

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE \*

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VOL. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 14, 1909.

No. 851



**ART BELL PIANOS**  
BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME

USED AND PRIZED BY MUSICAL PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

**BELL ORGANS**  
ARE ALSO A WELL-KNOWN STANDARD.

PEOPLE WHO WANT THE BEST BUY "BELL" CATALOGUE NO. 40 TELLS ALL ABOUT THEM. SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

**The Bell Piano**  
AND ORGAN COMPANY, LIMITED.  
GUELPH, - ONTARIO.



## Galt "Classik" Ceilings

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

Unlike wooden ceilings, Galt "Classik" Metal Ceilings never warp or burn through, neither do they crack or fall down as do the plaster kind.

And, unlike ordinary metal ceilings, Galt "Classik" Ceilings are constructed so that the ceilings, walls and trimmings completely harmonize—form together one harmoniously artistic whole.

The designs selected for Galt "Classik" Ceilings are from the Louis XIV. period—more elegant, beautiful and elaborate than anything hitherto attempted in metal ceilings.

Quickly and easily applied, too. All joints fit perfectly and are invisible. When up, they're up to stay. Never drop off, crack or rust. Not affected by settling of building. No wear-out to them. Superior in every way to every other kind of ceiling.

Designs suitable for any size or style of room—and you'll be surprised how little Galt "Classik" Ceilings cost! Handsomely illustrated catalogue free on request.

**THE GALT ART METAL CO., Ltd., GALT, ONTARIO.**

Don't Invite Lightning to Strike

## Your Barn

You do when you build of wood.


### Corrugated Steel Protects Against Lightning

It scatters electricity and renders lightning bolts harmless. Every sheet is pressed—every sheet fits without waste. Galvanized—rustproof—fireproof. Send us dimensions of barn and we will tell you what it will cost to build of metal.

**The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited**  
MANUFACTURERS  
Toronto and Winnipeg

Windsor Business College

"Time and tide wait for no man."



## ROOF RIGHT NOW

There is one roof that saves money because it will last 100 years. Guaranteed in writing for 25 years.

**"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES**

This roof saves you work because it's so easy to put on (do it yourself with a hammer and snips), and save you worry because they fireproof, windproof and weather-proof the building they cover. Write us about it and hear all about ROOFING RIGHT. Address

**The PEDLAR People** (Est'd 1861)  
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

NO COMPOSITION ROOFING equals Carey's in scientific construction; none equals Carey's in durability; none has earned such convincing testimonials as to satisfactory service.

Let us PROVE these assertions by sending you evidence of Carey Durability in the form of voluntary tributes given by actual users after severe tests covering a period of from 10 to 20 years. Don't waste your time and money on "cheap," shoddy roofing that may look well—until the weather hits it. Such roofings are made merely to sell to the unsuspecting.



**EVIDENCE!**  
Testimony of Users Proving Durability of Carey's Roofing

## CAREY'S Flexible Cement ROOFING

is made to render long and satisfactory service—to last as long as the building stands and with the least bit of common-sense care it will do it. Its first cost is little more than that of "cheap" inferior roofing with which the market is flooded. Because of its superiority, Carey's is the least expensive roofing.


Carey's Roofing is composed of best Woolen Felt, a heavy body of Carey Process Asphalt, East India Burlap and Carey Fire-Resisting Cement Compound—all compressed at the factory into indissoluble roofing sheets of permanent flexibility. The Carey lap covers and protects nail heads.

Write the factory direct for Free Illustrated Booklet, Testimonials, Sample and Prices, also address of nearest distributing agent. Write to-day.

**THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY, (Established 1873)**  
Montreal. Toronto. Winnipeg.

ENTER ANY TIME. As good as the best, and better than the rest. Shorthand in 1/2 usual time. Books 1/2 usual cost. Best spot on earth for positions. Get our catalogue and rates.

**Cadman & Son, Box 187, Windsor, Ont.**



## POTATO PLANTER

Depth of planting and dropping distances accurately gauged. No waste of either expensive seed or valuable ground. Strong, durable, simple; the ideal machine for practical potato planting. For catalogue and price address:

**A. J. Platt, Sterling, Ill.**

## Corn That Will Grow

Buy your seed corn on the cob, and avoid uncertainty. Hand selected, Canadian-grown seed corn—all leading varieties. Your money refunded if you are not satisfied. Send for price list to:

**J. O. Duke, Ruthven, Essex Co., Ont.**

## The City Hotel

LONDON, CANADA.

For 50 years the most popular farmers' hostelry in London. Modernized throughout. Convenient ladies' sitting-rooms. Let us your parents here. Meet your friends here.

Special 25c. dinner for Market Days

**THE GEMME SMITH STUMP PULLERS**

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

W. Smith Grabber Co., Dept. J23, LaCrescent, Minnesota





**Rural Telephones for Family Protection.**

It's not an unusual thing for tramps or burglars to get into country houses and, while the men are away, frighten the women.

Often they don't stop at merely frightening, but sometimes steal and occasionally commit murder.

Unless immediate assistance can be summoned, the women are practically at the mercy of these ruffians.

With a telephone in the house neighbors can, at a moment's notice, be called in.

Or, in case of a sudden illness, during the night, to go for a doctor might mean the loss of a dear one's life.

With a telephone at hand, the doctor can, without loss of time, be summoned and, in the meantime, advise what to do.

It's every farmer's duty to himself and family to have a telephone. He can never tell at what moment it may be the means of saving a life.

But what he does want is a durable and reliable telephone—one that has a reputation behind it.

Write us for more particulars about this kind of a telephone, the cost of installing, etc. You can build and operate your own telephone line.

**The Northern Electric & M'fg.-Co., Ltd.**

427 Seymour St.  
VANCOUVER.

599 Henry Ave.  
WINNIPEG.

Cor. Notre Dame & Guy Sts.  
MONTREAL.

Use address nearest you.

No. 308

**Agricultural Savings and Loan Co's 4% Debentures**

are an absolutely safe and profitable investment. Government authorizes Trustees and Executors to invest in them. Call, or write us, at 109 Dundas St., London, Ontario.



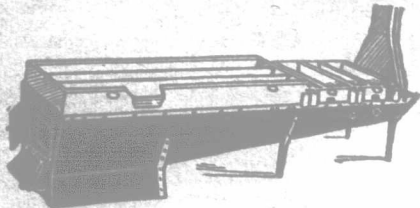
**HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE**

Everyone intending fence building should read for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOOK WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.  
Dept. E Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



**Maple - Syrup Makers.**



Many makers of maple syrup delay buying their requirements until sap runs, expecting their orders to go forward at once. February and March are our busiest time. It would be to your interest to buy now and avoid delays. We make the CHAMPION EVAPORATOR in 22 sizes, for large and small maple groves. Write us to-day for booklet.

**THE GRIMM MFG. CO.,**  
58 Wellington St., MONTREAL.

**Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.**  
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!  
**LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

**Planet Jr.**

A practical farmer wanted bigger crops with less labor—and he invented the Planet Jr. It did better work and saved two-thirds his time. Now he makes Planet Jr. Seeders, Wheel-Hoes and Cultivators for two million farmers and gardeners. Planet Jrs. do the work of three to six men. Strong and substantially built. Made to last and fully guaranteed.



No. 25. Hill and Drill Seeder, Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combines almost every use. In-hand-garden tool in one strong, light, easy running, simply adjusted implement—opens the furrow, sows the seed in drills or hills 4 to 24 inches apart, covers, rolls down and marks out the next row. Does thorough work as a double or single wheel hoe, cultivator and plow.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator will do more things in more ways than any other horse hoe made. Plows to or from the row. A splendid burrower, coverer, hill-er and horse hoe. Unequalled as a cultivator. Write to-day for our 56-page free 1909 catalogue, which tells all about 45 kinds of Planet Jr. implements.

**S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1989, Phils., Pa.**

WRITE FOR THE NAME OF OUR NEAREST AGENCY

**BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH**

You get not only MORE Stove Polish, but also the best stove polish that money can buy when you use "Black Knight."

It is not affected by the heat, and with very little labor the stove stays bright and shiny when polished with "Black Knight."

Shines quickly too—and always ready for use. Keeps Stoves, Grates, Ironwork, etc. fresh and clean with practically no trouble.

If you are unable to obtain "Black Knight" in your town, send name of nearest dealer and he will mail you a can.

**The F. F. DALLEY CO.**  
Manufact. U.S.A.  
Hamilton, Ont.



**LEADER fence lock**

**Newer and Stronger**

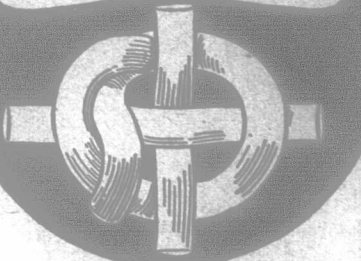
Think of the strongest lock of which you know on a woven fence and multiply its strength two fold. You then have an idea of the strength of the Leader lock—the new lock with the double grip (single grip locks have hitherto been considered good enough for woven fences).

The "Leader" is a brand new No. 9 hard steel wire fence—more durable and a better investment than ever before offered.

**TAKE ORDERS FOR US**

Write for money-making proposition, covering our complete line of farm and ornamental fences and gates.

**Frame & Hay Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Stratford, Canada



GOES LIKE SIXTY BELLS LIKE SIXTY BELLS FOR \$65  
**GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE**  
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. OFFER TRIAL. Ask for catalog—all sizes.

**GILSON MFG. CO., 150 York St., Quebec, Can.**

**Church Chime Bells**  
Memorial Bells a Specialty.  
McShane Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.



**THE SPICE OF LIFE.**

Smartfellow (anxious to poke fun at an old maid)—Let me see. It's a long time since we last met, is it not, Miss Antique?

Miss Antique—A very long time. How well that suit of clothes has hung together!

A young Scotch farmer lived at some distance from his bride-elect. On the eventful day he set off for the station betimes, but he met one friend after another with the result that he missed his train. Naturally he was very much upset, and bethought himself of the telegraph: This was the message he sent: "Don't marry till I come.—William."

