour.
Mix well, and bake slowly.

Railroad Cake.—One and a half cups
brown sugar, 3 eggs, 1 cup milk, 2 cups
Five Roses flour, cream tartar and soda
each 1 teaspoon, 1 teaspoon essence
lemon.

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Bob, Son of Battle.

By ALFRED OLLIVANT.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

Th' Owd Un.

The Black Killer still cursed the land. Sometimes there would be a cessation in the crimes; then a shepherd, going his rounds, would notice his sheep herding together, packing in unaccustomed squares; a raven, gorged to the crop, would rise before him and flap wearily away, and he would come upon the murderer's latest victim.

The Dalesmen were in despair, so utterly futile had their efforts been. There was no proof; no hope, no apparent probability that the end was near. As for the Tailless Tyke, the only piece of evidence against him had flown with David, who, as it chanced, had divulged what he had seen to no man.

The £100 reward offered had brought no issue. The police had done nothing. The Special Commissioner had been equally successful. After the affair in the Scoop the Killer never ran a risk, yet never missed a chance.

Then, as a last resource, Jim Mason made his attempt. He took a holiday from his duties and disappeared into the wilderness. Three days and three nights no man saw him. On the morning of the fourth he reappeared, haggard, unkempt, a furtive look haunting his eyes, sullen for once, irritable, who had never been irritable before—to confess his failure. Cross-examined further, he answered with unaccustomed fierceness: "I seed nowt, I tell ye. Who's the liar as said I did?"

But that night his missus heard him in his sleep conning over something to himself in slow, fearful whisper, "Two on 'em; one ahint t'other. The first big-bull-like; t'ither—" At which point Mrs. Mason smote him a smashing blow in the ribs, and he woke in a sweat, crying terribly, "Who said I seed—"

The days were slipping away; the summer was hot upon the land, and with it the Black Killer was forgotten; David was forgotten; everything sank into oblivion before the all-absorbing interest of the coming Dale trials.

The long-anticipated battle for the Shepherds' Trophy was looming close; soon everything that hung upon the issue of that struggle would be decided finally. For ever the justice of Th' Owd Un's claim to his proud title would be settled. If he won, he won outright—a thing unprecedented in the annals of the Cup; if he won, the place of Owd Bob o' Kenmuir as first in his profession was assured for all time. Above all, it was the last event in the six years' struggle 'twixt Red and Gray. It was the last time those two great rivals would meet in battle. The supremacy of one would be decided once and for all. For win or lose, it was the last public appearance of the Gray Dog of Kenmuir.

And as every hour brought the great day nearer, nothing else was talked of in the country-side. The heat of the Dalesmen's enthusiasm was only intensified by the fever of their apprehension. Many a man would lose more than he cared to contemplate were Th' Owd Un beat. But he'd not be! Nay; owd, indeed, he was—two years older than his great rival; there were a hundred risks, a hundred chances; still—"What's the odds agin Owd Bob o' Kenmuir? I'm takin' 'em. Who'll lay agin Th' Owd Un?"

And with the air saturated with this perpetual talk of the old dog, these everlasting references to his certain victory; his ears drumming with the often boast that the gray dog was the best in the North, M'Adam became the silent, ill-designing man of six months since—more, brooding, suspicious, muttering of conspiracy, plotting revenge.

The scenes at the Sylvester Arms were replicas of those of previous years. Usually the little man sat isolated in a far corner, silent and glowering, with Red Wull at his feet. Now and then he burst into a paroxysm of insane giggling, slapping his thigh, and muttering, "Ay, it's likely they'll beat us, Wullie. Yet aibins there's a wee somethin'—a somethin' we ken and they dinna. Wullie,—eh! Wullie,

he! he!" And sometimes he would leap to his feet and address his pot-house audience, appealing to them passionately, satirically, tearfully, as the mood might be on him; and his theme was always the same: James Moore, Owd Bob, the Cup, and the plots agin him and his Wullie; and always he concluded with that hint of the surprise to come.

Meantime, there was no news of David; he had gone as utterly as a ship foundered in mid-Atlantic. Some said he'd "listed; some, that he'd gone to sea. And "So he 'as," corroborated Sam'l, "floatin', 'eels upwards."

With no gleam of consolation, Maggie's misery was such as to rouse compassion in all hearts. She went no longer blithely singing about her work; and all the springiness had fled from her gait. The people of Kenmuir vied with one another in their attempts to console their young mistress.

Maggie was not the only one in whose life David's absence had created a void. Last as he would have been to own it, M'Adam felt acutely the boy's loss. It may have been he missed the ever-present butt; it may have been a nobler feeling. Alone with Red Wull, too late he felt his loneliness. Sometimes, sitting in the kitchen by himself, thinking of the past, he experienced sharp pangs of remorse; and this was all the more the case after Maggie's visit. Subsequent to that day the little man, to do him justice, was never known to hint by word or look an ill thing of his enemy's daughter. Once, indeed, when Melia Ross was drawing on a dirty imagination with Maggie for subject, M'Adam shut her up with: "Ye're a maist amazin' big liar, Melia Ross."

Yet, though for the daughter he had now no evil thought, his hatred for the father had never been so uncompromising.

He grew reckless in his assertions. His life was one long threat against James Moore's. Now he openly stated his conviction that, on the eventful night of the fight, James Moore, with object easily discernible, had egged David on to murder him.

"Then why don't ye' go and tell him so, ye' muckle liar?" roared Tammas at last, enraged to madness.

"I will!" said M'Adam. And he did.

It was on the day preceding the great summer sheep fair at Grammoach-town that he fulfilled his vow.

That is always a big field-day at Kenmuir; and on this occasion James Moore and Owd Bob had been up and working on the Pike from the rising of the sun. Throughout the straggling lands of Kenmuir the Master went with his untiring adjutant, rounding up, cutting out, drafting. It was already noon when the flock started from the yard.

On the gate by the stile, as the party came up, sat M'Adam.

"I've a word to say to you, James Moore," he announced, as the Master approached.

"Say it then, and quick. I've no time to stand gossipin' here, if ye' have," said the Master.

M'Adam strained forward till he nearly toppled off the gate.

"Queer thing, James Moore, you should be the only one to escape this Killer."

"Ye' forget yourself, M'Adam."

"Ay, there's me," acquiesced the little man. "But you—hoo d'ye' count for your luck?"

James Moore swung round and pointed proudly at the gray dog, now patrolling round the flock.

"There's my luck!" he said.

M'Adam laughed unpleasantly.

"So I thought," he said, "so I thought! And I s'pose ye're thinkin' that yer luck," nodding at the gray dog, "will win you the Cup for certain a month hence."

"I hope so!" said the Master.

"Strange if he should not after all," mused the little man.

James Moore eyes him suspiciously.

"What d'ye' mean?" he asked sternly. M'Adam shrugged his shoulders.

"There's mony a slip 'twixt Cup and lip, that's a'. I was only thinkin' some mischance might come to him."

The Master's eyes flashed dangerously. He recalled the many rumors he had heard, and the attempt on the old dog early in the year.

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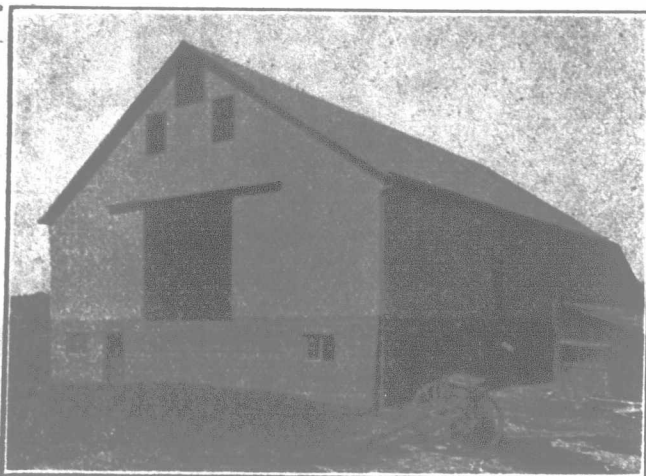
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coward enough to murder him," he said, drawing himself up.

M'Adam leant forward. There was a nasty glitter in his eye, and his face was all a-tremble.

"Ye'd no think any one'd be cooard enough to set the son to murder the father. Yet some one did,—set the lad on to 'sassinat' me. He failed at me, and next, I suppose, he'll try at Wullie!" There was a flush on the sallow face, and a vindictive ring in the thin voice. "One way or t'ither, fair or foul, Wullie or me, ain or baith, has got to go afore Cup Day, eh, James Moore! eh?"

The Master put his hand on the latch of the gate. "That'll do, M'Adam," he said. "I'll stop to hear no more, else I might get angry wi' yo'. Noo git off this gate, yo're trespassin' as 'tis."

He shook the gate. M'Adam tumbled off, and went sprawling into the sheep clustered below. Picking himself up, he dashed on through the flock, waving his arms, kicking fantastically, and scattering confusion everywhere.

"Just wait till I'm through wi' 'em, will yo'?" shouted the Master, seeing the danger.

It was a request which, according to the etiquette of shepherding, one man was bound to grant another. But M'Adam rushed on regardless, dancing and gesticulating. Save for the lightning vigilance of Owd Bob, the flock must have broken.

"I think yo' might ha' waited!" remonstrated the Master, as the little man burst his way through.

"Noo, I've forgot somethin'!" the other cried, and back he started as he had gone.

It was more than human nature could tolerate.

"Bob, keep him off!"

A flash of teeth; a blaze of gray eyes,

and the old dog leapt forward to oppose the little man's advance.

"Shift oot o' me light!" cried he, striving to dash past.

"Hold him, lad!"

And hold him the old dog did, while his master opened the gate and put the flock through, the opponents dodging in front of one another like opposing three-quarter-backs at the Rugby game.

"Oot o' me path, or I'll strike!" shouted the little man in a fury, as the last sheep passed through the gate.

"I'd not," warned the Master.

"But I will!" yelled M'Adam; and, darting forward as the gate swung to, struck furiously at his opponent.

He missed, and the gray dog charged at him like a mail-train.

"Hi! James Moore!" but over he went like a toppled wheelbarrow, while the old dog turned again, raced at the gate, took it magnificently in his stride, and galloped up the lane after his master.

At M'Adam's yell, James Moore had turned.

"Served yo' properly!" he called back. "He'll larn ye yet it's not wise to tamper wi' a gray dog or his sheep. Not the first time he's downed ye, I'm thinkin'!"

The little man raised himself painfully to his elbow and crawled toward the gate. The Master, up the lane, could hear him cursing as he dragged himself. Another moment, and a head was poked through the bars of the gate, and a devilish little face looked after him.

"Downed me, by—, he did!" the little man cried passionately. "I owed ye baith somethin' before this, and noo, by—, I owe ye somethin' more. An' mind ye, Adam M'Adam pays his debts!"

"I've heard the contrary," the Master replied drily, and turned away up the lane toward the Marches.

(To be continued.)

About the House.

Color in the Home.

[Extract from an address given by Professor Evans, of the Macdonald Institute, at the Women's Institute Convention, Guelph, December, 1906. Owing to the impossibility of reproducing in color the charts used by Prof. Evans in his lecture, we have been compelled, though very reluctantly, to omit the first part of this address.]

That the elements of color are not generally understood is evidenced by the color combinations worn by the majority of ladies. These are of a kind to move one to either profanity or tears, according to one's disposition and early training. Men are no less offenders, though more restricted in their resources. A very large percentage of people seem to forget that dress should be subordinate to the individual, and that it should be the harmonious environment of a personality, enhancing through soft quiet hues, rather than eclipsing by brilliancy the brightness of eyes, hair and complexion. Pink waists, with red neck ribbons; red waists, with yellow ties accompanying auburn hair is no more criminal than pink shirts, red tie, tan boots, light-brown hat and a waist-coat of many colors affected by a certain class of young men, with blue eyes, brown hair and orange moustache, who ought to know better.

In furnishing and decorating a house, there are a number of things to be weighed and considered. We can only briefly deal with a few of them. First comes the aspect of the different rooms. Their use; effect of line and color used in the decoration on the temperament of the occupants. Homeliness should be the basis of all our ideas on interior decoration, and this implies that every item must be natural to those who live there, and of practical use. Art cannot create this homeliness, but it can influence and refine it. No amount of bric-a-brac or costly works of art will insure a homely result. The first impression on entering a room should be the unaffected usefulness and comfort of the place. The next should be the care and general refinement bestowed on each detail, from the arrangement of the structural essentials to the selection of the flowers on the table. Lastly, we may perceive that certain pieces of furniture or ornaments are individual and beautiful works of art, and give the keynote to the room. To select

style and comfort can and ought to go hand in hand, but the fact is art and comfort are not synonymous terms by any means. Practice simplicity; overcrowding the home with furniture and ornament is bad taste and worse art.

The walls must be regarded as a background for the furniture and pictures, however good or however poor our pictures may be, and however shabby our furniture. Many-tinted and flowery wall papers will kill the pictures, and render many small ornaments invisible, and unless we forego all color and pattern in our hanging and carpets, they make the whole room "chatter." A smart wall paper is powerless to smarten anything except an empty room; it only makes every bit of furniture look more dowdy than before.

The ceiling should be the last part of the room to attract notice, and for this reason nothing is so satisfactory as a plain white one.

Rooms facing north or east need their gloom enlivened by warm colors—shades of red, orange, or yellow, primrose to gold. Those located on the south or west should be refreshing to the sight, cool and soothing to the feeling, and may be treated in blues, greens or white paper of various tones.

Vertical lines are expressive of strength and activity. Horizontal lines indicate rest or repose. Diagonal lines convey a feeling of unrest, and should be used sparingly. We must not expect in each of the fixed and movable decorations of a room that perfectly-balanced proportion which the whole of them taken together may offer. The position, use, and material of each colored object will necessitate a preponderance of certain colors, while a perfect color-balance in each part would be likely to lead to weakness in the general effect of the whole. But on the other hand, the distribution of color and the quality of color are matters which no sound colorist can afford to neglect. Differences in the form occupied by one hue involve differences in its area; for an unbroken space, filled in by a single strong color, may be intolerable, yet the same area of the same color, broken up into small portions, through the use of complex ornamental form, may become an element of great beauty. Often the very element which may be theoretically required to supply the chromatic balance to an old blue and white jar of Chinese porcelain may be furnished by the deep brown stand on which it is placed or the

panelled background against which it is stood.

HARMONY IN FLOWER DECORATION.

A certain harmony should be sought between the vessel used and the floral arrangement. This harmony may be one of proportion, shape, material, or decoration. It often happens that the flowers used, the design of the vase in which they are placed, and the pictures suspended to the wall behind are parts of a connected composition or idea. Such would be a broad basin full of water, containing maple branches, backed by a picture of deer. The reddening maple and deer together express the idea of autumn.

The normal proportion for a flower composition in ordinary standing vases is generally from one and a half to twice the height of the vase, but this does not apply to low, saucer-shaped vases, the proportion being then measured from the height of the vase, together with the raised stand or tabourette on which it is invariably placed.

WINDOW CURTAINS.

Window curtains to produce good effect should harmonize in color tones. With paper that has a white ground it is always safe to use white curtains, but if the background is in colored tones the greatest care should be used in selecting material of a color that will harmonize. In buying curtains for a room already papered, a sample of the paper should be taken to the store when purchasing so as to secure a good combination of color. Occasionally cases arise, no matter how careful one is, in which the result is unsatisfactory. In this case, much may be done with overhangings of light texture and of a color that will tone in well with both of the conflicting shades. That will do much towards harmonizing the whole appearance of the room. If there are inside shutters, they too must be considered in the color scheme. If the shutters are of a natural wood, the material of the curtains should be less transparent than if used with white shutters. It is quite as important that the shutters and the curtains blend as it is for the wall paper and curtains to look well together. In the windows of the old palaces abroad hang silk window curtains, amber, deep rose, greens, cream, white, reds (deep and soft), all perfectly plain, save for a brocade border running across the bottom edge and up along the front, falling just to cover the sill, not to the ground.