A Maine man tells a story of a friend of his in the West who was induced by a stranger to buy what was claimed by the latter to be the best wolf-dog in the country. A few days later the man took his new purchase and started out early in the morning to try him out. The dog soon picked up the scent and started off, the man following on horseback. The dog was soon out of sight, but the man could hear him bark occasionally and followed on. About noon he met another man, coming from the opposite direction, and inquired if he had seen a wolf and a dog anywhere, to which the man replied that he had.

"And how were they going?" queried the man. "Was the dog nearly on to him?"

"Well," answered the other, "if I remember correctly, the dog was just a trifle ahead."

It is the lot of the wise man to be asked fool questions. In fact, the asking is an acknowledgment of the wisdom of the man of whom the inquiry is made. Nobody ever asks a fool question of a fool, for a fool answers a fool according to his folly, and there is no question whereto the asker so honestly wants a wise answer as a fool question.

This being so, the man who asked William Jennings Bryan whether he really believed in advertising, paid Mr. Bryan a compliment. It happened in Reading, Pennsylvania, this winter, and the modern commoner indeed showed that he was a wise man by the reply he made. It was:

"The fellow who tries to attract business without advertising is like the fellow who throws his sweetheart a silent kiss in the dark. He knows what he is doing, but nobody else does."

**CUPIDITY.**

The famous surgeon, Velpeau, was visited one day at his house during the consultation hour by a marquis renowned for his closeness. Velpeau informed the marquis that an operation was urgent, and that the fee would amount to four thousand francs. At this the marquis made a wry face and left. A fortnight later Dr. Velpeau, while making his rounds in the Hospital de la Charite, had his attention attracted by a face that seemed familiar to him. In answer to his inquiry, it was stated that the patient was a footman of a nobleman in the Faubourg Saint Germain. The surgeon found that his case resembled in every particular the somewhat unusual one for which the marquis had consulted him a fortnight previously. He refrained, however, from making any comments. Three weeks after the operation, when the patient was about to be discharged, Dr. Velpeau called him aside and exclaimed: "Monsieur, I am extremely flattered and pleased to have been able to cure you. There is, however, a small formality with which you will have to comply before I can sign your exit; that is you will have to sign a check for ten thousand francs in behalf of the public charity bureau of your metropolitan district." The patient's face became livid. "You can do what you like about it," continued the doctor; "but if you refuse all Paris will know to-morrow that the Marquis de D— adopted the disguise of a footman in order to secure free treatment at this hospital and to usurp the place which belongs by right to a pauper." Of course, the marquis paid.



**No "Flying Start" Needed with FROST & WOOD No. 8**

Why, think you, do you have to back up some mowers a few feet and get a "flying start" before the knives will cut? It is because the gear wheels on external gear mowers do not mesh fully enough and lost motion results. When selecting a mower, see if the small gear wheel is inside the large (the internal gear, note illustration) or outside of it (the external gear.) If it is the external gear you'll find only one cog in mesh. To start this kind of a machine in heavy hay without first "getting up speed" is impossible. There is so much "slack" to be

taken up in the gears between the Main Drive Wheels and the Pitman, that the horses have to travel quite a distance before the knives commence cutting.

Now, look at our top illustration (better still, see our No. 8 Mower), and what do you find? Why, that two cogs are always in full mesh and at least one other in touch. You'll readily understand by this that the Internal Gear is just about three times as fully in mesh as the External. The gears mesh so completely that they simply must turn smoothly and precisely together, with never a slip. You can take our No. 8 into the heaviest part of your hay field and the knives will commence cutting the instant the horses step up.

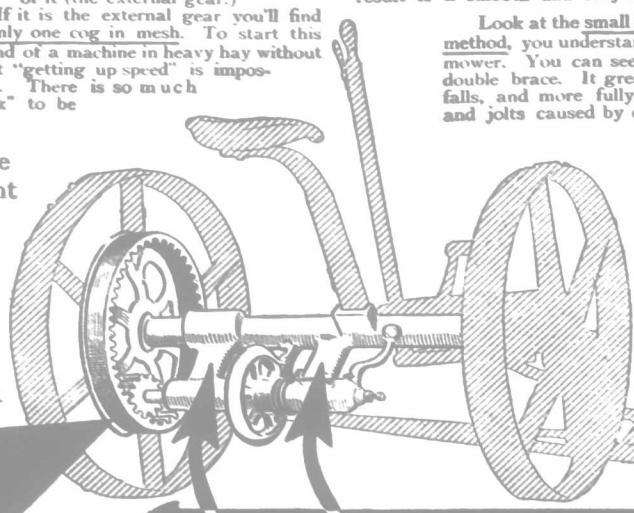
Furthermore, in the external arrangement, the wheels turn away from each other, out of harmony, and the cogs wear down.

By the internal method (see top illustration) the wheels move in the same direction, in harmony, which reduces friction (wear) to the minimum. The result is a smooth and easy-running machine—the pride of the owner.

Look at the small arrows pointing to our double brace. The other method, you understand, is to have but one brace at this part of the mower. You can see for yourself how much wiser it is to have the double brace. It greatly strengthens the machine where a big strain falls, and more fully protects the working parts against the jars and jolts caused by driving over rough ground.

Then, too, the No. 8, thanks to the use of generous sized Roller Bearings, delights the horses by running so "easy," instead of making them work so "hard," as some mowers do.

Just see our agent in your locality. But first drop us a post card for catalogue F4



**THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, Ltd.**  
Smith's Falls, Canada

Note the Double Brace

**DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN,"**

alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Cost Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., McAgar and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.



**How a DAIN HAY LOADER and DAIN SIDE DELIVERY RAKE More than PAY for Themselves in One or Two Seasons**

**HERE** are actual hay-harvesting facts: A pretty big percentage of the hay-crop of the country is left in the field each season—And a still bigger percentage of the feeding value of the hay is lost in getting it into mow or stack—Lots of hay is left on the ground in shocking and pitching-out-of-the-shock—After you've got your hay out of the field by hand-loading, you can mark the location of every shock and windrow by the loose hay lying around—That's absolute waste. Another thing—either hand-loading or the ordinary loader and rake, shatter-off the leaves—and authorities all agree that much of the nutrition, the feeding value of hay, is in the leaf. Now, a Dain Hay Loader gets all the hay—either out of the swath or windrow—Two sets of raker-teeth gently gather all the hay from the ground and the elevating-fingers carry it up the elevator onto the load—well forward—where one man can easily handle it—It cannot drag the hay back off the wagon like the return carrier Loader will do. And there's

**No Bunching, Wadding or Tangling** to make hard work for the man-on-the-load—or to choke-up the loader. The raker-teeth are self-adjusting, taking the hay as-it-comes, heavy or light—they can't clog or get stopped-up. The Dain Loader is entirely free from complicated mechanism—

**DAIN MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Mention this page. Preston, Ontario

And it is the smoothest-and-lightest-running—lightest-draft loader on the market. It works close up to fences and ditches—And over any kind of ground. It is hammock or swing mounted—which saves it from all "racking" and jar. And here's the big advantage in using a Dain Side Delivery Rake ahead of the Loader—First, it delivers two swaths of hay upside-down into a loose, continuous windrow—And the loader following it will take up a load in half the driving or traveling necessary when loading from the swath—And then this rake, with its raker-teeth slowly revolving on a reel, leaves the windrow loose and open—Permitting a free circulation of sun and air through the hay, producing air-cured hay, preserving all the rich, nutritious juices, making the hay worth from 75c to \$1.00 more a ton. The Dain Rake has three sets of raker-teeth, which take the hay up clean without thrashing it. These tools save enough hay in one or two seasons to pay for themselves. Both loader and rake are substantially and dependably constructed throughout—The name Dain on any hay tool assures superiority at every point. Your implement dealer will show you how these tools "work"—Or write us—we'll tell you about them. Address

**LAND FOR SETTLEMENT!**

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

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

**WINTER TERM OPENS JAN. 4th.**

**ELLIOTT Business College**  
Yonge and Alexander Sts., Toronto.  
The record of this school is one of progress. We have excellent teachers, superior courses, and the best possible facilities for doing high-grade work. Write to-day for magnificent catalogue. W. J. Elliott, Principal.

**WINTER TERM OPENS JAN. 4th.**

**CENTRAL Business College**  
STRATFORD, ONT.  
Our school has a continental reputation for thoroughness. Our graduates succeed. We have three departments: Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy. Beautiful catalogue free. ELLIOTT & McLACHLAN, Principals.

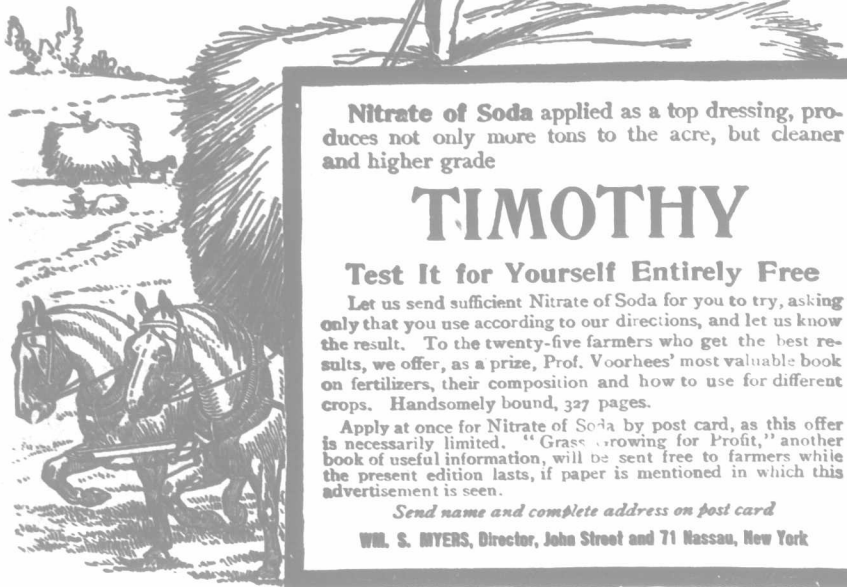
**Wanted—Brakemen and Firemen** Salary—\$75 to \$150 a month.  
We teach and qualify you by mail. Course simple, practical and thorough. After eight or ten weeks' study we guarantee to assist in getting you a position on any railway in Canada. The first step is writing for our booklet.  
**THE DOMINION RAILWAY SCHOOL,**  
Dept. F. Winnipeg, Man.