Soft furniture satin may be treated in the same way, and curtains arranged on rings to pull back and forth, when darkness falls, giving the room a comfortable, shut-in feeling from the cold and gloom outside.

Such plain-colored curtains are a much-desired relief in many rooms from over-elaboration of design, where a figured curtain would be quite distressing against a figured wall, over a figured carpet and rug, and behind a figured upholstered sofa. East India cottons in dark blue, with a printed design in dull red, make good curtains for a library. Linen taffeta is another good material for hangings of the heavier sort, and may be found in many solid colors. An excellent material is cider-cloth, its open meshes admitting a great deal of light and its coloring, soft green or old red, being particularly pleasing. Unfortunately it fades, and can only be economically used in a north window.

The best quality of cheesecloth is as pretty as silk when used in curtains, without in the least imitating it. It is soft and pliable, does not readily show bad effects from sunlight, and comes in lovely subdued tints of old rose and green, crimson and yellow.

PICTURES.

The framing and hanging of pictures has become an art second only to the making of the pictures themselves. All the grandeur and strength or all the delicacy and beauty of a picture may be entirely lost by an inharmonious frame, or by such a place upon the wall as will render it entirely out of keeping with its surroundings.

As pictures are the most important individual decoration of a room, and furniture, carpets and hangings are of lesser value in a decorative sense, it naturally follows that the latter become settings for the purpose of emphasizing, or bringing out in the best possible manner, the more important objects—the pictures. They are, to use a painter's term, the high lights of a room, everything else in the

room, leading up to them. An entire room sometimes becomes, in this way, the frame for a single picture.

As we become better acquainted with the various refining phases of art, we naturally pay more attention to harmony and the eternal fitness of things. It is time we should keep the fruit pictures and still life studies of oysters and game out of our drawing-rooms and libraries; and to learn that delicacy and beauty are essential in the decorations of our sleeping apartments. It would be interesting to have a collection of the pictorial nightmares that are doing and have done yeoman service on bedroom walls as sleep destroyers and nerve-wrackers, such as the Last Hours of John Bunyan; The Early Christian Martyr, and other funereal horrors in black and white.

In hanging pictures, a study of surroundings is of most importance. Colors in harmony with the pictures should predominate in the furnishings, and should be in such subdued tones as will, like good children, not insist on being seen or heard until called upon. Above all, care should be taken as to wall coverings. Avoid large-patterned papers, and papers with any pattern at all, if possible. The plain-colored papers in rather dark half-tones of terra-cotta, sage or gray blue are the best possible backgrounds for pictures of any kind, marbles or bric-a-brac. The walls of a room should never be crowded, and as nearly as possible all pictures should be placed on a level with the eye. This will emphasize the purpose of pictures, viz., instruction and pleasure. Do not hang inharmonious pictures together. See that the pink-and-white water-colored ballet girl is kept away from the vicinity of the saintly Cecilia. The latter is belittled by the former, and the ballet girl, dainty and excellently painted though she may be, loses all her springiness in the company of such purity and spiritual beauty. Though each is a gem in its individual way, they clash when brought together, and both are losers thereby. In the same way avoid the mixing up of paintings, drawings, etchings and miscellaneous bric-a-brac. The quiet, refined lines of an etching have no chance whatever in the company of a brilliant, many-colored painting, and a pencil or ink drawing, no matter how pure and clear its lines, would pass wholly unnoticed in the brilliant but overwhelming society of a Benares plaque of beaten brass.

The framing of pictures is so much a matter of individual taste that it is well-nigh impossible to make a set of laws that will apply in all instances. The following general suggestions, however, are of sufficient breadth to cover most cases: Oil paintings, highly-colored prints, and bright or very dark water-colors are, as a rule, framed in very rich frames of brass or gilt. Prints, etchings, engravings, photographs, black-and-white work generally are framed in black, white, or natural wood; pastels, light water-colors, colored prints, in white, silver, gold or some delicate combination of these.

An oil painting, by its very richness and wealth of color, demands an elaborate setting, and for this, nothing is so effective as gold to bring out the quality of oil colors. To this is sometimes added a plush-lined shadow box, that serves the double purpose of giving depth and tone to the picture and intensifying the brilliancy of picture and frame.

Black-and-white pictures naturally require unobtrusive frames. As there is no color or richness in their make-up, the beauty depending almost wholly upon purity and correctness of line, or the clever massing of white, black and the various tones of gray, it follows, as a matter of course, that frames of similar colors are best. Gold frames overshadow pictures of this sort. Brown etchings, chalk drawings, and sepia washes are beautiful when surrounded by smooth frames of natural oak in light golden-brown tints. Holly and white woods are also in extremely good taste when used for framing light and delicate work in black and white.

White enamel is, generally speaking, in better taste on iron bedsteads than upon picture frames. Yet many very beautiful frames for the more dainty pictures are of white enamel, and it seems a particularly harmonious setting for water-colors when combined with gold. Water-colors and kindred pictures, however, lend themselves to a greater variety of frames than pictures of any other class. By their daintiness they plead for similar

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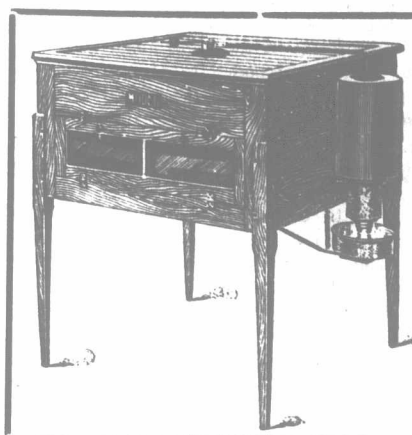
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surroundings. So novelty frames and mats of almost any harmonious kind are not out of place in this connection, if care be taken to keep them light, bright and dainty. Natural wood or other dark frames are not suited to work of this kind, and heavy frames are like a huge hat on a small lady—overwhelming. When mats are used upon pictures, great care should be taken to insure their perfect harmony. Often things of this kind are pretty without being in good taste, and pictures are so permanent, so lasting and so constantly before us that it is a great pity to make a mistake through haste or ignorance.

Black-and-white pictures should never be mounted on highly-colored mats; black, white or grey being the only appropriate tint. Photographs are no exception to this rule.

It must be understood that there are many exceptions to what has been said. Individual taste, surroundings and many other things have their influence. But by the exercise of a little common sense, and with these suggestions as a basis on which to work, regrettable mistakes will be avoided.

To the Cuckoo.

(Wordsworth.)

O blithe Newcomer! I have heard,
I hear thee and rejoice.
O Cuckoo! shall I call thee Bird,
Or but a wandering voice?
While I am lying on the grass
Thy twofold shout I hear:
From hill to hill it seems to pass,
At once far off and near.
Though babbling only, to the Vale,
Of sunshine and of flowers,
Thou bringest unto me a tale
Of visionary hours.
Thrice welcome, darling of the Spring!
Even yet thou art to me
No Bird; but an invisible Thing,
A Voice, a mystery.
The same whom in my School-boy days
I listened to; that Cry
Which made me look a thousand ways
In bush, and tree, and sky.
To seek thee did I often rove
Through woods and on the green;
And thou wert still a hope, a love;
Still longed for, never seen.
And I can listen to thee yet;
Can lie upon the plain
And listen, till I do beget
That golden time again.
O blessed Bird! the earth we place

Again appears to be
An unsubstantial, faery place;
That is fit home for thee.

GROVE HILL HOLSTEINS.

Founded nineteen years ago, with a comparatively small beginning, the Grove Hill herd of Holsteins, the property of Mr. F. R. Mallory, of Frankford, Ont., has grown to the number of 55 head, made up of such profitable producers as May Echo, with an official seven-day butter record at two years of 14 lbs.; Rosa e' Mega, two-year-old record, 11 lbs. butter and 50 lbs. of milk; Una De Kol 2nd, two-year-old record, 10 lbs.; Rosa May, with a five-year-old record of 15 lbs.; Countess Elaine De Kol, a four-year-old record of 14 lbs. butter in seven days, and 72 lbs. of milk in one day; Disone 2nd's Lulu, a three-year-old butter record of 13 lbs.; May Echo Verbelle, with a two-year-old butter record of 9.9 lbs., and Lulu Verbelle, with a two-year-old butter record of 9.5 lbs. in seven days. Last year, the herd in milk, 30 head, 10 of which were two-year-old and 5 three-year-old heifers, gave the wonderful average of 8,060 lbs. of milk each in the milking season, a record that places the herd well up among the most profitable producers in the country. The present stock bull is Verbelle 4th's Count Calamity, by the great stock bull, Count Calamity Clay, dam Verbelle 4th, whose two-year-old seven-day butter record is 13 lbs. 11 ozs.; and one-day milk record, 51 lbs. Only two of his daughters have been officially tested for the R. O. M., and both went in. His predecessor in service was Count Echo De Kol, a son of De Kol 2nd's Albino, who has seven daughters and two granddaughters in the Record of Merit. A number of the heifers now in the herd were sired by him. For sale are several young bulls, from eight to twelve months of age, sired by the present stock bull and Lily Korndyke's De Kol, a son of Korndyke's Queen Butter Boy, whose dam, Korndyke Queen, made the phenomenal extended record of 636 lbs. of butter in six months. Some of these young bulls are also out of Record-of-Merit cows, and, being so richly bred on persistent-producing lines, make them doubly desirable as herd-headers. Also for sale are a number of heifers of various ages, bred on the same lines. Mr. Mallory reports the demand for Holsteins as away ahead of any former year in his experience. Look up his advertisement, and write him to Frankford P. O., Hastings Co., Ont.

THE STORY OF A MAN WHO WAS DEAF.

Geo. P. Way, of Detroit, Tells Briefly of the Means He Used to Relieve His Own Deafness.



Geo. P. Way, Inventor.

More than 25 years ago I first noticed my hearing was impaired. Gradually it grew worse until in time I was unable to hear unless people shouted at me. Of course I tried various methods to help myself, but with very little benefit. I used to suffer greatly from "head noise."

One day when the "buzzing" in one ear was worse than usual, I placed a piece of cotton waste in it to see if the warmth would give relief. Judge of my surprise when I heard quite clearly sounds which previously had been faint and indistinct.

Noting the peculiar shape of the tuft of cotton, I immediately began my experiments on an artificial ear drum. Knowing the danger of constantly wearing a piece of cotton in the ear, I at once looked for a material which would be pliable, aseptic and sensitive to sound vibrations. I studied under the best authorities on the ear, and made many different drums of all shapes and sizes, from all kinds of materials, until at last I perfected the Way Ear Drum.

My invention has been granted government patents both in the United States and abroad. Thousands who, like myself, suffered from defective hearing, have found Way Ear Drums a great help. To you who still suffer I extend a cordial invitation to write me about your deafness. Tell me the cause and how long you have been deaf. I will gladly refer you to people whom you probably know, and tell you frankly whether I think my drum will help you. People who were born deaf and those who are totally deaf, are generally beyond relief. Address Geo. P. Way, 111 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

FREE to RUPTURED
the QUICK NEW CURE

I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and for the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home cure FREE. Mark on the picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 95 Church St., Block 306, Toronto, Ont.

Age..... Time Ruptured.....
Does Rupture pain?.....
Do you wear a Truss?.....
Name.....
Address.....

Farm Help

If you want help for the farm for the season or the year, write the Provincial Bureau of Colonization for form of application. No fees.

Thomas Southworth,
Director of Colonization,
TORONTO.

SEED OATS
IT PAYS to work into new stock.

Lothian White Oat

Selected as an all-round oat. Early, Strong Straw, Splendid Yielder. Imported hand-picked seed. \$2.00 per bush.

Send for 1907 catalogue.

GEORGE KEITH,
124 King Street. E.,
TORONTO.

THE J. BARMS & SONS CO LIMITED
GUELPH CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1834. INCORPORATED 1876.

ARMSTRONG STANDARD BUGGY

CARRIAGE BUILDERS

GOSSIP.

An auction sale of 16 head of Short-horn cattle and a number of Shropshire sheep belonging to Mr. Peter Bassingthwaite, Richmond Hill, Ont., is advertised to take place at his farm, 1 1/2 miles from the village, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th. The electric cars from Toronto run through Richmond Hill every hour of the day, and the G. T. R. station is Maple, a couple of miles distant. See the advertisement.

The Maple Park herd of Holstein cattle, owned by Mr. S. Macklin, Streetsville, Ont., is wintering well. This choice herd, now numbering nearly 40 head, all registered, was founded on such noted cows as Sunnyside (6476), and Madame Stahel (7799), sire William 3rd, who is sire of De Kol 2nd. These cows were imported from North Holland by Smith, Powell & Lamb, and were among the best ever imported, costing \$800 as two-year-olds when landed in Ontario. The herd has been added to by such cows as Emery Beauty, Woodbridge Bell and Edgley Moll, all large, well-built cows, and very heavy milkers. Nine have been officially tested and entered in the Record of Merit. Moll De Kol, at four years 1 month 26 days, gave 551 lbs. milk, 19.87 lbs. butter in seven days; highest day's milking, 84 lbs. There are many more with large official records in the herd. Bulls have been used of the best strain, such as Cornelia Tensen's Grandson, bred by Smith Bros.; Flora Beets Pietertje Netherland, sire Dora Beets 3rd's Pietertje's Netherland; Netherland Hamming De Kol; Homestead Albino Paul De Kol, and Sculling Sir Posch. This Posch bull is proving a great sire, 80 per cent. of his calves being heifers. As Mr. Macklin has sold his farm, this whole stock of pure-bred cattle will be sold by auction about the last of March.

LAST CALL FOR J. M. GARDHOUSE'S SALE OF SHORTHORNS, SHIRE AND CLYDE FILLIES AND STALLIONS AND LEICESTER SHEEP.

This is the last call for Mr. J. M. Gardhouse's great sale, at Weston, Ont., on Feb. 7th, of 35 head of imported and Canadian-bred Scotch Shorthorn cattle, eight imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Shire mares and fillies, two stallions, one an imported yearling Shire, the other a Canadian-bred Clydesdale yearling, and 12 Leicester ewes, two of which are imported, and all in lamb to first-prize Toronto winner. Without doubt this will be the best sale of the year, inasmuch as the stock to be sold is an exceedingly choice lot, with breeding unsurpassed, and all in grand condition. And, as the farm is partly rented, together with the buildings, the stock will be sold to the highest bidder. The horses are: Imp. Power o' Blagdon, a yearling Shire stallion, winner of first prize at Toronto last fall, and without doubt the best yearling Shire stallion in Canada, with great size, style, action and quality; Lavendar Lad, a year-old Clydesdale stallion, by the Toronto and Ottawa champion, Imp. Lavendar. This is a colt of great scale, very large and well put up, will make over a ton weight, and a show horse. Black Jewel (imp.) is a four-year-old Shire mare, heavy in foal, winner of first and championship at Toronto last spring, one of the best Shire mares ever brought across the water. Blossom (imp.) is four-year-old Clydesdale mare, by Royal Champion. She is in foal to Royal Huntley (imp.), and is a mare of great scale and plenty of quality, a rare good kind. White Stockings (imp. in dam), by Scotland Fashion, is a bay yearling that is built on show-ring lines, and has size and quality galore. Jessie Burk 7059 is a two-year-old Canadian-bred filly, by Imp. Cairnhill; safe in foal, a big, growthy mare. This sale is fixed for the day following the annual meeting in Toronto of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and other stockmen's gatherings, and Weston is only 7 miles from Toronto by steam or street cars.