**Souvenir Post Cards**

The loveliest picture post cards ever seen in Canada. English and Canadian views. Only 20 cents a dozen. In the store they sell them at 30 cents.  
**C. W. Kreutziger, Waterloo, Ont.**  
DEPT. X.



# Nitrate of Soda



Nitrate of Soda applied as a top dressing, produces not only more tons to the acre, but cleaner and higher grade

## TIMOTHY

Test It for Yourself Entirely Free

Let us send sufficient Nitrate of Soda for you to try, asking only that you use according to our directions, and let us know the result. To the twenty-five farmers who get the best results, we offer, as a prize, Prof. Voorhees' most valuable book on fertilizers, their composition and how to use for different crops. Handsomely bound, 327 pages.

Apply at once for Nitrate of Soda by post card, as this offer is necessarily limited. "Grass Growing for Profit," another book of useful information, will be sent free to farmers while the present edition lasts, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen.

Send name and complete address on post card

W. S. MYERS, Director, John Street and 71 Nassau, New York

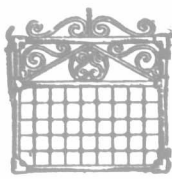
## For the Progressive Man

A FAIRBANKS-MORSE GASOLINE ENGINE WILL DO YOUR WORK QUICKER AND CHEAPER THAN SEVERAL MEN.

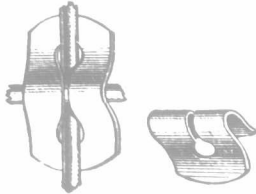
A GOOD, STRONG, LIGHT, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL ENGINE. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited

444 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.



## SAMSON FENCE SALESMEN

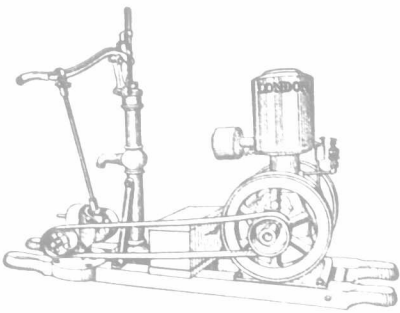


Are going to get a big share of the Wire Fence and Gate business in 1909, because we have the best and strongest farm fence made anywhere, and the most complete line and tasteful designs in ornamental

**WIRE and IRON FENCES and GATES.**

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

The Locked Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.



"LONDON"  
Gas and Gasoline Engines  
2-2½ and 4½ H. P.

You can "laugh" at "Jack Frost" when you own a "London" self-contained. Simplicity and durability combined. Satisfaction given and guaranteed. Catalogue 14G for the asking.

SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED  
LONDON, CANADA.

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

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Rocksley—Glad to see you around again after your three weeks' siege, old boy. I understand you were doctoring with a nerve specialist?

Tytewadd—Nerve? The genuine article—why, he sent me a bill for \$1,000.

An Episcopal rector, travelling in the South, met a native, also, by his own profession, an Episcopalian.

"Who confirmed you?" asked the rector.

"Nobody. What's that?"

"But didn't you tell me you were an Episcopalian?"

"Oh, yes," said the old man; "and I'll tell you how it is. Last spring I went down to New Orleans visitin'. While I was there I went to church, and I heard 'em say they had left undone them things they'd oughter done, and done them things they hadn't oughter done, and I said to myself, 'That's just my fix, too.' I found out that was an Episcopal Church, and so I've been an 'Episcopal' ever since."

A certain well-known citizen of an eastern city has been married long enough to have acquired the average man's cynical attitude in respect of the written expressions of devotion indulged in before marriage.

One day he was going over with his wife a mass of useless papers that had accumulated in the household. They unearthed several large boxes full of love letters. After a hasty glance at them, the husband said:

"No use keeping this junk, I suppose? Here it goes."

The wife was hurt. "Oh, Clarence," exclaimed she, "how can you be so brutal? Surely you don't want to destroy your own love letters to me?"

"Well, keep 'em, if you want 'em," cheerfully assented the husband, "but, honestly, Helen, these seem too soft to file!"

Willowby had a good shoemaker, Hiram Pool by name. Nobody knew the trade of making, mending and tapping, resoling and patching shoes better than he. His conversation took on color from his shop, no matter what the subject might be. One evening an astronomer, sojourning in Willowby, gave a "talk" at the town hall, and Hiram went to hear him.

"What did you make of all he said about the cause o' wet weather, when he'd spoken so light of the moon having all to do with it?" somebody asked Hiram next day.

Mr. Pool held up the boot he was mending and squinted at the sole of it.

"His talk needed waxing," said the shoemaker dryly, when his inspection of the boot was finished. "But what I made out of it was that he considered the wet weather usually comes when the clouds are so old and rotten they won't hold patches."

### WHY HE GOT A PASS.

Sid Conger, member of the State Fair Board, has a big heart. He believes in repaying obligations. This is the reason he issued a pass to the fair recently under unusual circumstances.

Conger was called from the Administration Building by a messenger, who said that he was wanted at one of the other gates. Just outside the grounds a man whom he did not know stepped up to him.

"I'd like to get a pass to the fair," he said.

"Why so?" said Conger. "What reason have you for asking for a pass?"

"Don't you remember me?" said the stranger.

"Can't say that I do," said Conger.

"Why, that's strange," declared the man. "I can't understand that. Don't you remember about five years ago when I loaned you a wheelbarrow?"

"The man took my breath away," said Conger, "his nerve was so great, and I gave him a pass. But to save my life I don't remember borrowing a barrow from that man. This is just one of the incidents that members of the Board of Agriculture have to stack up against."

## ROOFS THAT NEVER WEAR OUT

### Sea Green or Purple Slate

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

### SOLID ROCK CAN NOT WEAR OUT

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

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

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

## EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

## COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ½-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

## FERRY'S

There is scarcely any limit to the possible improvement in seeds, but it takes time and money. We have been improving flower and vegetable seeds for over 50 years. More than 2000 people are working to make Ferry's Seeds suit you. Buy the best—Ferry's. For sale everywhere.

FERRY'S 1909 SEED ANNUAL FREE ON REQUEST.  
D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

## SEEDS

## RHEUMATISM.

The Best and Safest Cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, is BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS. All druggists, at 40c., and \$1 per box.

A Western Judge, sitting in Chambers, seeing from the piles of papers in the lawyers' hands that the first case was likely to be hotly contested, asked:

"What is the amount in question?"

"Two dollars," said the plaintiff's counsel.

"I'll pay it," said the Judge, handing over the money; "call the next case."

He had not the patience of Sir William Grant, who, after listening for two days to the arguments of counsel as to the construction of a certain act, quietly observed, when they had done, "That act has been repealed."

## Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco  
Rich and satisfying.  
The big black plug.



# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 14, 1909

No. 851

## EDITORIAL

### Blocks, or Solid Concrete ?

Opinion is asked as to whether it is better to build a house of cement blocks, or with solid concrete walls? We have no hesitation in stating that, from the dual standpoint of hygiene and economy of heating, the cement-block wall would prove superior. On account of the numerous air-spaces contained, the cement-block wall is a better non-conductor of heat. In every-day English, the house so constructed will be warmer than if the walls were of solid concrete, and there will also be less tendency for moisture to condense on the inside of the walls. Of course, much the same results may be secured by building an air-space into the concrete wall, though this is less commonly preferred than the plan of building with blocks.

On the score of appearance, taste varies. Some prefer the plain, solid wall, marked off by the mason, objecting to the blocks as being an ineffective imitation of stone. The majority, however, seem inclined to prefer the appearance of a cement-block wall. Some very attractive houses have been built with cement blocks, while the small-sized cement bricks have also been used to produce a very nice appearance. It is not well that all houses should be built alike. Individual taste should be allowed to express itself, but we strongly recommend some mode of construction that will make a wall with a reasonable proportion of dead-air space.

### Conveniences for the Housewife.

A deplorable lack on many farms in all parts of Canada is the absence of conveniences that help to lighten the burdens of the housewife and her daughters. Too many farmers, in their anxiety to improve the farm buildings by equipping the stables and pens with labor-saving appliances and devices, and by specially-arranged feed chutes and water systems, to say nothing of lanes, fences and gateways, forget about the many repairs that could be made about the house or the conveniences that could be installed at little or no expense. While improvements in any line are commendable, particularly when the improvement means labor-saving, it should not be forgotten that man's first duty is to reduce the toil and hardships of his wife and daughters to a minimum.

Perhaps in regard to water and wood is the neglect most objectionable. During the winter months, in particular, unsatisfactory arrangements for getting water and wood for the kitchen are dangerous. Women laboring in the house where everything is comparatively comfortable, as far as temperature is concerned at least, frequently become aware of the fact that a pail of water or an armful of wood is wanted. Most generally this fact is noticed when work is rushing and when exertion has resulted in perspiration. The water or the wood must be had at once, and unless the weather is most severe no thought is given of coat or other protection. The consequence is a serious cold, or perhaps worse, is contracted. And there are many simple contrivances in pantry or cellar that would be appreciated by those who labor constantly in and around the house.

In travelling amongst agriculturists, many homes are seen where water is everywhere convenient in stables and pens, but not so in the house. Even cistern pumps sometimes are in the

most disadvantageous location. Very little digging and the expenditure of some cash for pipes and fittings would place the same water in the kitchen. The argument most frequently urged as an objection is the expense. To those who use this argument a surprise would be given in the changes that can be made at a cost of \$25 or \$50 or \$100 judiciously expended.