Lord Kimberley (13063) (imp.) is a brown stallion rising three years old, and has the best of best, legs and quality; won first prize at London, 1906; sired by Prince Alexander, winner of the championship when a yearling, and several other important prizes. Lady Grace (imp.) (5805) is a brown mare of large size and great quality, now five years old. Her sires are: Coroner (4386), Prince of Albion, Macgregor (1487), etc. This is a fine mare, and in foal to Imp. Knight of Glamis, a horse that has won first prize in Toronto, and also first prize and championship at New Westminster Dominion Exhibition. He is a grandson of Hiawatha. Nellie Macqueen is a Macqueen-bred mare, rising three, of large size, with good feet, legs, and the right kind of quality. She is in foal to Gallant Chattan (4223), a horse that won first prize at Toronto in 1904, sired by Royal Chattan. Raund's Belle (43071) is an imported Shire mare, four years old, which has size, substance and quality rarely seen in Shire mares. She is bred in the purple, being sired by that well-known horse, Stroxtan Tom (15871). She was bred in England to that well-bred stallion, Ringway Harold (20847), and will be a most desirable mare for some person to invest in.

Messrs. Colwill Bros., breeders of Short-horn cattle and Tamworth hogs, Newcastle, Ont., ordering a change of advertisement, write: "We have sold all our yearling and spring boars, except one, which will be sold well worth the money to make room for younger stock; and, as we are overhauling our stabling and barns this season, we are unloading pretty close, consequently anyone in need of a choice animal, either in Tamworths or Shorthorns, we will be headquarters for the next two months for same, and will see that good bargains are given our customers. We have been sending out Tamworths to Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec, Nova Scotia, in the east, to British Columbia in the west. Messrs. Bamford Bros., Chilliwack, B. C., writing of recent date, say they have won everything in that Province with a boar we sent them two years ago, and that he now weighs 906 lbs., and they expect to make him 1,200 lbs. or over next fall."

AN IMPORTANT HORSE SALE.

On Feb. 13th, at his farm, a mile and a half from Ingersoll, Ont., G. T. R. and C. P. R., as advertised, Mr. S. J. Prouse will sell at auction 17 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, 11 Clydesdale stallions, and 3 Hackney mares, which should find ready buyers at fair prices. The demand for good horses was never stronger in this country than at present, and the supply is so limited that buyers cannot nearly fill their orders. Young imported registered mares are being bought at sales this winter at little more than the cost of good geldings. A pair of grade geldings, two and three years old, to our knowledge, were recently sold for \$580. How much better bargain would a pair of imported mares have been at the same price, or a little more, remembering that these will do a lot of farm work and raise a colt that may sell, at two years old, for all the mare cost. And the young stallions in this sale, some of them four to six years old, ready for a full season of service, and others younger, but ready for a limited service list, should find places in sections where they are needed to improve the coming stock to supply the assured demand for years to come. Space will not permit individual mention of many of them in this issue, but we are assured they are a good, useful lot; some of them extra good, and all of the best of breeding. As samples, we may mention Scotland's Pride, a high-class bay four-year-old horse, by the champion Hiawatha, and his dam by the sire of champions, Baron's Pride; Hugo Macgregor, a grandly good bay four-year-old, by Sir Hugo, and his dam by Macgregor, a sire of champions many; Royal Nairn, a good, sweet-quality bay, five years old, by Prince of Carruchan, dam by Prince Robert; Millfield Lad, a grand-quality bay four-year-old, by Historian, a son of Baron's Pride, dam by Lord Ailsa; Sir Robson, a big two-year-old son of Hiawatha, and his dam by Prince Gallant, etc. The mares are of equally good breeding and quality, a number of them being in foal to high-class horses in the Old Country, and all such as should find homes on Canadian farms where they may do good work in supplying the stock of horses sure to be needed and sought after by eager buyers. Send for the catalogue, and if it is not out in time to reach you before the sale, do not fail to attend, and watch the chances for a bargain.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 20 cents.

A FEW choice exhibition Single-comb Snow-white Leghorn cockerels \$2.50 each. Some grand breeding cocks and cockerels, \$1.50 each. Breeding hens and pullets, \$1.25 each. These heavy-laying strains, and are laying now. See ad. in issue of the 10th. Minter's Poultry Yards, Hanover, Ont., Box 108.

A FEW Silver-laced Wyandottes at five dollars a trio. Single birds, two dollars. Dirt cheap, considering quality. Eggs in season. Hertel & B'gues, Hanover, Ont.

BRONZE turkeys for sale from extra fine imported hens. Good weight. Francis Docker, Dunnville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Grand big white turkeys; Toulouse, Embden and African geese; Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy flocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you want the best address Baker Bros., Guelph, Box 317.

FOR SALE—High-class White Leghorn cockerels. Bred from grand exhibition and laying stock. Prices reasonable for quick buyers. Jas. McCormack, Bradford, Ont.

FOR SALE—Some extra well-bred Barred Rocks. Prices right. Write A. S. Werden, Anedia Farm, Bethel, Ont.

FOR SALE—Bronze turkeys. Large young toms with brilliant plumage. Chas. W. Bainard, Glanworth, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Barred Rocks, from prizewinners. Pairs not akin. Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, or 560 English St., London.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, bred from imported stock. We have an extra heavy and well-colored lot. T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth, Ont.

SURE KILL LICE—How to keep eggs fresh the year round, and chicken cholera cured. These recipes are simple, but will do the work. Price twenty cents each, all for fifty. Ingredients obtained at all druggists at little cost. Address, Smith Scott, P. O. Box 1008, Station C, Toronto.

SECOND TO NONE—Miller's Barred Plymouth Rocks. For thirty days I will ship to any part of Ontario, express paid, choice exhibition cockerels for three dollars each, cash. Herbert J. Miller, Lorenz P. O., S. Monagan.

50 BRONZE turkeys. Toms 25 lbs.; pullets, 18 lbs. Money refunded if not satisfactory. G. E. Nixon, Arva.

White Wyandottes We have a fine winter-laying strain, with single birds or breeding pens, at reasonable prices. Also prize winning Shropshire, W. D. Monkman Bondhead, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—I have a few choice M. B. toms, weighing 27 lbs. each, left, and a few heavy-weight pullets. They are sired by my prizewinning imported toms. Pairs and trios mated not akin. W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont.

POULTRY PAYS Our Book, "Poultry for Profit" showing 35 best paying varieties mailed for 10 cents. Delavan Poultry Farm, P. E. R. Goets, Manager, Box 23, Delavan, Wis.

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE!

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymph. No ties. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, 01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.

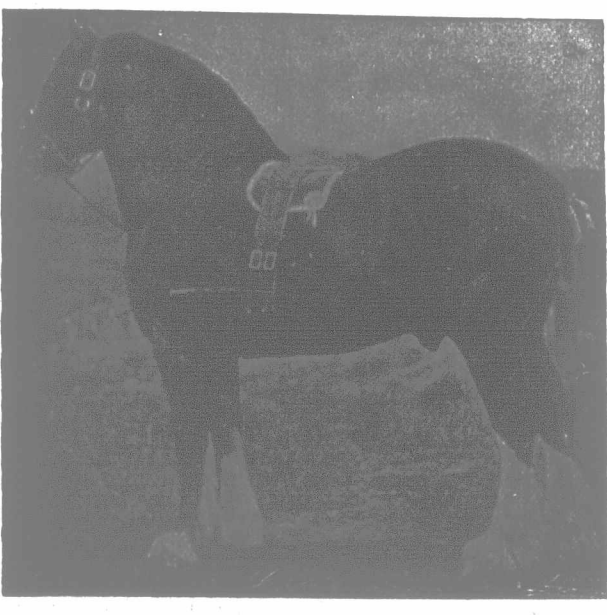
C. E. BROOKS, 3129 Brooks' Bldg., MARSHALL, MICH.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

During the period from Dec. 27th, 1906, to Jan. 16th, 1907, seven-day official records of 108 Holstein-Friesian cows have been accepted by the American Holstein Association, of which just one-half were heifers with first or second calves. The whole number produced in seven consecutive days 39,027.1 lbs. milk, containing 1,336,998 lbs. butter-fat; showing an average yield for each animal was 361.3 lbs. milk, containing 12.380 lbs. butter-fat; equivalent to 51.6 lbs., or 25 quarts, milk per day, and nearly 14 1/2 lbs. of the best creamery butter per week. In the list we find the Canadian cow, Tidy Pauline De Kol 76041, age 5 years 7 months 17 days, days from calving, 25 lbs. Milk, 51.0 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.78; fat, 19,284 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

Imported Clydesdales and Hackneys AT AUCTION.



- 17 Fillies, - - - - - one to four years old
- 11 Stallions, - - - - - one to six years old
- 3 Hackney Mares, - - - - - three to five years old

At my farm, 1 1/2 miles from Ingersoll, Ontario,

WED., FEB. 13th, 1907

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 P. M.

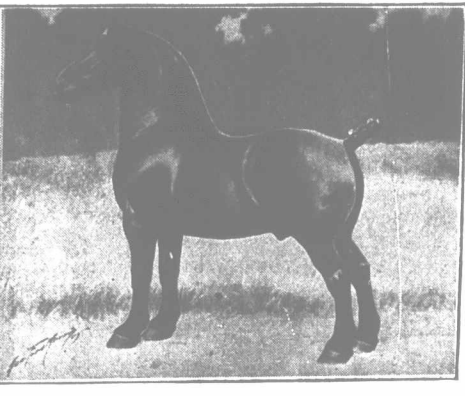
Terms: Cash, unless arrangements are made before sale.
Ingersoll is on G. T. R. and C. P. R.
Catalogues on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, ALEX. ROSE, Auctioneers. **S. J. Prouse, Prop., INGERSOLL, ONT.**

THE LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM.

J. Crouch & Son, Props., La Fayette, Ind.

Largest importers in America of Oldenburg, German Coach, Percheron and Belgian stallions. Over 20 head on hand at all times, consisting of black and dark gray Percherons, weighing from 1,750 up to 2,200 pounds; roan, chestnut, gray, bay and brown Belgians, weighing from 1,900 up to 2,300 pounds; bay, brown and black German Coaches, weighing from 1,250 up to 1,400 pounds. All have the best bone, style and action, and for which we will put a gilt-edged guarantee they must be satisfactory, sure breeders. Our record in the American show-ring is conclusive evidence of the class of horses that we handle, as we won more prizes at the various State fairs and live-stock shows all over America than any imported. Our guarantee is the best. Terms to suit buyers. Importations arriving every few weeks insures prospective buyers a large selection from which to make a purchase.



J. Crouch & Son, La Fayette, Ind.
La Fayette is but six hours' ride from Detroit via Wabash Railroad.



Tudhope Sleighs

It takes more than good material to make a good sleigh. Experience and expert workmanship are equally important. All three go into every Tudhope Sleigh. Since 1855, Tudhopes have been building the best sleighs in Canada. And Tudhope Sleighs for this winter are the best that the Tudhopes have ever built.

TUDHOPE No. 42
A popular style for all uses. XXX Hickory Shafts, Runners etc. Steel-braced throughout. High spring back. All mountings nickle plated on brass.
Write for free copy of the Tudhope Sleigh book, showing illustrations of this and other Tudhope Sleighs.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd. 12 ORILLIA, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, of La Fayette, Indiana, the noted importers of German Coach, Percheron and Belgian stallions, are again advertising their horses in this paper. See their announcement, which is of special interest.

Mr. D. H. Rusnell, Stouffville, Ont., who advertises Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires, writes: "Sales have been very satisfactory the past few months; sheep and pigs especially have been in great demand. Have also sold a few Shorthorns, with a good many enquiries. I am offering at tempting prices to those who want to buy."

Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., the well-known importer of Clydesdales, writes that business with him has been exceedingly brisk, and that he is sailing this week for Scotland for another importation, which he will advertise on his return. Among the many sales he has recently made, he mentions that to Mr. Wm. Fleet, near Harriston, Ont., of Prince of Clay (imp.) (16407), by Prince Alexander. Prince of Clay is a true model of the modern Clydesdale, which is evidenced by his having stood at a fee of £10, or \$50, as the Banks stud horse last year. The breeders of Bruce and Wellington are certainly to be congratulated on securing such a grand breeding horse.

J. J. KITELEY'S SALE.

On Wednesday, Feb. 6th, as announced in our advertising columns, Mr. J. J. Kiteley, of Dunkerron, Simcoe County, Ont., seven miles from Bradford and Tottenham stations, G. T. R., will sell 34 head of Shorthorn cattle, being the entire herd, except a few old cows not in condition to sell. The sale list includes 12 cows, 12 heifers and 10 bulls, including the stock bull, Imp. Gladiator =32064=, a son of the Duthie-bred Pride of Fashion, by Pride of Morning, and whose dam was by the noted Scottish Archer. The imported cow, Lady Laurier, and her two-year-old daughter and her bull calf near a year old, by the stock bull, are also in the sale, and the cows are in calf, or have calves at foot, by the imported bull. Teams will meet trains at Bradford and Tottenham morning of sale. The herd was founded on thrifty, good-feeding stock, the cows, as a rule, being good milkers, and high-class sires have been in use continuously. There will be a good chance for bargains at this sale.

TRADE TOPICS.

SEEDS FOR THE FARM.—Mr. George Keith, 124 King St., East, Toronto, who advertises in this paper, has issued his annual catalogue of farm and garden seeds, which is very attractive, and will be sent free to those applying for it. Mr. Keith makes a specialty of up-to-date and first-class varieties of oats, spring wheat, barley, clover and grass seeds, and ensilage corn. This is an old and reliable house, and is entitled to, as it has always received, a large share of the patronage of farmers.

GASOLINE ENGINES, it is safe to say, are growing in favor as a satisfactory farm power for chopping grain, chaffing straw, cutting ensilage corn, running cream separators and churns, sawing wood and many other kinds of work to which they can be applied. They are easily managed, cheaply run, quickly put in operation, not liable to get out of order. The Gilson Mfg. Co., of Port Washington, Wis., is now building a branch plant at Guelph, Ont., where the "Goes like sixty" line of gasoline engines will be manufactured. The Gilson 1 horse-power, \$60, air-cooled engines are attracting much attention, as they incorporate a number of distinctive features that make them particularly desirable for ordinary every-day use among farmers and others who are not mechanics, being made so simple that they can be operated by anybody successfully without previous experience, and the prices quoted place them within the reach of all users of power. Doubtless the Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont., which is the name of the New Canadian concern, will reap a full measure of success proportionate to what the parent concern has attained in the States.

Exhausted Nerves Lead to Insanity

IT IS WISE TO KEEP THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN FULL HEALTH AND VIGOR BY USING

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The leading artist of a great New York newspaper committed suicide recently because on his return home he found his apartments in disorder, the painters and decorators being in possession.

This is an illustration of overwrought nerves leading to insanity, and, whatever may be the last straw to unbalance the mind, there can be no doubt that exhaustion of the nerves is always a cause of mental collapse.

Diseases of the nerves are common to all walks of life, and the earlier symptoms are sleeplessness, nervous headaches, loss of memory, inability to concentrate the mind, indigestion, tired, languid feelings, discouragement and despondency.

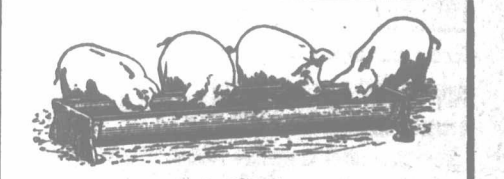
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures diseases of the nerves in the only natural way, by actually increasing the amount of nerve force in the body.

By its regular and persistent use the most severe forms of nervous exhaustion, such as partial paralysis, prostration, and locomotor ataxia, are thoroughly and completely cured.

Mrs. J. Hatcher, 224 Sherbrooke St., Peterboro', Ont., and whose husband is a moulder at the Hamilton Foundry, states:

"I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which left me in a very run-down state of health, and, in fact, my whole nervous system seemed exhausted and worn out. I could not sleep, and at times the pains in my head were almost unbearable. As a result of these symptoms I was unable to attend to my house work, and felt miserable most of the time. On the advice of a friend I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that it has proved of very great benefit to me. I am able to do my own work now, and feel stronger and healthier than I have for years. I can truthfully state that this is due to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which I consider a great health-builder."

If you would feel strong and well and avoid all the ills and weakness so common at this season, enrich your blood and revitalize your nerves by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Pat. 1903-04.
We manufacture Steel Cheese Vats, Cream Vats, Curd Sinks, Water Troughs, Hog Troughs, Steel Tanks, Tanks to Water Stock, Feed Cookers, Evaporators for Making Maple Syrup, Grain Boxes, Threshers' Steel Tanks, Smoke Stacks, Steel Whey Tanks.
Ask your implement agent for our free catalogue.
The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Limited, TWEED, ONTARIO.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
Herd catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props.

IMPORTED STALLIONS:
1 Shire, 1 Suffolk. Five years. Good pedigrees. Prizewinners. Sure foal-getters. For sale cheap. Exchange for working teams or ranch horses. Owner gone into cartage business. Terms arranged. BOX 925, CALGARY.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED

Scotch Shorthorns Clyde and Shire Mares and Stallions

35 Imported and Canadian-bred Scotch Shorthorns, including one of the best young imported bulls in Canada. They represent the Nonpareil, Ury, Maggie, Fairy, Missie, Undine, Minnie, Miss Ramsden, Village Girl, Orange Blossom and Rosebud strains. Are all in fine condition, and an essentially high-class lot.

7 Imported and Canadian-bred Clyde and Shire mares (all registered), and 1 Imp. Shire and 1 Clyde stallion—yearlings. One Imp. Clyde stallion rising 8 years old. Also

Imported and Canadian-bred Leicester Sheep

in lamb to a Toronto and London winner.
The property of

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Will be sold under cover at Weston, on

THURSDAY, FEB. 7th, 1907

Sale at 1 p. m. sharp.

Term cash, unless otherwise arranged for before sale.
This is one of the best offerings ever sold by auction in Canada.

Persons wishing to attend sale and obtain a reduced railroad rate can do so by attending Shorthorn meeting in Toronto on Feb. 6 and buying a single ticket and asking for a standard certificate.

Catalogues. **Capt. T. E. Robson**
J. K. McEwen } Auctioneers.
H. Russell

Auction Sale of Shorthorns

Three miles south of Bond Head and seven miles from G. T. R. stations, Bradford and Tottenham.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1907,

When 34 head of high-class Shorthorns will be offered, consisting of 12 cows, 12 heifers, 10 bulls, including the stock bull, Gladiator (imp.). Catalogue on application.

Trains met on the morning of sale, Tottenham and Bradford Stations.

COL. J. K. McEWEN, AUCTIONEER.

J. J. Kiteley, Prop., Dunkerron, Ont.

My New Importation of **Clydesdales & Hackneys**



Have just arrived in their own stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. Combining size, action and quality, I think I am quite safe in saying that they are the best lot ever brought by one importer to Canada. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prizewinners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

THOS. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO.



LANGTON STOCK FARM CO., LTD.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

3 Choice Hackney Stallions for Sale.

A number of imported and home-bred mares and fillies for sale. We are booking orders for March and April pigs from our English imported Berkshire boar, Danesfield Donovan. A few Shropshire ewes for sale. We are booking orders for puppies from our Scotch Collies sire Craigmare Conqueror, dams Hollywood Rose and Ravenswood Bonnie Bell, bred by Galt & Tait, Scotland.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.



Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Quebec.

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.

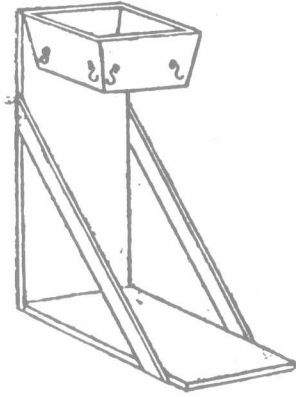
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

BAG-HOLDER—MANURE JUMPER WANTED.

1. Give a plan for a bag-holder.
2. Also for a manure jumper, with dumping arrangement. A. B.

Ans.—1. The accompanying cut of a bag-holder was printed in "The Farmer's Advocate" about a year ago.



2. Perhaps some reader will describe a contrivance he has tried that will meet A. B.'s needs.

BLOODY MILK—LUMP JAW—OATS FOR RICH LAND.

1. Cow has given bloody milk for three days since freshening. She is in good condition, and a high-grade milker.

2. Cow has a small lump on lower jaw; seems to be quite firm, and sticks straight out from the bone.

3. What kind of oats would suit us, who have had trouble for years with oats lying down? Land is high and rolling, but mostly pretty rich. We get too much straw. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. This may be due to accidental injury, or to congenital weakness. If the latter, its recurrence cannot be prevented. Bathe the affected quarters long and often with cold water, and give one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily, until blood ceases to flow. If she becomes constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil.

2. The cow has lump jaw. The best treatment is the administration of iodide of potassium—one dram, three times daily, in bran, or in a pint of water. Gradually increase the dose till some one of the following symptoms of iodism appear, viz., falling appetite for food or water, saliva running from the mouth, or tears from the eyes. Then cease giving the drug; but repeat in three or four weeks, if necessary. A good many reports success with Fleming's lump-jaw cure, advertised in these columns.

3. Joannette oats have been highly recommended by Prof. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph, for land which grows too much straw. This variety is a good yielder on rich land.

GOSSIP.

Mr. L. B. Powell, Wallenstein, Waterloo, Co., Ont., too late for this issue, orders a change in his advertisement of Shorthorns. He writes: "My herd numbers over twenty, at the head of which is Lord Mysie—59627—, by Lord Mistletoe (imp.), dam Beauty 29th (imp.), by Golden Gift, bred by W. S. Marr. He is low-set and smooth to a turn. Some of the females are: Lovely of Pine Grove 2nd, by Marquis of Zenda (imp.), dam Lovely Maid (imp.); Amaranth C. 4th, sire Golden Drop Victor (imp.), dam Sittytton Amaranth 4th (imp.); Choice Lady, sire Choice Korah (imp.), dam Pretty Lady (imp.). I have an exceptionally good lot of cows and heifers in calf to Lord Mysie to his use of, also some choice young bulls from heavy milking dams, and prizewinning heifers, bred from Captain Mayly 2nd, by Captain Mayly (imp.), dam by Captain Watt, by Royal Sailor (imp.). Sales have been very satisfactory. Wallenstein Station is on the Guelph & Colerich branch of the C. P. R., and the farm one-half mile west of station."

A Horse with a Strained Shoulder

is sound as a dollar in 24 hours after you rub the sore spot with Fellows' Leeming's Essence.

It gives instant relief in all cases of Strains, Bruises and Swellings—draws the pain right out—strengthens the weak back, shoulder or knee.

Whether you have one horse or twenty, accidents are liable to happen any time. Keep a bottle of

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

handy so you can have it when needed.

50c. a bottle. At dealers.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 16

Ideal Fence is Made to Last

Any farmer who knows fence knows Ideal is his kind as soon as he sees it. He sees the big, strong wires and how they are put together and that pretty nearly settles it.

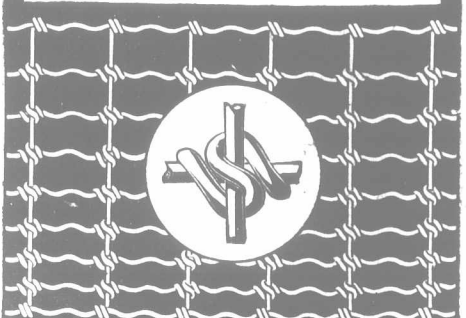
When he wants particulars, he gets them straight. He finds Ideal wires are all No. 9 wires, the heaviest that are used for fencing in Canada. ALL No. 9, mind you; not big at top and bottom with some flimsy light ones in between.

He finds they are all of hard steel. Just about twice the strength that you get in soft wire fences. He sees that the upright stays are substantial (they are No. 9, too) and he knows they help do the work of the posts. When he examines into the way the big, strong horizontals and uprights are locked together at every crossing, he knows that when he puts up Ideal fence it's there to stay.

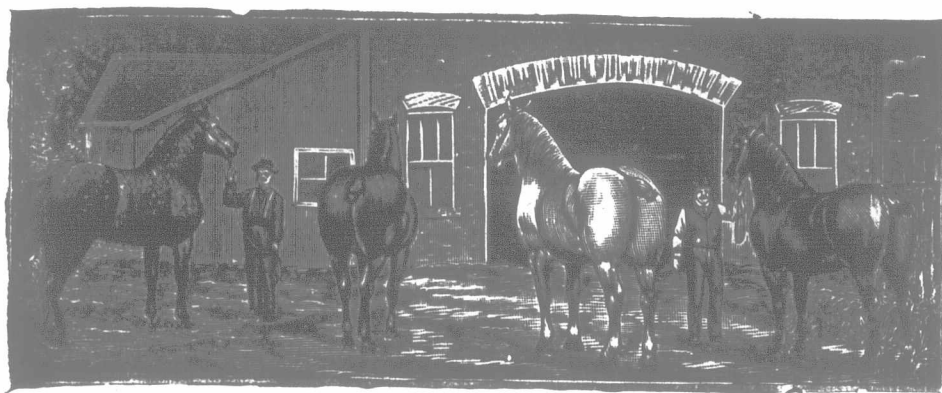
Take a look at the lock shown below. There's no getting away from it, it's the best thing of the kind used on any fence—grips the wires at five bearing points. It makes every part, strengthen every other part. There are no weak places. The fence is one complete whole. Extremes of heat and cold don't make it sag. Climbing nor anything else won't loosen it.

Don't you want that kind of a fence? It is the Standard railroad fence of Canada. More of it sold for farm use than any other. Just write and let us mail you our book on fencing, giving particulars.

THE MCGREGOR BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. B. Walkerville, Ont.
THE IDEAL FENCE CO. Ltd.
Dept. B. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



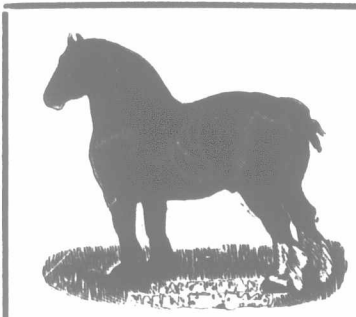
Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES
Best and most known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO



30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (3, 2 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks, 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. These horses can be seen at Toronto and London fairs, and all for sale at reasonable prices.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont.
83 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.

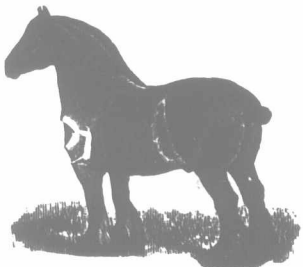


IMP. CLYDEDALES & HACKNEYS

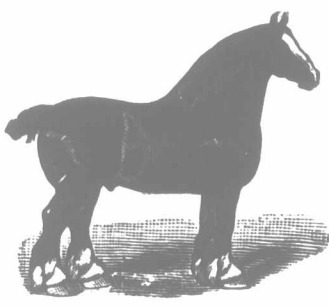
Stallions and fillies of both breeds, representing the best blood of England and Scotland, combining size and quality and faultless action. If in want of something exceptionally choice, come and see me. You will not be disappointed. Prices right.

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ont.
Write for catalogue.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.



Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. We have on hand at present the choicest specimens of Clydesdale fillies in Canada, also a few extra fashionably-bred young Clyde stallions. People wanting good ones should see these before buying. Our farm, "Simcoe Lodge," is situated near Beaverton, on James Bay and G. T. Railways. Long-distance 'phone No. 18. Visitors will be met at Beaverton on notification.



GRAHAM BROS.

"Calmbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDEDALES

Established 80 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.



Graham & Renfrew's CLYDEDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4488.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

BREEDERS OF

CLYDEDALES, SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

Besides our high-class Clydesdale fillies, we are offering some well-bred SHORTHORN HEIFERS at reasonable money for a quick turnover.

DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P.O. & STN.
Farm Three-quarters of a Mile from Station.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

have now on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, combining size and quality with straight, true action. Breeding unsurpassed. Individuality unexcelled. Scotland prizewinners. Also a few Canadian-bred stallions, and imp. and Canadian-bred fillies.

Long-distance 'Phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R.
Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best, and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long-distance 'phone LISTOWEL P. O. AND STATION.

GOSSIP.

The transient breeder is served by occasional advertising, but the substantial man who is making a business of breeding and has a first-class herd, needs an advertisement standing at all times, catching the eye of the man who is finally ready to buy what he needs and writes for information.

CLOVER LEE SHORTHORNS.

The Clover Lee herd of Shorthorns, the property of Mr. R. H. Reid, of Pine River, Bruce County, Ont., a few miles from Ripley Station, were never in better fettle than just now. They are of the very thick-fleshed, good-doing kind, imported and home-bred, and are just the sort that the present-day demand calls for. The herd has lately been strengthened by the purchase of the two grandly-bred imported cows, Apple Pie, a Marchioness, one of the thick, good kind, and heavy in calf to the Roan Lady bull, Imp. Royal Champion. The other is Princess Alice 6th, by the Missie bull, Conqueror's Crown. She has a splendid red bull calf at foot, by King of Diamonds. In young stuff for immediate sale are two two-year-old heifers, a rare good pair, sired by the Miss Howe-bred bull, Pride of Huron, a grandson of Imp. Blue Ribbon, and both in calf to Imp. Golden Cross. These are show heifers. Another is a nine-months-old roan, a superior heifer, by Golden Cross (imp.), and out of a granddaughter of the great stock bull, Imp. Royal Sailor. Here are three heifers that should be soon picked up, as they will individually strengthen any herd. In young bulls is an eleven-months-old roan, out of a Duchess dam, and got by Imp. Golden Cross, a show calf all over, and the making of a herd-head. Then there are two others about fourteen months old each, one sired by Golden Cross (imp.), the other by Pride of Huron, out of big, thick, good-doing cows, a pair of big, growthy fellows that will certainly do good wherever they go. Besides these are younger ones from imported sire and dam; the whole a choice offering.

TRADE TOPIC.

TONIC FOR HEALTHY ANIMALS.— This question is often raised among stock feeders when considering the use of stock foods. They ask the question, "Does a person in health need medicine?" If stock were fed for the same purpose that the human being is nourished, there would be no occasion for the use of medicinal tonics under ordinary conditions. People learn by experience the evil of over-eating, and endeavor to select foods most agreeable to digestion. Furthermore, an effort is made to consume only sufficient food to sustain life and repair waste. The aim is not to put on weight, and in many cases just the opposite result is hoped for, but if the cow, steer or hog would be given only sufficient food to sustain life and repair waste, no gain would be perceptible. The profit is derived from the food consumed in addition to that which is required to sustain life and repair tissue. The animal has not the opportunity of selecting the foods most suitable to its digestion. Medicinal stock tonics have a place in the economy of skillful feeding, and the stock preparations that contain ingredients tested and found valuable are being sought after. Dr. Hess Stock Food is the result of Dr. Hess' twenty years' experience in the study and practice of medicine, both human and veterinary. It contains the bitter tonics long known in medicine for improving the appetite and increasing the flow of juices necessary to assimilation; it furnishes the animal system with iron, nitrates of sodium and potassium, which assist in eliminating poisonous waste material from the system, and laxatives to regulate the bowels. If you have never used Dr. Hess Stock Food, write to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. If it fails to increase growth and milk production sufficient to pay for itself many times over, they are prepared to refund your money.

AN INFLAMED TENDON NEEDS COOLING.
ABSORBINE
Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-C Free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for man and horse, 1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments, Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, enlarged Glands and Ulcers. Always pain quickly.
W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.
For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Ocular, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.
This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: on
J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists.
171 King St. E., 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.

Bawden & McDonnell
EXETER, ONT.,
Have arrived home from Scotland with another importation of
12 Clydes and 2 Hackneys
selected from the best breeders in Scotland, and sired by Baron Fridr. Montrave Mac and other noted horses. We have in all about 20 stallions in the barn—Clydes, Shires and Hackneys. Intending purchasers will do well to inspect, as these horses are all high class, and cannot be beat for true breeding quality and size.