Nothing could be of more interest or of greater value to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" than full descriptions and careful estimates of cost in providing these conveniences. Our readers would do a great work in making farm homes more attractive, and in furnishing places in which the girls would delight to spend their days, by giving details of one or more desirable feature in or about the house.

### Importance of Reputation.

Thorough business men have learned the value of a reputation for integrity and honesty in all dealings. From the standpoint of farmers, perhaps in no line do they attach so much importance to this feature of business relationships as in the purchase of seeds. The length to which prejudice against unscrupulous vendors has gone, was shown at the convention of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association a few weeks ago. Many truck gardeners have been so disappointed in seed purchased that the unanimous decision was that seedsmen should be compelled by law to guarantee the seeds offered for sale.

It is possible that mistakes can occur in putting up seed just as easily as in any other line of work. Where so many small packages are put up in comparatively short time, chances of getting varieties or grades mixed are increased. It cannot be assumed that those in charge of large seed houses, where vast sums of money are invested, would deliberately put on sale varieties wrongly named, or purposely parcel huge quantities of seed that is known to be of low germination percentage without making the purchaser aware of that fact. Due allowance must be made for possible errors in any business.

That some seedsmen enjoy a more desirable reputation than others is easily substantiated among vegetable gardeners. Whether it is due to the fact that the seed is procured from more reliable sources or to stricter care in parcelling or storing, the truth of the statement remains, and while some firms are spoken of favorably, and generally referred to as being reliable, others are branded as unreliable.

Not only in garden and greenhouse seeds is it necessary to exercise caution in arriving at a decision as to where to obtain a supply. The demand for new varieties of general farm crops, including cereals, increases annually. If seed that will not germinate, or that is not true to name, is supplied, a thorough disappointment and a pecuniary loss is the result.

Purchasers cannot exercise too great care in buying seeds of any kind. The seedsman, on the other hand, should take greater precautions than ever to see that an enviable reputation is sustained or made. Reliable houses are trusted by the public generally. Legislation should not be necessary to ensure the placing on the market either of pure or of vital seeds true to name. Adverse seasons in the countries where seeds are grown may result in a low percentage of vitality, but this should be ascertained by the seedsmen before the seed is sold, and the purchaser warned on every package, so that seed in greater quantity can be used.

### The Farmers' "Trade Journal."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In an editorial, some time ago, you gave several reasons why one should subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate." You referred to the many good things to be found therein, but to my mind you omitted some important ones. Apart from the information contained in it, one cannot be a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" without becoming more interested in his work and, as a consequence, more contented with his lot. Just now, the problem seems to be, "How shall we keep the boys on the farm?" I have no hesitation in saying that, if supplied with plenty of good reading matter pertaining to the farm, it will help to keep them there. So many are content with just one paper, and they make the fatal mistake of leaving out the one that most of all they should take. The weekly paper, published near home, may be very good. It keeps one in touch with things in one's immediate neighborhood. A city daily may be likewise, as we are kept conversant with what is taking place in the world in general, but, be those ever so good, they can never take the place of a paper like "The Farmer's Advocate," which treats of things pertaining specially to the farm, saying nothing of the Home Magazine department, which is prized by all.

More than once, when soliciting subscriptions, I have been told, "I am taking all the papers now I can read, or, "I take a weekly paper, and it has some matter relating to the farm." The farmer who is taking all the papers he can read, and has not one pertaining specially to the farm, is making a mistake. Apart from the information being more dependable when found in a paper like "The Farmer's Advocate," it appeals to one more, creates more enthusiasm, and, in addition, is much more available for future reference. "The Farmer's Advocate," with its half-yearly or yearly index, is easily preserved; whereas the ordinary weekly, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, is laid aside and lost. It is quite reasonable to suppose that a paper that makes a specialty of any one line can be of more service along that particular line than one which has a little of everything.

It is because of this that the progressive ones in almost every trade, profession or occupation take a paper published specially for them. The grocer has his trade journal, the drygoods merchant has his, likewise the doctor, the dentist, the druggist, the jeweller, the optician, the inventor, and a score of others. The farmer is almost the only one who, in many cases (I do not say all), is content to do without his trade journal or paper published specially for him, and who is there that needs the help that comes from such more than the farmer? Show me one in any trade or profession that does not take one or more trade journals, and, nine times out of ten, he is behind the times, makes less money, and takes less enjoyment in his work.

An editor of a bee journal was making up his list of publications required. His wife, with a woman's curiosity, glancing over his shoulder, remarked, "Why will \$12.90 be necessary for papers and magazines, besides all the exchanges you get?" He replied: "Yes, it was \$18, but I cut out one of the papers intended because I thought I could do without it." And he goes on to say: "I feel certain that a large share of my success can be attributed to the periodicals I have read. Sometimes a little article was worth dollars and dollars to me. Once in my life I was called upon to bear heavy burdens; it was hard work to keep up mentally, physically and financially. About that time I



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year all other countries 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearsages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearsages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
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7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

began reading the Success Magazine, and it cheered and encouraged, and filled me with hope, and enabled me to persevere, until Time, the great healer, had lightened my load." He further says: "If I were a farmer, I should read all of the leading agricultural journals, and all of the books on any subject in which I was specially interested." And says: "Let a man's profession be what it may, he ought to gather all possible information from every available source." Besides all the bee journals and some dozen or more farm papers that come to him as exchanges, he gives a list of some fifteen periodicals that he is a regular subscriber to, as helps to his work. Surely every farmer can afford at least one paper published specially for him. Most of us know he cannot afford to be without it any more than the "other fellow" can. A farmer actually said, the other day, "I have not time to read." It pays to take time. So many look upon reading as "just filling in time" or a source of pleasure. We know, as a rule, the last is true, but it is not all. It is a necessity, and a duty we owe to ourselves. If we do not, we are not only missing much that would be of value to us, but are unfitting ourselves for the day when we all hope to have more leisure, possibly the day when we can do nothing else. Does not this explain the reason why so many who, having accumulated ample for their declining years, are not happy unless "slaving away."

But this is not all. Your paper, Mr. Editor, is well named "The Farmer's Advocate." And what is an advocate? Is it not one who pleads or intercedes? So, "The Farmer's Advocate" is something that intercedes for the farmer. For example, when the farmer is laboring under difficulties, who is it that comes to his assistance? When legislation is wanted for his benefit, who is it that helps to obtain it? Can you look for help from the editor of a city daily? Can you expect him to advocate your cause? No, no. One instinctively looks to the editor of his trade journal. A case to the point just now is the automobile nuisance. Now, if ever legislation is effected that will mitigate or do away in part with the danger so many of the farmers and their families are experiencing, it must come from help given by such papers as "The Farmer's Advocate." You deserve credit for the stand you have taken in this matter, and every farmer should stand by you and be a subscriber, even if he was not getting big value for his money. This is only one example. Just think, not 3 cents

per copy, including your magnificent Christmas Number, and yet some say they "cannot afford it." G. A. DEADMAN.

Huron Co., Ont.

### A Weekly Interview.

If a man adds to what he knows about his own business the best ideas of others who have made a success at the same business, he should be in a position to get more out of life each day he lives than if he simply follows in the rut of habit. The value of a weekly interview with men who have done things, and who are willing to tell how, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, but for three cents every seven days, one can enjoy this benefit. A subscription to-day will bring 52 copies of a paper containing more helpful experiences of farming operations than any other available for Canadian farmers. Look up the terms for clubs.

### Institute Improving in Lincoln Co.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed an article in your issue of 24th December, entitled, "Are Farmers' Institutes Waning," by Mr. Hamilton. He says, among other things, "Can we as we attend these meetings, after noticing the sentiment and interest prevailing on the part of those present, refrain from asking ourselves the question, Has not the Farmers' Institute at least outlived its days of greatest usefulness to the farmers of Ontario?" I would answer the question no, judging from what I have been able to see and learn. I am willing to admit it is too true, as he says, there is not enough co-operation between the officers and the members to realize the greatest good. The fault in such instances rests with the officers, and largely with the members, and then, no doubt, occurs only in isolated instances. It is undoubtedly like all other organizations, capable of great improvement. It is an easy matter for anyone to criticize and point out defects, but quite another thing to put into successful working something that will prove to all more satisfactory. Many changes have from time to time been made in the management and working of the Institutes for their betterment, but there will, no doubt, ever remain room for improvement. It is our duty and privilege to assist in every possible way to make these meetings interesting and profitable. Are we doing our part?

There are, and we must expect there ever will be, those who see no good in the best institutions; what one is looking for he generally succeeds in finding. Honest criticism does no harm, but much good. They are farmers' meetings, and if we do our part, with the assistance given from the Government, there is no reason why they should not continue to be of even greater value in the future.

I cannot speak of the results of the meetings in Dundas County, but if Mr. Hamilton attended some of our meetings in Lincoln County, or anywhere in Western Ontario, he would, I am certain, entertain different ideas. The writer has taken considerable interest, attending these meetings almost continuously from their inception, and well remembers the little interest taken in them and the few who attended at first. It was an ordinary thing to hear some of the old-school farmers remark that "they knew just as well how to farm as these gentlemen sent out by the Government, having a good fat time." Such and similar expressions are now rarely heard, and only from those who know too much to attend these meetings. None but the self-conceited are so far advanced in the science of agriculture and have had such extensive experience that they cannot learn something from others. Some who never attend these meetings, thinking it time unprofitably spent, have admitted to me that by watching closely the operations of their neighbors who attend these meetings they can get all the benefits they derive, and introduce these into their farming operations successfully. The good work, therefore, extends to others besides those attending the meetings. There must always be those who in every locality take the initiative in introducing reforms which from time to time will be required as new-developments are brought to light for the agriculturist. I look upon the Farmers' Institutes, the bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture, and agricultural papers, especially "The Farmer's Advocate," as playing an important part, along with our Agricultural College, than which there is none better, in doing a noble work in raising the intellectual, as well, may I say, the professional, standard of the farmers of Ontario—yea, the Dominion, and the results of its

influence spreads to the four corners of the earth.