Top Buggies
RETAIL at WHOLESALE price until Feb. 28, 1907. Write for particulars.
R. D. Milner, P.O. Box 28, Chatham, Ont.

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!
Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. A high-class lot and very richly bred. Combine size and quality, and all in foal. Also one-year-old stallion. Write me, or come and see them.
Nelson Wagg, Claremont P.O. & Stn.
We Will Import Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep.
Write for terms and prices.
Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE
38 Scotch and Scotch-topped
SHORTHORN CATTLE
 13 Cows, 18 Heifers, 7 Bulls.

Registered Shropshires—17 ewes and ewe lambs, 3 rams, 2 shearlings and 1 ram lamb. At the farm, "The Cedars," 3 miles west of Bradford, Ontario.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20th, 1907.

There will also be sold Registered Berkshires, Heavy Draft Horses, 2 Light Horses, a number of Plymouth Rock Fowls, Farm Implements, etc. The property of BELL BROS. This is an old-established herd, and all the stock are right and a high-class lot.

TERMS: 9 months' credit on approved paper. 5 per cent. off for cash. Sale will commence, for Horses, Berkshires, Shropshires, Implements, etc., 10 a.m.; Shorthorns, 1.30 p.m. Lunch at noon. Conveyances will meet morning trains at Bradford. Catalogues.


F. W. SILVERSIDES, } Auctioneers. J. A. HOLT, Clerk.
W. J. PHILLIPS, }

Plant Only the Best
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, BERRY PLANTS, GRAPEVINES, ETC.

LOOK AT PRICES IN OUR CATALOGUE. WE SHIP DIRECT TO YOU. NO AGENTS.

Our prices and stock are O. K. WRITE US. NOW is the best time to ORDER for spring planting, while we are in full supply. QUALITY GOVERNS at the CENTRAL NURSERIES.

A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ont.
 97th Year.

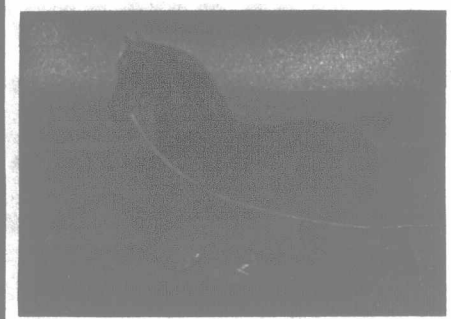


THOS. IRVING
 Winchester, Ont.

Established for over 30 years. Importer and exporter of

HACKNEY, CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS and MARES.

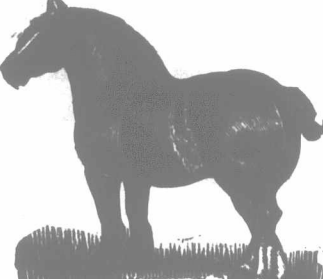
New importation of winners just arrived. 90 miles west of Montreal on C. P. R.



T. H. HASSARD
 Millbrook, Ont.

Has on hand 40 head of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney stallions, and 35 Clydesdale fillies, representing Scotland, France and England's richest prizewinning blood and most noted sires. An essentially high-class lot. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser.

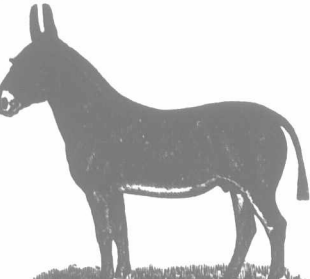
MILLBROOK P. O. AND STATION
 Long-distance Phone.



WESTON, ONT., IMPORTING BARN
 J. B. Hogate, Proprietor.

I now have left in my barns for sale: 3 Clydesdale stallions, 5 years old, nearly a ton each; 2 Shire stallions, 4 years old, nearly a ton each; and 2 Percherons, 3 and 4 years old, black; 2 Hackneys. These stallions I will sell at one-half their value to make room for my next importation. I also have 5 2-year old Clydesdale fillies, first-class, that I will sell cheap to clear up. My next importation of 10 Clydesdale stallions and 30 Clydesdale fillies will arrive about February 15th. Will save you money to get prices before you buy elsewhere. Write:

J. B. HOGATE, WESTON, ONTARIO.



40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40
 Imported Stallions and Fillies.

Every one a high-class sector and a show animal. Sp'endidly-matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys to be found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big flashy lot, full of style and quality.

ROBERT BEITH,
 Bowmanville P. O. and Station.
 Long-distance Phone.



Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My new importation comprises 3 stallions, two 2 years old and one 1 year old, by Everlasting, Baron Buchylvie and Ascott, and 5 fillies, from 1 to 4 years old, by Baron's Pride, Elator, Favorite's Heir and Ascott. They are a high-class lot, as good as ever crossed the water. Come and see them. All are for sale at living prices.

A. AITCHISON, Guelph P. O. and Sta.

GOSSIP.

HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL RECORDS.

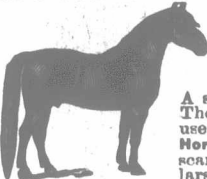
Since my last report eighteen cows and heifers have made official tests which have been accepted for publication in the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Record of Merit. These tests are vouched for by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College; President Cumming, of Nova Scotia Agricultural College, or Prof. Mitchell, of the Kingston Dairy School, and all, unless otherwise specified, are for a period of seven days. The amounts of milk and butter-fat are actual, while the amount of butter is estimated from the amount of fat by adding one-sixth.

- Inka Josephine Abbekerk (2565), at 7 years 17 days: Milk, 579.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 17.56 lbs.; equivalent butter, 20.49 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont. Fourteen days: Milk, 1,146.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 34.19 lbs.; equivalent butter, 35.90 lbs.
 - Clothilde Dorinda 2424, at 8 years 6 months 19 days: Milk, 477.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 16.42 lbs.; equivalent butter, 19.16 lbs. Owner, Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.
 - Car Born De Kol 3rd 4410, at 4 years 1 month 2 days: Milk, 484.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 16.12 lbs.; equivalent butter, 18.81 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown. Fourteen days: Milk, 945.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 31.05 lbs.; equivalent butter, 36.24 lbs.
 - Inka De Kol Waldorf 4411, at 3 years 11 month 23 days: Milk, 414.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.54 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.96 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown. Fourteen days: Milk, 787.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 27.94 lbs.; equivalent butter, 32.61 lbs.
 - Jacoba Emily 2561, at 4 years 3 months 9 days: Milk, 463 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.42 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.82. Owners, Logan Bros.
 - Clothilde De Kol Waldorf 4409, at 4 years 1 month 5 days: Milk, 445.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.18 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.55 lbs.
 - Homestead Netherland Jacoba 3090, at 6 years 7 months 20 days: Milk, 400.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.06 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.41 lbs. Owners, Logan Bros.
 - Winnie Westwood 3968, at 4 years 7 months 28 days: Milk, 397.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.92 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.25 lbs. Owner, Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.
 - Princess Lida 5th 3865, at 5 years 1 month 19 days: Milk, 385.1 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.79 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.10 lbs. Owners, Logan Bros.
 - Faforit Butter Girl 5870, at 2 years 2 months 19 days: Milk, 249.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.15 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.84 lbs. Owner, Thos. Hartley.
 - Countess De Kol 5083, at 2 years 10 months 28 days: Milk, 291.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.80 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.43 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.
 - Daisy Texal Posch 5280, at 2 years 11 months 18 days: Milk, 323.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.46 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.04 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.
 - Nokomis 6692, at 2 years 8 months 26 days: Milk, 323.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.46 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.04 lbs. Owner, Thos. Hartley.
 - Starlight Calamity Countess, 2 years 1 month 10 days: Milk, 279.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.10 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.61 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
 - Bessie's Faforit 5872, at 2 years 26 days: Milk, 306.7 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.56 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.99 lbs. Owner, Thos. Hartley.
 - Bessie Wayne De Kol 4829, at 2 years 9 months 30 days: Milk, 279.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.07 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.10 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.
- Eight Months After Calving.
- Maud of Kent 6th 2965, at 7 years 3 months 29 days: Milk, 250.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.18 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.55 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.
 - Oxford Maud 4698, at 2 years 9 months 17 days: Milk, 184.7 lbs.; butter-fat, 7.59 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.32 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

HORSE OWNERS! USE
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada



SHETLAND PONIES!

P. McCullough & Son Breeders and importers of Shetland ponies, Markdale, Ont. We showed 8 ponies at Toronto Exhibition in 1906, and got 8 prizes: 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third. All our ponies are imported. Our stallion, Foxglove, took first prize at Toronto. Our mare, Bessie, took first prize, and their foal, Bruce, took first prize also. Good accommodation for mares sent from a distance to breed. Ponies for sale. Our address: Markdale P. O., Ont.

No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes HARRY CO. Iowa City, Iowa have more cure

Clyde Stallion, Brave Boy (2962), bay, foaled 1897; easy to handle; sure and a good getter. Also young Shorthorn bulls and Leicester sheep for sale. JAMES SNELL, Clinton Ont.

ROCK SALT
 for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots.


TORONTO SALT WORKS, TORONTO



The Sunnyside Herefords.

The herd is larger and better at present than ever before. I am offering a young herd, consisting of 1 bull calf and 4 heifers 1 year old, at a price hitherto unheard of. Come and see this young herd or write for prices.

Address:
MALCOLM H. O'NEIL, SOUTHGATE.



BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 13 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.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from, of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies. 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.

EDWARD E. PUGH,
 Clarendon P. O. and Station.
 Telephone connection.

Maple Hill Shorthorns: For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Duchess, the other a Duchess of Gloster; both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd headers. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue.

DAVID BIRELL, Greenwood P. O., Pickering G. T. R., Clarendon, C. P. R.



J. BRYDONE,
 Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytion Victor (Imp.) = 50093 = (87397). 11 young bulls from Imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM
 Scotch and SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Two choice nine-month-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. B. POWELL,
 Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P. O.

Angus Cattle The kind that get market toppers. We have for sale 7 young bulls from 9 to 16 months old; also females all ages. All eligible for the American Herdbook. From good families and good individual merit. J. W. BURT, Aberdeen Farm Corvingsby P. O. 33 miles from Erin stn., C. P. R.

Men Wanted

to advertise and introduce our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars. **GOLDEN CREST CO., 48 BATHURST STREET, LONDON, CANADA.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ABORTION—FOUL IN FEET.

1. Mare aborted six weeks before full term last spring. I bred her again in the fall. Advise treatment.

2. Cow went lame from foul in foot last Sept., and I have failed to effect a cure. E. R.

Ans.—This time she will foal in the fall. If you work her during the summer, turn her on grass at nights. If not working, leave her on pasture as much as possible, and she will take plenty of exercise. Watch her closely about six weeks before full term, and if she shows symptoms of aborting, put her in a nice quiet stall, and give two ounces tincture of opium every four hours until the symptoms disappear.

2. Put in thoroughly dry quarters. Cleanse between the clouts thoroughly. Then dress with butter of antimony, applied with a feather once daily for three days. Then keep warm poultices to it for two days and nights, and then dress, three times daily, with carbolic acid, 1 part; sweet oil, 25 parts until healed. V.

SCRATCHES.

Kindly publish directions how to cure scratches, as I have a two-year-old mare very bad with them. She also stocks up very bad in the legs, although she gets exercise every day. Since I began to take your paper I like it very much, and think the Christmas number was worth more than \$1.50. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Purge her with a ball, consisting of 9 drams of aloes and 2 drams ginger, after feeding her a bran mash or two. Poultice the heels with boiled turnips or linseed meal, with a little powdered charcoal for two days and nights, putting on fresh poultices every eight hours; and then dress, three times daily, with a lotion consisting of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, and 2 drams carbolic acid, to a pint of water. Do not wash the legs at all. If they get wet rub them dry; if muddy, allow them to dry, and brush. The purgative will tend to prevent stocking.

LUMP JAW YEAST TREATMENT, ETC.

1. Cow giving milk has a hard lump on bottom jaw, about half the size of a small turnip. Can it be cured? Will it affect the milk for using? 2. Will you kindly give the yeast remedy for foaling mares? Will it act the same on cows? 3. How many legal holidays are there for a man hired by the year on the farm? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. This is lump jaw. It has been cured in many cases by giving iodide of potassium, one dram, three times daily, in bran, or in a pint of water as a drench, and increase the dose by ten grains daily, until the cow's appetite fails, or she refuses water, or tears run from her eyes and saliva from her mouth. Then cease giving the drug for two weeks, and treat again. It does not affect the milk for use, unless in an advanced stage of the disease, when an abscess forms and breaks, and even then, if the general health of the cow is good, there is little danger from it.

2. Take an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast and make it into a paste with a little warm water. Allow this to remain in a moderately warm place for twelve hours, then add one pint of lukewarm, freshly-boiled water. Mix, and allow to stand for another twelve hours. Prepare this mixture twenty-four hours ahead of the time the cow is expected to come in heat, and inject it into her vagina as soon as she is seen to be in heat. Breed her just when she is going out of heat.

3. Sixty, or more, viz., Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and any day proclaimed by the Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor as a public holiday. When one of the above, other than a Sunday, falls on the Sabbath, the man is entitled to the day after. The rule is that unless otherwise specified in the agreement, all the above days may be taken, subject to the doing of such "chores" as must of necessity be attended to every day.

Make Dairying Pay

Just consider the part the cow takes as a producer for the farm. She not only furnishes in milk many times her own weight in a single year, but reproduces herself annually, and her off-spring is either sold to the butcher or raised to go through the same process of production for perhaps twelve or fifteen years to come. But to keep cows or run the dairy requires care. You can't have milk without furnishing its equivalent—feed. And the skillful dairyman will carefully increase the ration for his cows until he finds the limit of each animal's digestion. At this point is where the profit lies. Difficulties, however, are often encountered in arriving at the digestive capacity of a dairy cow. Going off her feed, Indigestion, Milk Fever, Mammitis are the consequences, but where the proper tonics are administered the digestive organs are strengthened and improved and the largest possible amount of food is digested and converted into milk.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

Is the medicinal stock tonic and prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). Is especially designed to make cows give more milk, market stock grow faster, and more work, and to relieve minor stock ailments. It is not a food in itself but makes all the food of the farm produce more milk, more meat and more work. Professors Quittman, Winslow and Finlay Dun, the most noted medical writers of the age, tell us that bitter tonics improve digestion, iron makes blood and the nitrates assist nature in expelling poisonous material from the system. Such ingredients make up Dr. Hess Stock Food—Isn't this pretty strong proof? Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic and this paper is back of the guarantee. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96 page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-acea and Instant Louse Killer. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.



GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS

Fairy Queens, Urys, Floras, Clarets, Isabellas, Rose of Autumns, Village Girl. Females of all ages 3 choice young bulls. Prices right. Breeding unsurpassed. W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O. Markdale Station

C. Rankin & Sons, Wybridge, Ont.

Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

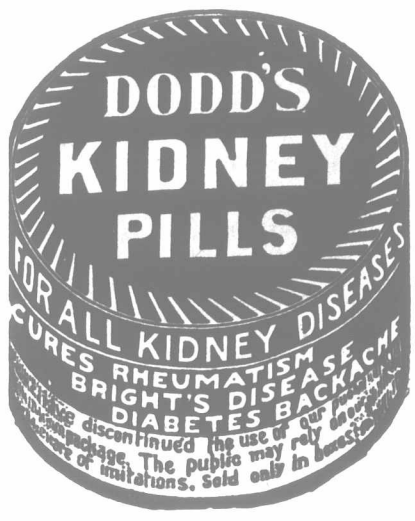
FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages from noted Scotch families.