The Institutes in this county are better patronized than formerly; more local talent is available to take part, and the discussions are interesting and profitable. It is a regrettable fact, as he says, "the very ones that should attend stay away." Here is a field for the directors to do a little missionary work, or anyone else who has the good of his fellow man at heart.

It is the young men that possibly are receiving the greatest benefit. They are more pliable; can adapt themselves more readily to new and advanced ideas in agriculture.

We have the Farmers' Institute to thank for the idea of organizing a Women's Institute that is making such progress in educating the women along lines needed to-day, and in time will be a keen competitor with us—we had better be on our guard. The latter, besides holding usually monthly meetings in every locality, also holds at the time of our regular farmers' meeting an afternoon meeting, in a separate room, addressed by a lady delegate and local talent; while in the evening a united meeting is held, the hall being filled to overflowing—that is the way we do it up here.

For fear that the impression might spread abroad that our Institutes are no longer appreciated, I have penned these lines, to show that while in some localities, in the opinion of some, they may have outlived their greatest usefulness, such is not generally the case.

Lincoln Co., Ont. W. B. RITTENHOUSE.

### Granges Must Avoid Politics.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Why is it that the Grange or organization of Patrons of Husbandry has been allowed to go down as it has? True, it still flourishes to some extent in Ontario, but in the Maritime Provinces, where at one time hundreds of Granges existed, to-day there are none, and at a time when they are most needed. In the United States, especially in the New England States, the Grange is doing a good work, some States having as high as sixty thousand members.

It is no doubt true that politics helped to kill the Grange in Canada, and particularly in the Maritime Provinces, and while some may think a third party necessary, it does not look as though the time was ripe for such.

If the Grange is ever reorganized in the Maritime Provinces—and the Western Provinces should do the same—it should steer clear of politics. The Grange members can, as a whole, make known their attitude on such questions as the tariff, bounties, railway subsidies, etc., by resolutions or petitions, and we notice by the press accounts of the Dominion Grange, lately held, such a stand has been taken.

No organization has ever benefited the farmers as has the Grange, and the pity is it ever was allowed to sag as low as it has. If there were a Grange in every village, farmers would be better able to hold their own in matters of public debate with city men, or anyone; it would give encouragement to the young men to attend the meetings and debate on subjects relating to their vocation, and develop good speakers from some who would otherwise never know the latent power they possess.

One of the pleasing features of the Grange is that the ladies are members, thus giving it a tone other farmers' organizations lack. Manufacturers, labor, professions, and nearly all other interests are organized, and why should the farmers not be? And in what better way can they do so than through the Grange? They were a power once, and can be so again.

Let me illustrate what was accomplished by the Grange in Colchester County back in the eighties. At a meeting of the Division Grange a man who was going to the Toronto Exhibition was instructed to buy a carload of flour. When the car arrived at Truro station, consternation reigned among the flour merchants. Before sundown flour dropped in price fifty cents per barrel, the next day the merchants again dropped it fifty cents, then another fifty was clipped off, and still the Grangers were getting their flour cheaper than they could from the merchants. Let me state right here that never to this day has the margin on flour been what it was before this incident occurred. Now from forty to sixty cents per barrel is about the profit on flour. I might quote two other items. Sulphur retailed here at 8c. per pound; we bought it from the Grange Wholesale Supply Company, of Toronto—with a branch at Halifax—for 2c. per pound. Tapioca retailed for 10c. to 12c.; we got it from the Grange Supply Co. for 4c. per pound.

The above is written to show the benefits of the Grange as a medium for controlling prices. There are many other benefits to be gained by its establishment that do not appear on the surface.

The Grange to be a success must be true to itself. There must be confidence among all concerned. This should be the cardinal feature. Granges carried on on such lines can depend upon getting careful consideration of any matter laid before Parliament.

We hope the Dominion Grange, when they have



their next annual meeting, will adopt measures to carry out a plan of organization all over the Dominion. Press reports of their last meeting show a desire upon the part of New Brunswick farmers to start Granges there. Let the agitation continue until we have them from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A. HECTOR CUTTEN,  
Colchester County, N. S. "Inglewood Farm."

**How to Renew.**

In almost every neighborhood are a few men ready to open their minds and pocketbooks in order to receive the light. "The Farmer's Advocate" is steadily working its way into new homes, while it is seldom dismissed, except for death or other unavoidable cause. The most effective help is a word from an old subscriber who values the paper. But do not stop at that. Secure the money and send in the name. Send us one new name, accompanied by \$1.50, and we will advance your own subscription six months for helping to increase our circulation. Send two names, with \$3.00 (\$1.50 from each), and we will advance your own renewal one year. This is the way to renew. Lose no time. Now is the season to hustle for new names.

**HORSES.**

**Clydesdale Registration and Import Regulations.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your issue of January 7th contains a contribution from your Scottish correspondent, "Scotland Yet," in which comment is made on the regulation regarding free custom entry into Canada of horses for the improvement of stock. The condition of free entry is a simple matter. In the case of Clydesdale horses, to which your correspondent refers, Canadian certificate of registration is required for presentation to customs authorities at the port of entry. In the event of Canadian certificates not being presented, duty has to be paid whether the horse is eligible or not eligible for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada. Registration in the Canadian book and free custom entry are synonymous in so far as the subject under discussion is concerned.

It would seem that in addition to your correspondent not understanding the present Canadian custom regulation, which came into force on July 1st, 1908, he is not clear on the conditions under which Clydesdale horses are admitted to registration in the Canadian Studbook. To take effect on July 1st, 1907, a regulation, well known to many of your readers, was enacted by the Clydesdale Horse Association, providing that an animal, imported from Great Britain, to be eligible for entry in our Studbook had to be recorded and numbered in the Scottish book, as well as his sire and dam and his grandsires and grandams.

When the Canadian book was established in 1886, it was thought best to make it complete in itself, by recording all ancestors of imported animals back to foundation, as recorded in the Scottish book. From that time until July 1st, 1907, the Scottish book was accepted in its entirety, and when the new standard for imported animals was made there was no occasion to discontinue the recording of ancestors; recording in the Canadian book means the numbering as well as the publishing of the pedigree. It may not be known to Canadians generally that numerous pedigrees appear in the Scottish book with a cross of part Shire breeding. These Shire crosses are on record in the Scottish book, but are not numbered. In the Canadian book these Shire crosses are on record numbered, but merely as ancestors, no certificates, under any circumstances, being issued. The Shire cross appears in the Canadian Studbook printed in italics to avoid any misunderstanding as to breeding.

The importation to which your correspondent refers was a mare and her foal, consigned by the Seaham Harbor Stud to J. J. Sproule, of Minto, Man. The mare, Miss Minto (20871), has six crosses; the first four are Clydesdale, the next one by a son of Darnley (222), out of a Shire mare, and the sixth Clydesdale. In order to get the two recorded dams necessary to make Miss Minto eligible and entitled to free custom entry, the Shire cross would require to be numbered, which the authorities of the Scottish book do not see fit to do, although this part Shire cross, "Cliftes," is on record in the Scottish book (Vol. 22, p. 65). Canadian registration, carrying with it free custom entry, of the foal was not refused, she having the required number of sires and dams. The statement of your correspondent on this particular is entirely misleading. Duty was not demanded on the foal, the required Canadian certificate being in the hands of the Donaldson Steamship Company, who had the consignment in hand. We understood from the Donaldson people that Mr. Sproule refused the mare, but the foal. The fact of the foal being recorded was why fees were demanded. Miss Minto, the

dam, as well as other ancestors of the foal, was recorded and numbered for the reason before stated. The absence of a Canadian certificate for Miss Minto, to which she was not entitled, was the reason why free custom entry was denied.

Your correspondent would lead one to believe that Canadians who have been in Scotland recently for importations do not understand the Canadian registration conditions or the relation between the Canadian National Records and the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. We think he is in error regarding the first-mentioned statement, or that he means that these gentlemen were not familiar with the custom regulation, which may have been the case with some Canadian importers who were in Scotland when the regulation came into effect on July 1st last. We believe these gentlemen thoroughly understood the regulation; what they feared was being put to some inconvenience at the port of entry. As to the relationship between the National Records and the Clydesdale Association, it is so well known to Canadians generally that explanation here is not necessary.

Letters written to us by Mr. Archibald MacNeillage, Secretary of the Scottish Book, lead us to believe that a great deal of trouble is with the breeder in Scotland who can not or will not understand the Canadian requirements. We wrote Mr. MacNeillage, asking him if pedigrees of animals intended for export to Canada were examined in his office, with a view of determining eligibility for our record, explaining to him that we had been compelled to reject a number, the consequence of which was that duty had to be paid to get entry into Canada. He replied that when enquiry WERE made if pedigrees conformed to our regulations that the parties were given full particulars. In the capacity of editor of the Scottish Farmer, Mr. MacNeillage has over and over again written articles explaining our regulations, pointing out their significance, given samples and illustrations of what are and what are not eligible for our records, and yet when all is done, men who ought to be able to understand what is said and written are found shipping ineligible horses. It is to be inferred that it is not Canadian importers who are referred to in these articles in the Scottish Farmer, but shippers of the Old Country.

Writing to us of the refusal of free custom entry to Miss Minto, the mare referred to in your Scottish Letter, Mr. MacNeillage said it would seem that cases of this kind were the only effective way of teaching shippers the requirements of the Canadian regulations.

It will thus appear that Mr. MacNeillage thoroughly understands the Canadian regulations, and is doing all he can to prevent horses being shipped to Canada that will not pass the customs free.

"Scotland Yet" has evidently not profited by Mr. MacNeillage's articles, written in the Scottish Farmer, for he evidently does not understand when an animal is eligible for registration in our book, or that Canadian registration means free custom entry to foreign horses.