RAILWAY VIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Lieutenant, imported, =50050=. Present offering: Two extra good bulls, 14 and 11 months old. Cows and heifers, imported and home bred. Prices reasonable. M. C. By., P. M. By. Stations. SOOTT BROS., Highgate P. O., Ont.

An office boy was on one occasion sent to Richard Harding Davis' rooms to get some "copy." Pretty soon was heard a clatter of feet on the stairs and in burst the boy entirely out of breath. "What's the trouble? Wasn't he there?" was asked. "No, sir, he's out and de joint's all locked up."

"Then why didn't you wait for him as I told you?" "Wh-wh-why, dere wuz a note on de door dat said, 'Return at once,' so I t'ought youse wanted me back quick."



GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; a so female with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, Imp. Lord Rcebery.

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

Rowan Hill Herd of High-class SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the Watt-bred bull, Royal Chief 65495, son of Mildred's Royal. Anything in herd for sale at living prices.

A. Duncan & Sons, Carlisle, Ontario.

Huntlywood Shorthorns.

Young bulls for sale. The best lot we ever had, by Imported Cicely's Pride (78594), out of imported dams. Broadhooks, Lavenders, Lancasters, etc. Prices reasonable.

W. H. Gibson, Manager, Huntlywood Farm, Beaconsfield, Que.

2 GOOD YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS

and some heifers for sale, very reasonable. They must be sold, as we have disposed of part of the farm.

D. BARTLETT & SON, Smithville, Lincoln Co. Breeders of Shorthorns and Dorsets.

Maple Hill Stock Farm Scotch Shorthorns—A special offering of a red bull calf of Missie family, sired by Rustic Chief (imp.) =40419=; also some choice females by Wanderer's Star =48585= and Lucerne (imp.) =50053= WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.

GLEN GOW SHORTHORNS—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of Imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long distance 'phone Wm. Smith, Columbus P. O. Brooklyn & Myrtle Stns.

Shorthorns for Sale—Five choice bulls, all from imp. sire, and three of them from imp. dams; also females of all ages Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd. ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P. O. and G.T.R. Sta.

Shorthorns Stamford's English Ladies, Mildreds, Merthas, Nonpareils. 3 choice bulls 14 months old. 3 heifers. 2 cows. Breeding unsurpassed. Canadian and American registration. F. W. FINE, Salem P. O. Etara Station.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

YARAWI GROUP, Lima P. O. & Sta., G.T.R.

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 8 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beacamp. Prices very reasonable. DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P. O. and Station.

John Gardhouse & Sons, Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses and Lincoln sheep. Just now we are offering a few extra choice heifers—show stuff among them; also three rare good young bulls, bred from imp. sire and dam. Highfield P. O., Weston station 3 1/2 miles. Telephone.

SHORTHORNS. Just closed out the season's crop of bulls of breeding age, but have a few very nice young ones coming up. Anyone wishing a stock bull from the noted Derby imp., send orders ahead, as they are all picked up as soon as ready. W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 555, Owen Sound, Ontario.

"GLENORO" Shorthorns and Lincolns imp. Marr Ross Ladies, Missies, Broadhooks, Ramsdens, and Urys Choice individuals. Winners at Canada's leading fairs. One hundred head of grand Dudding-bred Lincolns. Unsurpassed for size, quality and fleece. Long distance 'phone. A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont. Glenoro Stock Farm.

A. EDWARD MEYER Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Offers for sale, at prices you can stand, young SHORTHORN BULLS. Four of them from imported sire and dams. Several cows with heifer calves at foot by imp. Scottish Hero, and a few yearling heifers. All are of the choicest Scotch breeding. Write, or better come and look them over. Long-distance 'phone in house.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES For Sale: Six extra fine young bulls, some belong to grand milking strains. Also a fine lot of young sows, bred to farrow in March and April, and a grand lot of young sows and boars from three to five months old. S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT. Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C.P.R.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS. Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor =48187=. Offerings are two bull calves, an 11-months Miss Ramsden, from imp. sire and dam; a 13-months Missie, by Blythesome Ruler, and other bulls; also heifers of choice breeding. A few choice Berkshire pigs just off the sow. HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Spring Valley Shorthorns Offer some nice young heifers and cows in calf and with calves at foot; also two nine months' bull calves, both very choice, sired by Imp. Bapton Chancellor. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see them. KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.

WE OFFER FOR PRIVATE SALE

10 High-class **Scotch Shorthorn Bulls.**

10 High-class **Scotch Shorthorn Heifers.**

No herd in America can offer a better selection of young cattle than these. Our prices are consistent with quality.

One black yearling **Clyde Stallion** and **Yearling Filly** also for sale.

R. A. & J. A. WATT,

Elora Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R.

Salem, Ontario.

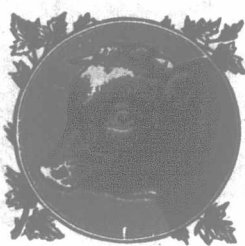
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.

All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain.

We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-traced families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Selections for sale. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.

A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.



Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

2 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old.

The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.

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

AT "MAPLE SHADE"

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds, and some that should produce the best prime steers. We have a bull catalogue. Send for one.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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

SHORTHORN BULL

Prince of Stars - 49804 - Rich roan Shorthorn herd bull. Kind, sure, a good handler. T. e. low-down kind. Will sell to avoid in-breeding. Look up this pedigree, and write **H. M. Vanderlip, Gainsville, Ont.**

PURE SOOTH

SHORTHORNS

Offering for December and January:

- Imp. Scottish Pride - 36106 -
 - 3 yearling bulls from imp. cows.
 - 12 young bulls from 8 to 14 months also from imp. cows.
 - 10 imp. cows with calves at foot or safe in calf
 - 10 home-bred cows with calves at foot or in calf
 - 25 heifer calves, yearlings and 2-year-olds.
 - 25 Shropshire ram lambs.
 - 2 imp. Yorkshire sows, due to farrow in March
 - 7 boars and 10 sows, 4 and 5 months old.
- Catalogues on application.
Our farms are 1/2 and 1 1/4 miles from Burlington Junction, G.T.R.
Long-distance telephone in residence.

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

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

CLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Glover Lea Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT.
Ripley Station, G. T. R.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

We are offering 7 high-class young bulls, by (imp.) Old Lancaster = 50068 = and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows, of good Scotch breeding; also several young cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Mofat, Ontario
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, on C.P.R., one-half mile from station.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

Special offer now: Several choice Scotch bulls, two of which are show bulls, a roan yearling and a red two-year-old by Derby (imp.) = 32059 =. Their dam is Bessie's Maid = 47779 =, by the great sire Royal Prince = 26062 =. There is no better breeding. Also some young cows and heifers at low prices for prompt sale.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER,

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by the \$3,000 Dutch-bred bull, Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 =, winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 9 months old, also females for sale. In Yorkshires are a choice lot of either sex, 7 months old, from imp. sire and dam. Sows bred to imp. hog if desired.

BINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

The champion herd of Elgin Kent and Essex counties.

For sale: 6 choice young bulls 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

STRUAN SHORTHORNS

For sale: Choice young bulls from four to ten months old, sired by Scottish Beau (imp.) (36099); also cows and heifers of different ages. Write for prices, or come and see my herd.

N. S. ROBERTSON, Ontario

12 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE from 12 months to 18 months old. Several of the dams are 1st prize winners in Toronto. Prices very low. **J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SUPPLIES.

E. Flindall, if you communicate with Alex. Brown Milling & Elevator Co., Princess and Adelaide St., Toronto, you can probably secure the supplies you wish.

PURCHASE OF COW—A HORSE TRADE.

1. A bought a cow from B. A gave a lien note on it for ten months in this way: In case of accident, another of its value. A sold cow, being he was scarce of feed, but has others of its value. (a) Can B collect note before it is due? (b) Is it due as soon as cow is sold? (c) Can B go and get first cow before note is due, note not being due till May?

2. A traded horses with B. A had to give a little difference, but was not able just then. Will pay a little later. Can B make trouble, or collect at once? Ontario.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. (a), (b) and (c). No.

2. Yes.

REGISTRATION OF THOROUGHBREDS.

Is the Thoroughbred stallion, Tom Moore, once owned about St. Catharines, registered? If so, state number. Give name of the dam of Louise, once owned by the late John White, Milton, and who owned her after White, and address. S. V.

Ans.—1. There are several horses registered in the American Studbook under this name, but none that can be traced as having been owned in Canada.

2. The same answer applies to Louise, more particulars would need to be furnished. There is no studbook for Thoroughbreds in Canada. The American Jockey Club, New York, has the record for that breed, and could, perhaps, supply the information.

CLAIM TO SERVICE FEE.

A has a cow which was served by bulls belonging to B, C, D and E, thirteen or fourteen times, coming in season regularly. She was only served by E's bull once, that being the last time, and did not come in season afterwards. A says the cow calved two months before due to E's bull. Who is entitled to the service fee for the bull?

Ans.—From the statement as given, it would appear that the owners of each of the bulls is entitled to a fee, provided there was no agreement as to insuring a calf, as each had given their time and the service of their bulls in the case of a cow that was a freak or of abnormal character.

BUILDING A CHIMNEY.

I would like a little information about building a chimney. We intend putting in a fireplace, and wish to run the stove-pipe from cooking range into same chimney over the mantel. Do you think it would draw all right, or should the chimney be divided and have two flues? At present, we are using a chimney that was into one from a fireplace, but it is only partially divided and smokes a lot at times.

Ans.—We know that this combination is working all right in many cases. A builder informs us it is wise to put a damper in the wall, just over the grate and below the stovepipe hole, to check the possibility of smoke being forced down the chimney by the wind. Success in this, as in the case of any chimney, depends on the chimney being at least a foot higher than the highest point of the roof, as the wind striking the roof and rebounding is liable to prevent the chimney drawing properly and causing it to smoke.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.**

HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS



Pure Scotch, imported, and the get of imp. stock.

25 HEAD

Anything for sale. 1 young bulls. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.

W. J. Thompson, Mitchell P. O. & Sta.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS



My present offering: Several imp. cows with calves at foot; also 4 young bulls. Heifers 6 months to 2 years old. Prices and terms reasonable.

G. D. WAGER,

Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854-1906.

SHORTHORN BULLS—good ones. Several from heavy-milking cows. Choice heifers also. **LEICESTER EWES**, and a lot of extra good rams.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SELMA PARO SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves. 16 heifers under two years. All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

OWN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR., Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

Six Red Shorthorn Bulls

12 to 15 months old, got by Proud Gift = 50077 = (imp.); also cows and heifers, imported and home-bred. Inspection solicited. We think we have as good Shorthorn cattle as we have Lincoln sheep. 14 firsts out of a possible 19, our record at Chicago, 1906.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering 6 young bulls from 8 to 20 months old, all Scotch bred, two of them from extra good milking families, and a few registered fillies of good quality.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

Claremont Sta., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS

For sale cheap: Two roan bulls (Scotch) 20 months, one from imported stock, one red, 11 months, a Broadhook, some heifers, imp. sow (Yorkshire) in farrow; some boars ready for service, from imp. stock.

D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.



THE OLD PAN WAY

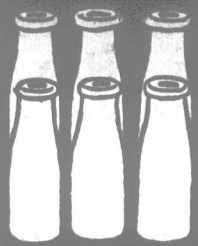
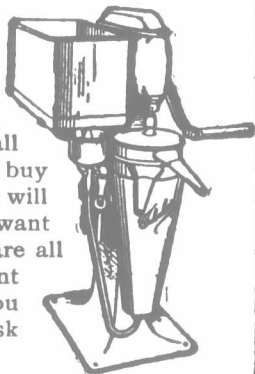
50% MORE CREAM

The old pan way of raising cream don't pay—it's too mussy and fussy—too much work for the women. And it don't pay in dollars and cents because you actually lose 50 per cent of the cream you ought to get. You can increase your cream product about 50 per cent over pan setting; 33 per cent over cans set in cold water; 25 per cent over patent creamers or dilution cans by using the

DON'T PAY

SHARPLES TUBULAR SEPARATOR

Besides you can skim the milk immediately after milking—save the handling and the expense of storage. A good milk-house costs more than a Tubular and isn't half so profitable—even if you already have the milk-house it will pay in labor saved, in crocks and pans saved, and the increase in cream will be all clear profit. Of course, when you buy a separator, you want the one that will get you the most profit—you'll want the Tubular—the reasons why are all given in a book which you will want and which we want to send to you free if you will only write for it, ask for book H. 193

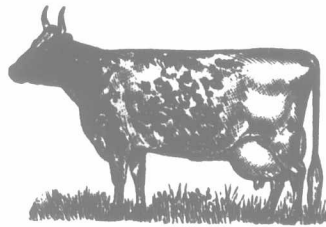


THE TUBULAR WAY

Mr. Mac Tuttle, Danville, Ill., says "The first week we used the Tubular we made a gain of 12 lbs. of butter from five cows."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., WEST CHESTER, PA. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires



We now offer our grand imp. bull, Lessnessock Royal Star. Always winner of first prize at Toronto, except once, when he was placed second. Now four years old past. Other young bulls fit for service from heavy milking stock on both sides, with large teats. Females of almost any age. Young sows in farrow. One aged boar cheap. Pigs from 2 to 4 months old. Prices right. Long-distance phone, Campbellford Central.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TO DESTROY LICE.

A subscriber writes: "I see, through your paper, enquiries for something to destroy lice on cattle. I have used a great many things, and find International Louse Killer the best thing on the market, as it will kill any kind of lice, and easily applied. Can be secured from International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont. "W. J. S."

LOCAL POWER SUPPLY.

In our community we have a water fall which I think would develop about 250 horse-power. Could you give me some estimate of cost to put in a wheel, or wheels, and send by electric wire to various farmers about five horse-power. What would it cost without the wire and poles? What would the fixtures each farmer would need cost? Where would I write to to employ men to do this kind of work? F. G. S.

Ans.—If you would write the Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, he could probably put you in the way of securing the information you desire.

STANDARD-BRED PRICES.

What were the highest and lowest prices that Tom Lawson's Standard-bred horses brought at auction last month? J. G.

Ans.—Comparing Mr. Lawson's own figures for the cost of raising a "youngster" with the prices his horses brought, the Dreamworld stud must be an expensive institution. At the sale referred to he put in 124 head, which ranged in price from \$60 to \$9,700. This top price was paid for Dare Devil, which was afterwards bought back by Mr. Lawson at an advance of something like \$1,600. Impetuous, 2.13, brought \$3,300, and Expectation, the dam of Major Delmar, 1.59, brought \$1,350. None of the young stuff bred by Mr. Lawson brought so much as he estimated it cost to raise one; namely, \$1,700.

FEEDING PIGS.

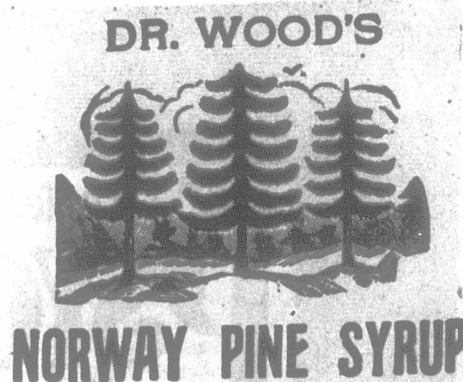
We are fattening a number of pigs, weighing about 75 to 80 lbs. now, and which are very fat. We are feeding them all they will eat of ground oats, barley and buckwheat, mixed equally. Is there any danger of them choking because of the fat? Would it be more profitable to feed a little less and have them a little older when marketed? I am very proud of your valuable paper, and think it well worth the money. J. W.

Ans.—There is danger unless they get regular and sufficient exercise. It is wiser to feed moderately for the first four months, growing rather than fattening the pigs up to that age, and finishing them after that with more liberal feeding. By this course they will grow lengthy rather than broad, and will develop more muscle or lean meat, and the type of pigs that best suit the present-day markets.

WEED SEEDS IN MANURE.