In connection with this whole matter, the question arises whether it would not be advisable for the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada to pass a regulation requiring that a tabulated import certificate be provided by the Scottish authorities showing the necessary numbered ancestors. If this were done, no mistake or misunderstanding could be possible, either regarding eligibility or free custom entry.

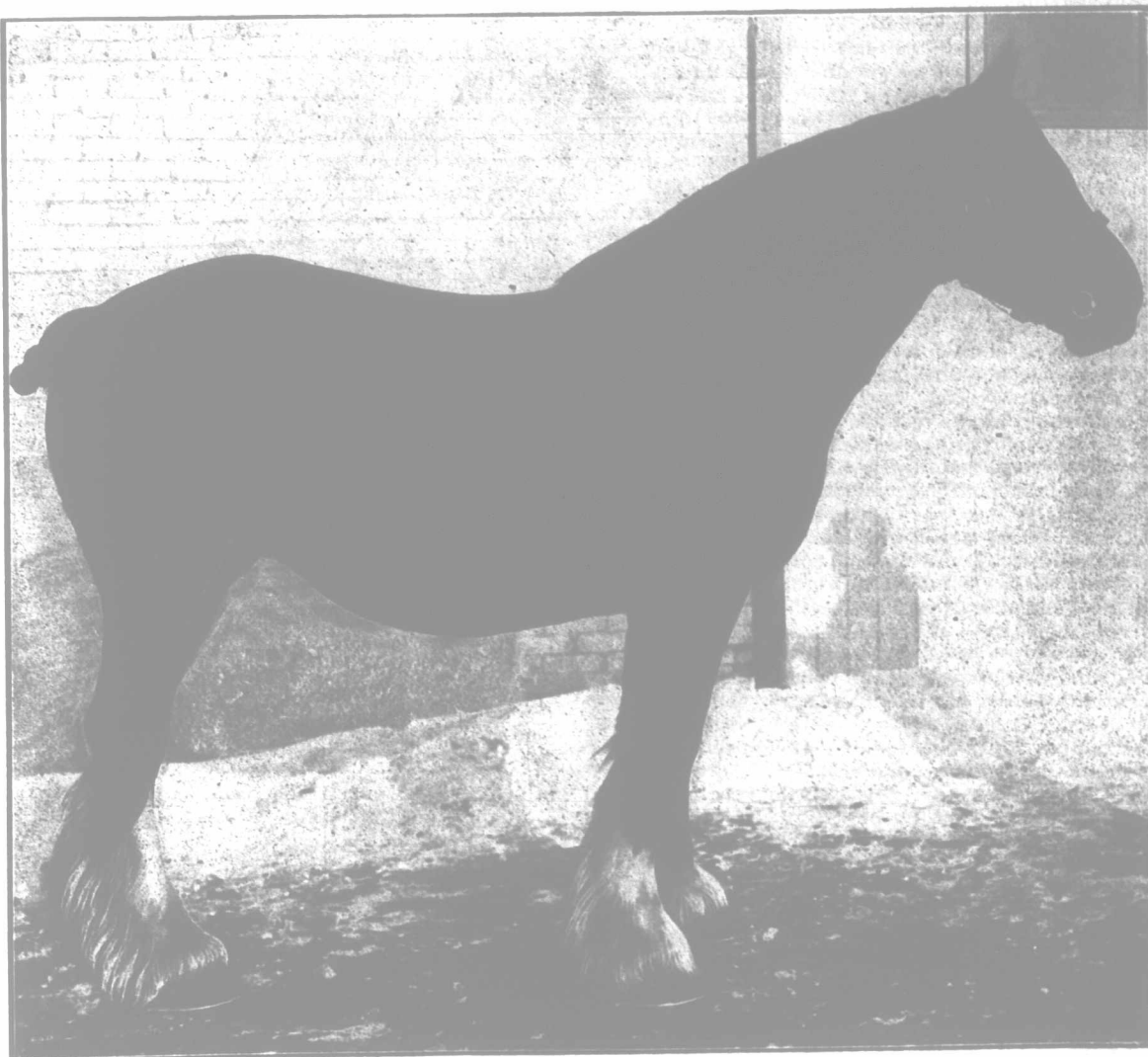
Referring again to your correspondent's letter, we feel that he has, without familiarizing himself thoroughly with the circumstances of Canadian registration, done us a gross injustice by stating that perhaps the refusal of the mare mentioned was due to a clerical error in this office.

We have endeavored to make the whole matter clear, but if "The Farmer's Advocate," "Scotland Yet," or other of your readers desire more information, we shall be pleased to exhaust the subject still further, as it is our desire at all times to do what we can to make all matters connected with registration of pedigrees, and the relation registration bears to importations, clear to all.

JNO. W. BRANT,  
Secretary, Record Committee.

**Fitting the Shoe.**

In commenting upon the article on "Fitting the Shoe," by Horseshoer, Sask., I may say that I agree with him in the fact that it is very unwise and harmful to burn a bed for the shoe with the shoe red hot. But is "Horseshoer" not rather hard on the general shoeing smith? While I have seen smiths burn too much, I have never yet seen one go to such extremes as he speaks of, viz., "heat the shoe to a red heat and then place it to the foot and burn a bed." It would doubtless be better if there were no burning done, but it requires a very good eye to tell just when the surface upon which the shoe is to rest is exactly level without the aid of something besides the rasp. The shoer must, of course, have the shoe red hot in order to shape it and shapen the calkins, but the intelligent and careful shoer will then drive his long punch into one of the nail holes sufficiently tightly to hold the shoe, and then immerse it in water until it is nearly cool, just sufficient heat left to cause a little fazing when it is brought into contact with hoof. He then touches it lightly and briefly to the surface, upon which it is to be nailed, when the elevated portions of the bearing surface, if there be any, will be slightly singed. This tells the smith that



Lothian Again's Daughter (20984).

Clydesdale mare. Bay; foaled 1903. Winner of numerous prizes in Great Britain. Imported in 1908, by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., and sold to Ben Molton, Kingarf, Ont. (See Gossip, page 63.)



these portions require to be rasped a little. He sets the shoe on the floor while he does the rasping (we will notice now that there is not sufficient heat to burn the floor), when he again tries the shoe on. This is repeated until the whole bearing surface comes in contact with the shoe, and then he knows that it is level. This leveling process can be done by a good man without the aid of even a moderately hot shoe, but it requires much more time, and while it is the safer way (though probably in many cases not so accurate), we must admit that the process I have described, which is followed by most good horse-shoers, is not injurious. It is a practice that if carefully and intelligently carried out can do no harm, but if carried to extremes, as stated by "Horseshoer," becomes very harmful.

"WHIP."

### Clydesdale Quality.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Why is substance lacking in Clydesdales? In your issue of December 24th you ask several questions about Clydesdales, and ask to have them discussed. Your first question: Is substance lacking in Clydesdales? The answer in too many cases must be yes. The second question: Are not Clydesdale breeders of to-day going too much to action and quality at the sacrifice of quantity? Certainly not. It is not necessary to neglect quality and action to acquire quantity. Many Clydesdales of satisfactory size are good actors, and of high quality, and no animal of extra size, if of poor quality and bad action, will be as useful and valuable as one of medium size, possessing high quality and good action. By this I mean that an animal of 1,600 pounds, of good form, action and quality, is more desirable and more valuable as a draft horse than one of 2,000 pounds, but of poor form, action and quality.

And then size is not all dependent upon breeding. Feeding and care has more influence on size than breeding. The use of desirable sire and dam as to size, form, quality and action, as well as long line breeding through desirable families, having the parents well conditioned and kept so, and then feeding and caring for the colt to develop bone and muscle and not excessive fat, will produce much greater size in many cases than is now acquired.

The care will include the stabling. When housed a thoroughly ventilated and well-lighted box stall is preferable. Plenty of good water when desired, sufficient good food given three or four times a day, but not kept before the animal all the time, and exercise every day; preferably twice a day. The exercise is very important, as only by it can an animal, whether colt or horse, keep the various organs of the body active.

Another question: Are not many so-called draft horses simply medium-sized agricultural animals? In many cases they are not even that, nor are they fair representatives of any class, unless it be plugs or farm chunks, and the same can be said of every other class, whether heavy or light.

As to horses possessing action and quality, but not substance, being cheap in the Old Country, there is no doubt. Horses of considerable size, but lacking in quality and action, are also cheap both there and here as compared with animals possessing size, good form, quality and action. There are many desirable Clydesdale stallions and mares in Canada, and the draft horses are improving, but not so fast as might be.

People who condemn the Clydesdale and claim that they can be better improved by introducing some other breed and crossing them with Clydesdale mares, either have some other end in view or have but little (if any) experience with high-class Clydesdales; for, as draft horses, many Clydesdales come as near perfection as can be found, and all that is necessary to make many more good ones is to select the good ones in the breed and mate them and attend to the colts while growing. Experienced Clydesdale admirers do not pretend that all Clydesdales are perfect, but rather that none of them are; still, that many of them are nearer perfection as draft horses than any other breed, and that greater improvement can be made by careful selection in that breed than in any other way.

According to the report of the special investigation on horse-breeding, in 1906, there are over three times as many Clydesdale stallions and grades of that breed as of all other draft breeds and their grades together, and more than three times as many mares bred to the Clydesdale than all others, evidence that a goodly number of Ontario breeders are admirers of the Clydesdales.

Bruce Co., Ont. J. STANDISH, V. S.

I beg to acknowledge with much pleasure the premium carbo-magnetic razor just on hand, and am delighted with it, and you may rest assured that it will be my earnest endeavor to secure new subscribers for your most valuable paper. I was more than pleased with your elaborate Christmas number.

ALF. BARDWELL.

### Wintering Colts Outside or Inside.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

What do you think best for a spring colt: Let him run at large all winter in open prairie and fields, or to keep him in a good warm stable, fed with hay and one gallon of oats per day? And do you think the difference in value of the colt next spring would compensate for the work and expense of stable-keeping? "INQUIRER."