1. I have a chance to get a quantity of manure from a livery stable using refuse from a mill where they clean up clover, timothy and blue grass. This manure is heating. Will this kill all bad seed, or would it be better to draw it home and leave it in a pile until spring? 2. Would you advise spreading manure on the spring grain with the manure spreader as soon as it is sown? J. W. E.

Ans.—1. The heating of the manure in the pile where it is thrown from stable will, no doubt, kill all the weed seeds in the portion thoroughly heated. A good many at the bottom of the pile and around the edges will likely escape. Again there is a likelihood that the heating process will go too far, and the manure be "burned" and largely lost. You had better haul it home, pile in a snug pile, and tramp well to keep it from heating until spring. Then a week or ten days before it is to be applied to the land, turn with fork thoroughly, and moisten if too dry. After four days turn again, and in five or six days haul away. 2. Manure applied as you say, especially if rotted and spread not too thickly, would give excellent results. T. B.



NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Stops the irritating cough, loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed tissues of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and produces a quick and permanent cure in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and the first stages of Consumption.

Mrs. Norma Swanston, Cargill, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had a very bad cold, could not sleep at night for the coughing and bad pains in my chest and lungs. I only used half a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and was perfectly well again."

Price 25 cents a bottle.

HIGH GROVE JERSEYS AND YORKSHIRES. For sale cheap, several choice young bulls and a few heifers, some of them prizewinners at Toronto this fall; bred from the best. Twenty young sows just ready to breed. Prices, extended pedigrees, and all information for the asking. ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. and Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: E. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68. Brampton, Ont.

AYRSHIRES & POULTRY. Hotelhouse Pilot (imp.) Heads the Herd.

For Sale: One splendid yearling bull, Norfolk Chief, by Sensation of Glenora, grand sire Douglas Dale of Dam of Aber (imp.). A few two-year-old heifers in calf can be spared, bred from producing dams. Prices reasonable, quality considered. Also 10 pair of Tolouse geese, at \$5 per pair. W. Wyandottes, B.P. Rocks, \$1.50 each. Pekin and Rouen ducks \$1 each. Write

W. THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch Ont. Norfolk Co.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont. Winchester Station, C. P. E.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZE-WINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to

W. M. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. Menie P.O., Ont.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

All ages, from imp. and Canadian bred stock. Prices and terms to suit purchaser.

D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

gave an average of 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 8.9 per cent. butter-fat in 1905. A few bull calves for sale. Prices quoted for females. W. F. STEPHEN, Box 169, Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to

M. DYMONT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.

ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Prince Posch Calamity heads the herd. His dam (Calamity Jane) and sire's dam (Alta Posch) in official test, averaged 86 lbs. milk a day, and over 26 lbs. butter a week, one of the greatest sires living. No stock for sale now. 35 head (20 A.R. cows) will be sold at auction at my annual public sale, last of February. None for sale after that event, except bull calves not catalogued nor born yet. For particulars see stock notes, in Jan. 17th issue.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 660 pounds of milk and 25 pounds of butter in seven days, write to E. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co.

J. Watt & Son

2 extra nice bulls, 10 and 14 months old. 14 well-bred young cows and heifers. All in calf, or calves at foot. All thick-fleshed and of the right type. Prices moderate. Correspondence invited.

SALEM P.O. Elora Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

FOR SALE

8 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 6 to 14 months. Marr Beautys, Campbell Claret, Bessies, Claras and Rosebuds, got by the Broadhooks bull, Broadhooks Prince (imp.) 5502. Also cows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot or being bred to same bull. Prices lowest at 4 terms easy.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.

For sale: 2 yearling bulls, cows, heifers and calves. Over 50 head to select from. Nothing to offer in Cotswolds or Berkshires.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P. O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

Present offering: 4 choice young bulls from 8 to 12 months old. All sired by Rosicrucian of Dalmeny (imp.) 45220, and from grand milking dams. Prices away down for quick sale. Also a grand lot of young registered ewes now bred to our stock ram, and a few good rams at reasonable prices. Address:

W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

SMITHFIELD STOCK FARM Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Present offering: Young stock of both sexes, sired by the Missie bull, Aberdeen Beau, by (imp.) Scottish Beau. Also young Yorkshire sows.

R. E. WHITE, Balderson, Ont.

ARLINGTON SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

Present offering: 2 bulls 8 and 11 months old, by Christopher's Heir 45459; also a few females of different ages, some from imp. sires. No sheep for sale at present. Stock guaranteed as represented. John Lishman, Hagersville P.O. & Sta.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS

STRATHROY, ONT.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town.

White Hall Shorthorns

Missies, Cecillias, and Lady Victorias. 4 young bulls, 7 heifers, and a few older females. Bred right and will be sold right.

N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P.O. and Station, Peel Co.

WILLOWBANK SHORTHORN HERD

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from imp. sires and dams, of most fashionable breeding and type; exceedingly choice. Prices to suit the times.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia P.O. and Sta.

Shorthorns, Berkshires & Lincolns

A number of heifers and cows with calves at foot. Four bulls from 7 to 13 months. The right sort, at prices to suit the times. Berkshires of both sexes; also the Lincoln ram, Ronald 1391, by Dean & Sons' (imp.) 10803.

F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia Sta. York P. O.

Shorthorns & Berkshires

For sale: Young bulls and calves; also a few young sows and fall pigs.

John Racey, Lennoxville, Que.

For Sale: Scotch Shorthorn

Young bulls and heifers.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, THEFORD, ONT. Rose Cottage Stock Farm

THE Greatest of Tonics
PSYCHINE
 (Pronounced Si-KEEN.)
 FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SUCCESSFUL RECORD

MONEY can buy advertising space, but it can't buy a quarter century's successful record of wonderful and almost miraculous cures of the most difficult and intricate cases of throat, lung and stomach troubles. Such is Psychine's record. Thousands of cases given up by leading doctors as hopeless and incurable have been quickly and permanently cured by Psychine. It is an infallible remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption, indigestion, loss of appetite and all wasting diseases.

"My son had a terrible cough and was wasted to a shadow. Doctors said he could not live. He used Psychine, it cured him."—*Mrs. J. Hanger, Brockville.*
 "After taking \$6.00 worth of Psychine my lungs are well and life is again worth living."—*Mrs. I. Richards, Marriotta Cove, N.S.*
 "My lungs are now sound as a bell after using Psychine."—*H. Robbins, Bridgeburg, Ont.*
 "Psychine saved my life."—*A. Walden, 7 Cornwell St., Toronto.*

Psychine Never Fails Psychine has no Substitute
 AT ALL DEALERS, 50c and \$1.00 A BOTTLE
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, 179 King St. W., Toronto

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home bred bulls from 8 to 18 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves from wean to 18 months old. Sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howarth B. Pieterje, whose dam record is over 52 lbs milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pieterje and Posch families. Schulling Sir Posch, son of Annis Schulling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially and grandson of Altje Posch, stock bull.

S. MAOLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.

Imperial Holsteins

An Advanced Registry herd for sale. One year-old bull, a Toronto champion, four bulls from 6 to 8 months of age. A. B. on both sides. Imp. in dam from the U. S.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O. & Sta.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN HERD.

Is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records and headed by Lord Wayne Meethilde Calamity. Young bulls fit for service at reasonable prices.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.

Evergreen Farm Holsteins

is headed by Prince Pauline DeKol, which we are offering for sale; sire of 10 daughters in Record of Merit; also a choice lot of young bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit cows with large records.

F. C. PETTIT & SON, Burgessville Ont.

LYNDALE HERD

Offer a number of young bulls fit for service, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beyl Wayne Paul Concordia, four of whose nearest dams have official records averaging 23 lbs. 11 oss. each. Eight heifers coming two, and due to calve in spring. Younger stock, either sex.

BROWN BROS, Lyn, Ont.

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths

Herd headed by the first-prize bull, Nanuet Pieterje Paul, whose dam and sire's dam and grand-dam have official butter records averaging over 25 lbs. in 7 days. Females bred and young bulls sired by him for sale. Tamworths of all ages and both sexes. Come and see, or write at once for prices.

A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

S. W. GLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

CENTRE AND HILLYVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bulls 1 year and under for sale, from great-seeding dams and sires, all in A. B. O. Records. Our prizes in milk test in America's A. B. O. Records is, 1st prize in 30-day; 5th in 7-day; 5th in 7-day, over 8 months milking.

P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock C.P.R. or G.T.R.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

43 head of big, deep flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight, smooth lot.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Sta.

Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex.

O. Jones, Jr., Galesdonia P. O. and Sta.

REGIST RED HOLSTEINS

For immediate sale: two cows five two-year-old heifers in calf, sired by Duke Netherland Pieterje two yearlings and five heifer calves. For breeding and prices address:

DAVID RIFE, Hespeler, Ont.

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont. offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

COTSWOLDS and HAMPSHIRE

We now offer 150 head of high-class Cotswold, for sale at reasonable prices, including some extra good imported and home-bred shearling stud rams; also imported and home-bred ewes of different ages, and a car of ranch stock. We won both open and home-bred flock prizes this year, both at Toronto and London. Correspondence and inspection invited.

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 51, Jarvis, Ont.

Suffolk Sheep

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph

SHROPSHIRE

Can sell about 20 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Butter-bred ram.

GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle

Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Covains & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Hespeler, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

A. H., Baden, Ont., writes: "I notice in your paper of someone enquiring for remedy for lump jaw. I had a lump-jaw cow last winter, and used Fleming's remedy, and it completely cured her."

A draft of 47 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the herd of H. J. Hess, Waterloo, Iowa, sold at auction, Jan. 17th, brought an average price of \$150, the highest price, \$390, being paid by A. C. Binnie, of Iowa, for the yearling heifer, Blackbird of Quietdale.

ABERFELDY SHORTHORNS.

Sixty head of imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns constitute the Aberfeldy herd, the property of John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., 3 1/2 miles from Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and street cars, one of the strongest, as well as one of the highest-class herds in Canada. Forty years ago marks the foundation of this excellent herd. Continuously, none but the very best bulls, individually and from the breeders' standpoint, have been in service. The first importation was made in 1875, among which was Verbena, one of the greatest-breeding cows ever brought to America, a daughter of Royal Windsor, for three years champion of England. The progeny of this cow have perhaps won more high show honors in Canada and the United States than that of any other. Her grandson, St. Valentine, bred in this herd, won the championship of the United States for three years. He sired the champion Ruberta and Rosie O'Grady and Robbins' great show heifers, and The Lad for Me, that sired so many winners and was a great show bull himself. St. Valentine was sired by Imp. Gardman, for several years at the head of this herd. Several of his daughters and grand-daughters are still in the herd; topped by such high-class bulls as the Lancaster-bred bull, Imp. Prince Louis, a Toronto winner; Imp. Scottish Prince, that won the senior championship at Toronto last fall, and the present grandly-bred Butterfly bull, Imp. Prince of Archers, sired by Royal Ensign, a full brother to the great bull, Royal Emblem, dam Butterfly Girl, by Superior Archer. He also carries the blood of such notables as Saltire, Scotland's Pride and Champion of England, and, judging by the youngsters that are now coming, he will prove the equal of any of his predecessors as a sire. Eight of the breeding cows are imported, and nine-tenths of the others are bred from imported sires and dams, and represent such choice strains as the Claret, Broadhooks, Cecilia, Lovely, Brawith Bud, Roan Lady, Undine, Jilt, Rosebud and Miss Ramsden, breeding unsurpassed, and individuality just as high. Among the young bulls for sale is a roan, eleven months old, sired by Scottish Prince (imp.), and out of Imp. Eliza, that is an extra good one. Another is a roan yearling, by Scottish Prince, out of Imp. Bella, a very growthy, mellow chap. Still another is a roan ten-months-old, by Imp. Royal Champion, a Roan Lady bull, and out of a Broadhooks cow, Imp. Myra 3rd. This is a thick, mellow youngster, the making of a herd-header. In females, anything in the herd is for sale, young or old, as the Messrs. Gardhouse never get married to an animal, and are not breeding for the fun of looking at the stuff.

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

DAIRY ANALYSIS.

Dairy Analysis is the title of a neat handbook by H. Troop Richmond, which contains working directions for the analysis of milk and dairy products. The estimation of all constituents of diagnostic value is briefly detailed, and in many cases illustrated by photographs of chemists doing the work. One chapter is devoted to the application of analysis to the solution of chemists' problems, and a short summary is given of the composition of milk and its products. It is intended to be of assistance to analysts, health officers, dairy students, and those engaged in the supervision of dairies. The book is published by Messrs. Chas. Griffin & Co., Ltd., Exeter St., Strand, London, W. C., England. It may be ordered through this office for 75c.

Bog Spavin
 Cure the lameness and remove the blemish without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be misused. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred **RAMS and EWES** for sale that are of the same stamp. All kinds of good **COTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS** as well. Prices always reasonable.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

Ship Your **HIDES SHEEPSKINS FURS** To E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

SOUTH DOWNS AND **Scotch Collies.** Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Long distance Phone.

STOP! LOOK!! LISTEN!!! The Fairview Shropshires have maintained their reputation as winner and producers of winners at both the Chicago International and Guelph Winter Fair. Won at the International: 3 championships, 19 firsts, 1 second, 10 thirds, and 2 fourths—totaling \$397. Won at Guelph: 1 championship, 11 firsts, 12 seconds, 2 thirds, and 1 fourth—totaling \$301. Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd twice in very keen competition. At Chicago, Wisconsin Agricultural College's winners—our strongest opponents—were all sired by rams sold from Fairview. Wishing you all a joyous festive season, I remain, yours cordially,
John Campbell Woodville, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two-shear ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. Telegraph Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT., Guelph, G. T. R.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Ont. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEV-ERRING, Secretary, Lafayette Indiana, Ont.**

Canadian Agents for the Original **McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing** Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 50c; Imperial half gallon, \$1.25; Imperial gallon, \$2.50. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. **THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario**

Morrison Yorks, and Tams.

on hand, for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right.
Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Schaw Sta., C. P. R.

FREE TO MEN



Until Robust Health, Strength and Vigor is Regained.

Perfect Manhood. The man of strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged; with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles. I give him my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not one penny in advance or on deposit. A few nights' use convinces him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

For 40 years I have been making strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged; with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles. I give him my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not one penny in advance or on deposit. A few nights' use convinces him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured, and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00; or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by 40 years' experience, to guide and advise my patients, is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one and my two books on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. B. W. SANDEN,
140 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Office Hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p. m.

Dineen Building, entrance 6 Temperance Street,

MONKLAND
Yorkshires
Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Care 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.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: 3 sows 11 months old, in pig several sows from 5 to 7 months old, and several 5 to 7 months old, and younger ones of both sexes. Imp. sires and dams. JOHN McLEOD, Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

DAKDALE BERKSHIRES.

Of the largest strain Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book you. Order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!

Bred on aristocratic lines and from high-class show stuff, sired by the Toronto winner, Willow Lodge Leader. For sale are young animals of choice bacon type and showing form. W. W. BROWN, RIDGE, Ashgrove P. O., Milton Sta.

THE only medium which conveys weekly to the farmers of Canada the advertiser's place of business is the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

Large White
Yorkshires.

A number of excellent sows, direct from imported stock, in pig to Worcester Duke, Imp.; also imported sows of different ages. Young boars and sows can be supplied not akin. Orders taken for young pigs. Write for what you want.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns.

Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars.

HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door

Ohio Improved Chester Whites:

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont

Meadowbrook Yorkshires

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented.

J. H. SNELL, HAGERSVILLE P. O. & STATION

Duroc Jerseys—Imported and home-bred sows and boars ready for service. Pigs fit to wean; also Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorn cockerels.
MAC. CAMPBELL, Harwich, Ont.

Supplementary Meetings of Farmers' Institutes for First Two Weeks in February, 1907.

DIVISION 1.