Ans.—Here are two extremes that should be avoided. Many a man has tried giving colts what he considered specially good care, by keeping them in a "warm, comfortable stable," and fed them on hay and oats, only to find them come out in the spring wobbly in the legs, gummy in the hair, "scrawny" and debilitated. It has also been demonstrated that colts which run on the prairie all winter are invariably in better condition than the colts kept as described above. Neither treatment is ideal, and the man who follows either plan will not get the best horse his colt is capable of growing into.

One can hardly realize the ill-effects of a dark, badly-ventilated, and, consequently, damp stable. Generally, the colts get lousy early in the fall; then, as they continue to breathe foul air, they become less able to make growth and flesh, and lack of exercise destroys their relish for food. After a while they develop a habit of eating, and eating so that they overload their digestive organs, and get less out of their food than if they ate half as much.

The ideal way to winter colts is to give them a shelter that is light and dry, plenty of exercise in a yard that is protected from the cutting winds, and food that is clean and wholesome, such as green oat-sheaf hay and some straw. There is no need to keep the temperature of the stable up above freezing; it is better to be far below than to be foul, but, of course, the colts should be protected from drafts. Give plenty of pure water, access to salt, and a little bran once a day.

His Majesty the King had rather a bad season on the turf last year, his winnings amounting to about £5,000, which it is estimated would not pay entrance fees and forfeitures. Persimmon, the great sire, left many big money-makers, but few of them fell to the lot of his Royal owner.

## LIVE STOCK.

### A Simple Cure for Abortion.

A reader, B. Hibbert, who is ranching in the Knee Hill Valley, Alberta, writes "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, that he has had the very best of success in treating cows for abortion. His method is to pour crude carbolic acid over salt, and give the cows access to it at all times. He claims not only to have cured chronic abortion among his own cows, but has treated several for his neighbors, and has bought others that were persistent aborters, which, he says, have become regular breeders. The remedy is simple, and is endorsed, with more or less qualification, by members of the veterinary fraternity. Many of our readers are aware that the administration of carbolic acid has been tried and recommended by the well-known stockman, Geo. Rice. However, while it is well to remember that carbolic acid is a specific for this trouble, it would be very unwise indeed for anyone to take any chances of introducing contagious abortion into his herd, with the expectation of curing it with carbolic.

### Stable Ventilation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Replying to your inquiry re ventilation, I may say that practically no stables in this district have ventilation systems installed. Farmers, I believe, are aware of the importance of pure air in the stable, and the majority of stables are fairly well ventilated by openings in the floor above the stable (feed doors), and by the opening of windows in the wall and the top half of the stable doors. Drafts can be avoided by a judicious use of these openings, and good ventilation attained. Where a water system is installed, openings in the stable, of course, must be more or less closed in frosty weather to protect the pipes from freezing. I have no doubt, however, that a complete ventilating system in a stable would be a profitable investment, if air could be moderated in cold weather by passing in through underground pipes.

CHESTER NICHOLSON.

Wellington Co., Ont.

### Tariff on American Pork.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Is it possible to revive the hog business? I think it is, but not under conditions existing at present. I have read in the columns of our agricultural papers many articles on this important question, and almost every writer seems to have a different opinion, but, to my mind, what is most influencing the price of hogs on foot, and causing the market fluctuations, is the importing of American hog products by our packers in very large quantities. This practically means that we are controlled by the American market.

Our packers are shrewd business men, and buy the American hog products on a low, glutted market, thus enabling them to fill their cellars with all kinds of hog products, which puts them in a position to dictate whatever price they may see fit for hogs on foot to the Canadian farmer for months to come. This is very unfair. The Americans, on account of their cheap corn, can produce a certain class of hogs cheaper than we can.

The Canadian farmer has demonstrated that he needs no preference in the production of live stock; but is it fair to assume that this American pork should come into our country at 2c. per pound duty, while, when we, as Canadians, wish to ship pork into the United States, through the same ports which this came, we are obliged to pay 5c. per pound duty.

I understand that a deputation from the Swine-breeders' Association waited upon the Dominion Government and asked to have this difficulty remedied by increasing the tariff on all American hog products coming into Canada.

This question is a live one, and I believe farmers will stand in a body for it in the future. The majority of farmers might favor free trade, but, as all manufacturing industries have high protection, why should the farmer, who is the source from which all other industries spring, have practically none? The answer is this: The farmer has been asleep, and has never made his request known to the proper authorities. One thing we censure both packers and Government for is that they have never branded our hog products going to the British market, and the result is that other countries that do not attempt to produce as good a class of goods as we do, can ship their thick, fat-back product to the British market, and it is put on the retail counter and sold as Canadian, thus injuring our reputation.

It seems to me that the packers do not care what becomes of the export trade, and are catering to the home markets, where competition is not so keen, and profits naturally larger. We might ask, what does it mean to see one firm controlling twenty stores or more in Toronto alone?

If the Government and the packer will give us a square deal, we will produce the goods to fill all requirements.

H. A. DRUMMOND.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

### English Show-ring Shorthorns, 1908.

[Specially written for "The Farmer's Advocate," and illustrated with photos by G. H. Parsons.]

The visitor to the leading English shows during the past year could not fail to be struck with the immense and increasing popularity of the Shorthorn. There were large entries at the leading exhibitions—no less than 356 animals being stalled at the Royal. The quality throughout was excellent, the winners meriting their positions, while in spite of the largeness of some of the classes there was a decided absence of "tail," and a marked levelling up in the quality of the exhibits as a whole. The unfortunate outbreak of foot-and-mouth in Scotland put rather a damper on the export trade, but an animal of outstanding merit is invariably eagerly sought after, there being no lack of purchasers at a remunerative figure to the owner for anything really good. The spring sales opened well, though there were no four-figure animals at Birmingham, several made good prices, such as 450 gs., 300 gs., 420 gs., 370 gs., etc. Mr. Sidney Hill's well-known herd was dispersed in the summer, 35 females averaging £109, with a top price of 325 gs., which was eminently satisfactory. The highest price at the Royal Show auction, which has now become quite an institution, was 500 gs.

That rising young breeder, Mr. A. T. Gordon, of Combescauseway, had a successful draft sale of the calves from his herd in the autumn, Bandmaster, the first-prize calf at the Royal, realizing 600 gs.

There was a considerable drop from the phenomenal average that Mr. Duthie's calves made in 1907, which was expected, but his latest return of £235 for 14 bull calves shows there is still some animation in the Shorthorn trade, and it is gratifying to note that all the best lots fell to the bids of home breeders.

It is usual in these annual notes for us to deal with the outstanding animals that have appeared in the show-ring individually, so we will now



**Pork.**

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proceed to review what invariably finds the pride of place in the catalogue, to wit, the aged bulls. This section of the red, white and roan was particularly strong this year, and at almost all the leading shows Sir R. P. Cooper's Chiddingstone Malcolm was a competitor. This great bull went through the season with a clean sheet, winning first and champion, Oxfordshire; first and champion, Bath and West; first and champion, Hereford and Worcester; first and champion, Shrop. and West Midland; first and champion, Gloucestershire; first, Peterboro; first, Lincolnshire; first, Royal Lancs; first, Welsh National; and first and champion male at the Royal. This latter and all-important victory was no walk-over, for in the old bull class of 34 entries, Sir Richard's bull met foemen worthy of his steel, in Tarrel Uxor (subsequently champion at the Highland), H. M. the King's Royal Windsor, Messrs. Denny's Violet's Pride, and a host of other good bulls. When the supreme champion was contested it was only after a referee had been called in that Mr. Geo. Harrison's winning two-year-old, Pride of Tees, was disposed of, but there was no question of the marked superiority of Chiddingstone Malcolm, which is a very grand bull, being massive, particularly in front, and most evenly covered with beautiful handling flesh. He walks with a gay carriage, and showed no signs of wear at the end of his arduous show career. He had his faults—what prominent winner has not?—and these were chiefly a somewhat common appearance—not quite the ideal stock-bull type, and a grayish roan color, that might not just please the most critical. This bull was sold at a long figure for export.

Quite a number of good two-year-old bulls were paraded at the leading shows, and the best winner amongst these was H. M. the King's red-roan, Evander, a son of Royal Chieftain and Eliza 21st. This is a very well-grown, blocky bull, particularly neat at his tail-head, and full in his thighs. He was unbeaten as a yearling, and this year won first and champion at the Royal Counties; first and champion, Birkenhead; second, Royal; first, Highland; first, Great Yorkshire. The Royal winner was Mr. Geo. Harrison's Pride of Tees, a good winner last year, and a son of Primrose Pride, from Lady Augusta 2nd, by Robert Bruce. He was a remarkably thick-fleshed bull, and his wonderful substance gained him the day, but he might have pleased better just over the hooks, and his head and color did not altogether escape criticism. His breeder sold him for export at a price reputed to exceed £2,000. Another good two-year-old was Mr. Rothwell's Lord Brilliant, the 1,000-gs. bull at last year's Royal. He was third at that show this year, but won a number of other prizes, including the 50-gs. cup for best bull at the Royal, Lancashire. Many good yearlings were shown, and Mr. Geo. Harrison's herd scored a notable victory at both the Royal and Highland, with Collynie Champion, a grand young bull, of Duthie breeding, which should make a valuable sire. Mr. Miller's Royal Duke ran him close, being a grandly-fleshed bull, but spoilt by a common head. He, however, was successful at the Royal, Lancashire, Cheshire, Welsh National, Birkenhead and Altrincham shows. Another great yearling—at the end of the year possibly the best of his age—was Mr. J. H. Maden's Duke of Hoole, a bull of wondrous size, grand color and even fleshing, being as good above as below. He did fairly well at the summer shows, winning firsts at Peterboro and Derby, but his crowning triumph was when he beat Mr. G. D. Faber's Royal champion Hereford, Rob Roy, in the inter-breed contest for champion at Lord Tredegar's show in the autumn. This win was merited, and Duke of Hoole is sure to stand well up in good company in the future.