- Speakers: W. F. Kydd, Simcoe; Miss B. Maddock, Guelph, Feb. 4 and 8.
- Fordwich, E. Huron Feb. 4
 - Bluevale, E. Huron " 5
 - Jamestown, E. Huron " 6
 - Molesworth, E. Huron " 7
 - Ethel, E. Huron " 8
 - Walton, E. Huron " 9
 - Harlock, E. Huron " 11
 - Winthrop, E. Huron " 12
 - St. Columban, E. Huron " 13
 - Fowlers, E. Huron " 14

DIVISION 2.

- Speakers: Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown; G. Barbour, Crosshill.
- Lafontaine, C. Simcoe Feb. 1
 - Vasey, C. Simcoe " 2
 - New Lowell, W. Simcoe " 4
 - Stayner, W. Simcoe " 5
 - Orillia, E. Simcoe Feb. 6 and 7

DIVISION 3.

- Speakers: Wm. Elliot, Galt; J. L. Warren, Acton, Feb. 1, 13; J. Buchanan, B. S. A., Guelph, Feb. 14; Miss G. Gray, Toronto, Feb. 13.
- Lion's Head, N. Bruce Feb. 1
 - Spry's Schoolhouse, N. Bruce " 2
 - Mar, N. Bruce " 4
 - Allenford, W. Bruce " 5
 - Burgoyne, W. Bruce (aft.) " 6
 - McLennan's Schoolhouse, W. Bruce (eve.) " 6
 - Underwood, W. Bruce " 7
 - Tiverton, W. Bruce " 8
 - Lucknow, S. Bruce " 9
 - Teeswater, S. Bruce " 11
 - Mildmay, S. Bruce " 12
 - Walkerton, S. Bruce " 13
 - Cargill, S. Bruce " 14

DIVISION 4.

- Speakers: Wm. Reid, Lucan, Feb. 1-7; Dr. J. F. Lavery, Sunderland, Feb. 8-14; W. S. Fraser, Bradford, Feb. 8-14; Mrs. L. Gray Price, Toronto, Feb. 1-7.
- Lobo, N. Middlesex Feb. 1
 - Granton, N. Middlesex " 2
 - Mooresville, N. Middlesex " 4
 - West McGillivray, N. Middlesex " 5
 - Greenway, N. Middlesex " 6
 - Sylvan, N. Middlesex " 7
 - Theford, N. E. Lambton " 8
 - Camlachie, E. Lambton " 9
 - Petrolia, W. Lambton " 11
 - Oakdale, W. Lambton " 12
 - Rutherford, W. Lambton " 13
 - Beecher, W. Lambton " 14

DIVISION 5.

- Speakers: Major Sheppard, Queenston; J. Gardhouse, Highfield, Feb. 1-8; Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown, Feb. 9-13; Miss B. Maddock, Guelph, Feb. 5 and 6; Mrs. L. G. Price, Toronto, Feb. 8.
- Gowanstown, N. Perth Feb. 1
 - Carthage, N. Perth " 2
 - Rostock, N. Perth " 4
 - Milverton, N. Perth " 5
 - Hampstead, N. Perth " 6
 - Shakespeare, N. Perth " 7
 - Tavistock, S. Perth " 8
 - Sebringville, S. Perth " 9
 - Fullerton, S. Perth " 11
 - Staffa, S. Perth " 12
 - Kirkton, S. Perth " 13

DIVISION 6.

- Speakers: Dr. J. Standish, Walkerton; J. N. Paget, Canboro; Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, Feb. 1-9.
- Princeton, N. Oxford Feb. 1
 - Drumbo, N. Oxford " 2
 - Inniskip, N. Oxford " 4
 - Cassel, N. Oxford " 5
 - Hickson, N. Oxford " 6
 - Braemar, N. Oxford " 7
 - Embro, N. Oxford " 8
 - Thamesford, N. Oxford " 9
 - Crampton, E. Middlesex " 11
 - Gladstone, E. Middlesex " 12
 - Wilton Grove, E. Middlesex " 13
 - Byron, E. Middlesex " 14

(Continued on next page.)

Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to Female Disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals. Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pig 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

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Offers for sale: 19 young boars, 4 months old; a large number of sows, same age; also 50 suckling pigs, both sexes. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan), 10 months old.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Cons. distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

are among the leading Canadian herds for size, quality and true-ness to type, and are prizewinners all around. For sale are both sexes. All ages. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. There are none better.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Shelden Station, Breeder and Importer.

Fairview Berkshires

Are second to none. My herd has won high honors wherever shown. Am now offering sows bred and ready to breed, and younger ones of both sexes, the get of Masterpiece and Just the Thing. An exceptionally choice lot.

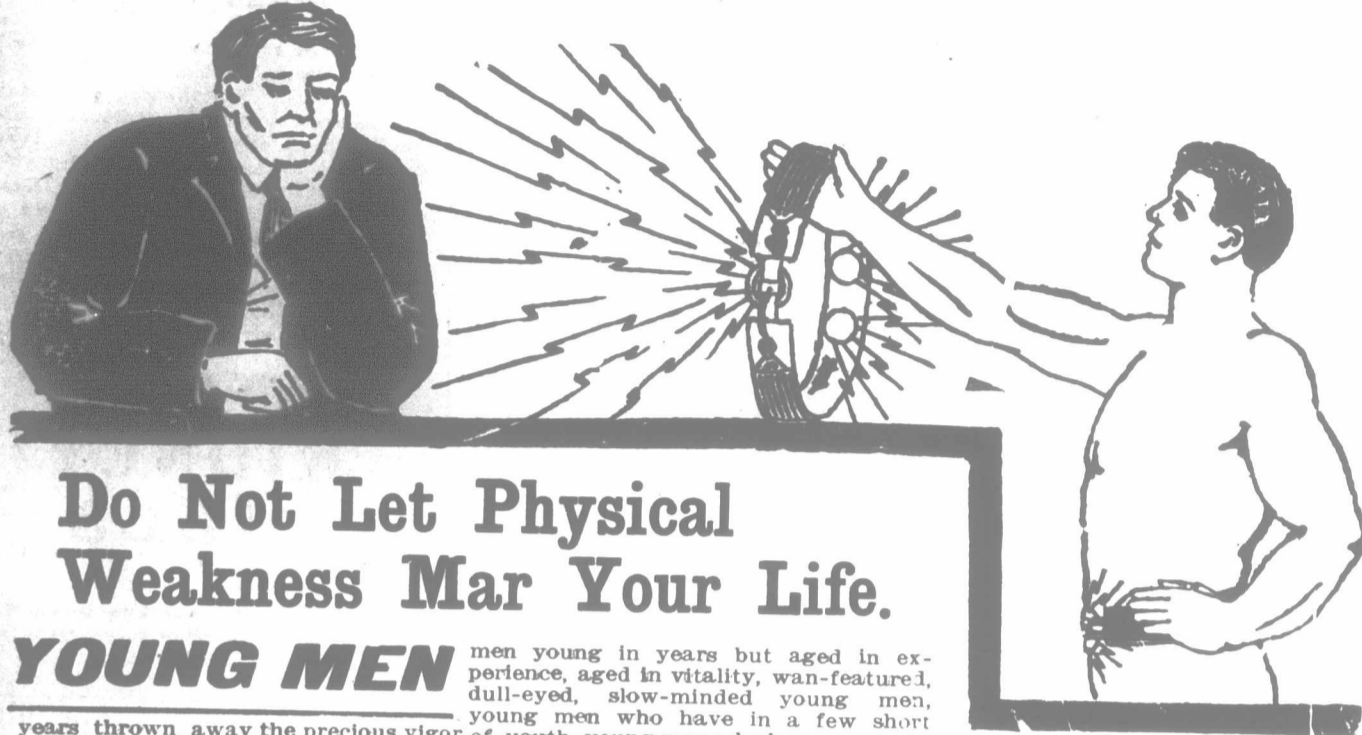
JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O., Milverton Sta.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns. We have for quick sale a choice lot of boars and sows from 2 to 6 months old, the produce of sows sired by Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both our own breeding, and winners of sweepstakes and silver medals at Toronto, 1901-02-03-04. Several very choice sows due to farrow in March and April. Pedigrees furnished with every pig. Several choice heifer calves and helters in calf to our present stock bull. All of high show quality. Price's right. Delivered at our door.
COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Heilsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1948. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls.
Bartram Meakin, The Gully, Ont.

Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep. A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearing rams and ewe lambs.
JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario "Glenair Farm."

MEN, BE MANLY.



Do Not Let Physical Weakness Mar Your Life.

YOUNG MEN men young in years but aged in experience, aged in vitality, wan-featured, dull-eyed, slow-minded young men, young men who have in a few short years thrown away the precious vigor of youth, young men who have scarcely stepped upon the pinnacle of manhood and find that they have lost their right to stand upon it, young men who look back a few years and see themselves as they were, blooming into manhood, and now, as they are, at the age when manhood should be complete, the heart strong, the eye bright, they find the force of manhood gone. Middle-aged men and old men, who realize that they have not the force of vitality that should be theirs—men of any age who are lacking in animal vitality—can be made new by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It will not fail. It cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength—the force which is the origin of all vital power, Electricity.

OLD MEN

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

The grandest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalizing strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by excesses or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman will ever regret a fair trial of the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt, which is nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, loss of Vitality, and all Weaknesses in Men and Women.

READ WHAT THE CURED SAY :

"Dear Sir,—I am well pleased with your Belt; it has done its work perfectly. The losses are stopped; my stomach is better, and I feel better in every way. I no longer have those despondent spells, and life is a pleasure. I wish to thank you for what your Belt has done, and your honest dealing with me. JAS. BROWN, Hallville, Ont.

"Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for thirty nights, and it has taken the rheumatism out of my hip. Yours truly, J. D. REASBACK, Vankleek Hill, Ont."

"Dear Sir,—I have worn the Belt which I purchased from you a month ago, and I am feeling much better. I don't have those weak spells any more, and I feel much stronger than I did. W. H. MACDONALD, Leamington, Ont."

I can send you one from your own town if you will drop me a card. I don't ask anyone to buy my Belt on speculation. I know that it will cure any case of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease. I am willing to take all chances. All I ask is for you to give me reasonable security that I will get my pay when you are cured, and I will arrange a Belt with all necessary attachments suitable for your case, and send it to you, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

Call To-Day
If You Can't Call Send
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Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books, as advertised.

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ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 9 p.m.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES!
High-class Berkshires of show-ring quality, bred from imp stock, for sale. 2 7-months boars by imp. Polgate Doctor; 2 sows by same sire, bred; 10 sows, 3 1/2 months old, by King of the Castle, and young boars. **Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station.**

Willowdale Berkshires
Young boars and sows, 3 and 6 months of age, out of imp sows, and sired by imp. Polgate Doctor, Royal Masterpiece, a son of the \$2,500 boar, Masterpiece, and some of them imp. in dam. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. J. WILSON, Milton P.O. and Sta.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES
Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp dam and sire. **G.B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.**

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires
I have for sale pigs of all ages, both sexes, from prizewinning stock. Sires in use: Imp British Duke, assisted by Woodstock Laddie, son of Polgate Doctor. Come and see or write for prices. My herd was in the front rank of prizewinners at the leading exhibitions this fall.
CHAS. T. SEYMOUR, Herdsman, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont.

Rosebank Berkshires.—Present offering: Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Sallie's Sambo (imp.), a Toronto winner.
Lefroy, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont Long-Distance Phone

HILLCREST BERKSHIRES
Stand unrivalled for individual merit in the herd. Our business for 1906 surpasses former years. The enquiry for choice things increases from year to year. 8 fine choice sows for sale due to farrow in the spring. Also a few boars on hand. Vine Sta. G.T.R. near Barrie. **John Lahmer Vine P.O.**

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.
Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.
GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; sires not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

DIVISION 7.
Speakers: W. C. Shearer, Bright; D. Joanson, Forest; Miss B. Miller, Guelph.

Corinth, E. Elgin	Feb. 1
Mount Salem, E. Elgin	" 2
Sparta, E. Elgin	" 4
Mapleton, E. Elgin	" 5
Middlemarch, W. Elgin	" 6
Dutton, W. Elgin	" 7
Rodney, W. Elgin	" 8
Highgate, E. Kent	" 9
Ridgetown, E. Kent	" 11
Blenheim, E. Kent	" 12
Kent Bridge, E. Kent	" 13
Thamesville, E. Kent	" 14

DIVISION 8.
Speakers: E. C. Drury, Crown Hill; A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton.

Falkland, S. Brant	Feb. 1
Hatchley, S. Brant	" 2
Cathart, S. Brant	" 4
Scotland, S. Brant	" 5
Burtch, S. Brant	" 6
Mt. Pleasant, S. Brant	" 7
Caledonia, Haldimand	" 8
Canfield, Haldimand	" 9
York, Haldimand	" 11
Clanbrassil, Haldimand	" 12
Bingham Road, Haldimand	" 13
Rainham Centre, Haldimand	" 14
Fisherville, Haldimand	Feb. 15 and 16

DIVISION 9.
Speakers: E. Lick, Oshawa; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Feb. 1-7; E. E. Adams, Leamington, Feb. 8-16; Miss B. Maddock, Guelph, Feb. 9-14.

Jerseyville, S. Wentworth	Feb. 1
Carluke, S. Wentworth	" 2
Glanford, S. Wentworth	" 4
Hannon, S. Wentworth	" 5
Binbrook, S. Wentworth	" 6
Tapleystown, S. Wentworth	" 7
Winona, S. Wentworth	" 8
Grimby, Lincoln	" 9
Beamsville, Lincoln	" 11
Jordan Station, Lincoln	" 12
Grantham, Lincoln	" 13
Virgil, Lincoln	" 14
Allanburg, Welland	" 15
Crowland, Welland	" 16

DIVISION 10.
Speakers: D. Anderson, Orillia, Feb. 1-16; Miss Agnes Smith, Hamilton, Feb. 1-9, 11, 14, 15.

Wellesley, N. Waterloo	Feb. 1
Crosshill, N. Waterloo	" 2
Linwood, N. Waterloo	" 4
Hawkesville, N. Waterloo	" 5
Heidelberg, N. Waterloo	" 6
Conestogo, N. Waterloo	" 7
Berlin, N. Waterloo	" 8
Bloomington, N. Waterloo	" 9
Ayr, S. Waterloo	" 11
Branchton, S. Waterloo	" 12
Galt, S. Waterloo	" 13
Hespeler, S. Waterloo	" 14
Breslau, S. Waterloo	" 15
Baden, S. Waterloo	" 16

DIVISION 11.
Speakers: T. G. Raynor, Ottawa; J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Feb. 4-16; H. Glendinning, Manilla, Feb. 1-2; Miss I. Rife, Hespeler.

Grand Valley, E. Wellington	Feb. 1
Arthur, E. Wellington	" 2
Damascus, E. Wellington	" 4
Mt. Forest, E. Wellington	" 5
Cedarville, E. Wellington	" 6
Farewell, E. Wellington	" 7
Palmerston, W. Wellington	" 8
Rothsay, W. Wellington	" 9
Alma, W. Wellington	" 11
Cummock, C. Wellington	" 12
Ennotville, C. Wellington	" 13
Belwood, C. Wellington	" 14
Orton, C. Wellington	" 15
Erin, C. Wellington	" 16

DIVISION 12.
Speakers: John Campbell, Woodville; G. C. Caston, Craighurst.

Schomberg, N. York	Feb. 1
Kettleby, N. York	" 2
Mt. Albert, N. York	" 4
Sutton West, N. York	" 5

DIVISION 15.
Speakers: W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, Feb. 1; T. Mason, Strathfordville; W. J. Kerr, City View, Feb. 2-7.

Sydenham, Frontenac	Feb. 1
Piccadilly, C. Frontenac	" 2
Salem, C. Frontenac (aft.)	" 4
Ferny, C. Frontenac (eve.)	" 4
Newboro, Leeds	" 5
Delta, Leeds	" 6
Sedley's Bay, Leeds	" 7