On turning to the females, it is not out of place to remark that the pedigree dairy Shorthorn is coming rapidly to the fore; at shows where these animals are catered for, the strength of the classes and the merits of the entries more than justify the attention that has been bestowed on this all-important branch of our dual-purpose breed.

Some good aged cows were shown during the past season, prominent amongst which were Mr. J. H. Maden's Lady Graceful, which had a most successful career as a heifer. This year she was first and reserve champion at the Royal, first and reserve champion at Newport, first Warwickshire, and several other prizes. Lady Graceful is a very neat cow, beautifully moulded, but perhaps a shade on the small side. Although quite a young animal, she has been a pronounced success as a breeder, her yearling daughter, Hoole Graceful, having been most prominent in the show-ring, while her bull calf is a youngster of considerable promise. Lord Calthorpe's old cow, Sweetheart, was successful at several shows, but her day is over, and her success at the Bath and West is probably the last premier award she will capture. This cow, too, has been a most successful breeder, several animals of note claiming her parentage. Mr. Atkinson's well-known Jenny XIX., which has been a consistent winner from a calf, and which scales the remarkable weight for a female of over one ton, has had her share of successes, being first

at the Royal Counties, Shropshire and West Midland and Royal Lancs. shows, taking at the latter exhibition the 50-gs. cup for best female.

Amongst the two-year-olds was found one of those well-nigh faultless animals that one rejoices to see on exhibition; this was the King's superb heifer, Marjorie, a roan daughter of the great breeding bull, Royal Chieftain, and Miriam, by Merry Harbinger. She was unbeaten as a yearling, and this year she won first and champion at the Royal Counties, first and champion at the Royal, first and champion at Birkenhead, first at the Great Yorkshire, first and female champion at the Highland. Marjorie is a beautiful roan,

them and not be killed. It takes three or four, or more, hours before they die. These sparrows have eaten our garden peas, our strawberries and many other fruits and vegetables in the garden, besides our field grain and grain in the barns, until threshed. My opinion is that the only sure method of destroying the nuisance is by poisoning in the winter, when poultry and birds of other kinds can be kept out of barns. I hope others will follow suit. A SUBSCRIBER.

Renfrew Co., Ont.

**Better Silage from Hill Corn.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your request for experience in growing corn in hills vs. drills, I may say we much prefer hills, three and a half feet each way, and a hand-planter is very profitable, covering four to five acres a day on sandy loam.

We select the most level, as well as the richest part of a field, for roots and potatoes, leaving the roughest and poorest ground for corn, which is one point in favor of corn-growing.

Horse-hoeing both ways is a very profitable amusement, even if there are no weeds, and reduces expensive hand-hoeing to a minimum.

The cost in seed is for less than a peck per acre. Then the stalks grow stout and tall, depending largely on the number of times it is scuffled; we have never exceeded ten times. Corn is a sun plant, so that growing it thin gives it the sunshine, in accord with nature, and insures an abundance of well-matured cobs, which is the secret of procuring good ensilage. Note here that corn grown this way stands well, and is not easily broken over by storms.

When silo-filling comes (and that must not be too early at Swain Farm, for slightly-frosted corn is better than immature stuff), we do not worry nor chase around after a corn binder to lay our forest plantation of fodder low. We have never yet put a sickle in the hand of any man who did not cut at the rate of two acres a day, and do a cleaner job than corn binders usually do in drill-sown corn, especially if broken down by storms. I have no doubt but a man would make wages in saving corn stumps alone, besides saving the cost of a machine, which also often breaks off cobs.

I trust your readers will not put me down for a novice or a hobbyist, for I will say that if you grow corn for dry feed, by all means sow thick and harvest with a binder. We have had no experience with a binder in hill corn.

Silo-filling makes a busy day, and is heavy work, but, by having plenty of men, it goes off with a swing, and the corn is saved in the best possible condition, ready for use any time of the year. I will give the number of men employed and time taken to cut six acres of corn, which should fill a round silo 12 by 30: Three men, 2 acres a day, 6 acres; three teams, if the farther side of the field is not more than 50 rods from the corn-blower, and an additional team for each additional forty rods; three men helping load the wagons; one man to feed the cutting-box; two men helping unload if corn is loose, one if corn is bound; one man at the top of silo with a scoop shovel to direct the ensilage around the inside, and he can do the mixing to perfection if he is clever. I do not usually put anyone to tramp until nearing the top, as I claim that the immense weight of the silage will settle itself without it; and, as to keeping, it keeps perfectly without being tramped until the silo is well filled. As to the quantity a silo would hold with tramping from the start, as compared with none, I am open to conviction.

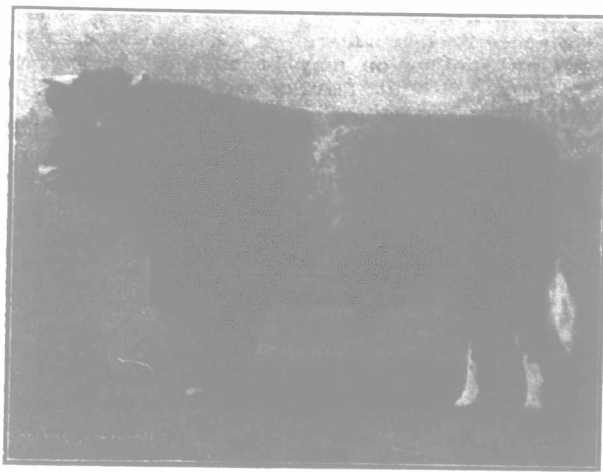
Use a strong driving power—fourteen to twenty horse-power steam engine. One load in 6 minutes, or ten loads an hour, for eight hours, will spoil an early October day, when the dew is heavy. The seventy-third load filled the silo to the top; two days before not an acre was cut.

The silo has a conical board-and-batten roof. The roof cost \$15.50, all ready to nail on, which two men did in one-half a day; and it is a great strength to a stave silo. The staves stand on a nine-foot concrete base, which makes it now thirty-one feet deep. There is no difficulty in fixing the staves plumb with the inside of foundation wall. I rather regretted, when building the wall, that I had not planned on going right up with cement.

The advantages of growing and saving corn, as described, are: Economy of seed, thoroughness of cultivation, economy in harvesting, by handling it wholesale instead of retail, economy of space in storing a succulent food, freedom from vermin, silage always at its best, which all stock relish, especially when April comes, when roots are done and dry stalks are no longer palatable. The silage is just as good in July and August as ever, if care and judgment are used in putting it away. JAS. A. WERRY.

Durham Co., Ont.

You can farm without "The Farmer's Advocate," but you will farm a great deal better with it.

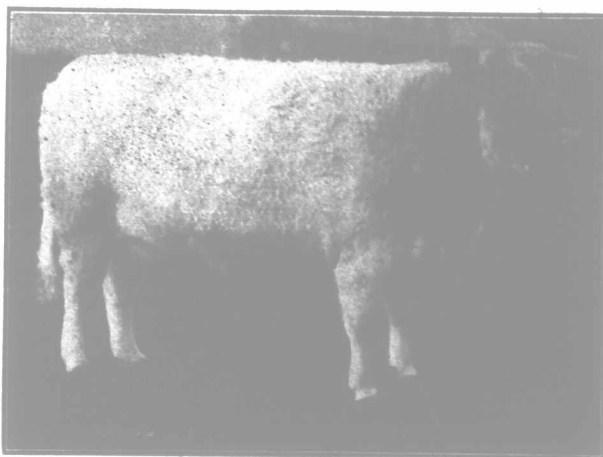


Duke of Hoole.

Yearling Shorthorn bull. Winner of many prizes in England in 1908.

on the shortest of legs, with a splendid top and underline. She is particularly neat at the rumps, meets one well, and has one of those lovely characteristic feminine heads that adds to her general perfection in no small measure.

Messrs. Garne held a trump card amongst the yearlings, Village Belle, of their own breeding, winning at the Royal, Bath and West, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, but she was defeated at Lord Tredegar's Show at Newport. This is a beautiful heifer of great scale, most evenly fleshed, and showing nice Shorthorn character. She was clearly the outstanding animal of her age during the season.



Lady Graceful.

Shorthorn cow. First and reserve champion, Royal Show, England, 1908.

**THE FARM.**

**Poisoning Sparrows.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having read some plans for the destruction of the English sparrow, I will give our plan, and, I think, the only successful one, as we have tried many. We have had them for years; have shot them, destroyed their nests and eggs, and snared them, and still they increased; and this winter, as a last resource, we tried poisoning them, with good results. We took about a quart and a half of wheat, put a dessert spoon half full of strychnine in it, covered it over with water, and let it soak over night, then drained and let it dry for a few hours, so it would not freeze too quickly, and spread it on two barn floors that were cleaned of all other grain and seeds, and spread chaff through it, so as to avoid suspicion, and in seven days we got seventy-six dead sparrows, besides some our near neighbors saw dead at their buildings. We have got more dead ones since, and have only a few live ones left, and hope to destroy most of them with smaller doses. The chickadee nor any other bird, but pigeons, ever come to our buildings, and it is easy to shut the pigeons out of a barn. A cat was known to eat



### Lime as a Fertilizer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

1. Would it pay a farmer to build a place and burn limestone, to use lime as a fertilizer for his farm?
2. Is lime of much value to land as a fertilizer?
3. What amount should be used to the acre?
4. Is lime of more value to the land than wood ashes?

King's Co., N. B.

W. J. M.

Ans.—Perhaps no material has been used with such varying results as lime. On some soils it produces wonderful results, while on others its effects are not appreciable.

Lime is one of the essential plant-food constituents, and as such must be present in the soil in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the growing plant. But, as most soils have an abundance of lime for this purpose, the value of artificial applications is more in improvement of the physical condition of the soil and in the liberation of plant food.

Lime enters into so many chemical reactions of the soil that Hilgard states, in his recent book on "Soils": "Its presence exerts a dominant and beneficial influence in many respects. We find lower percentages of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen are adequate when a large proportion of lime carbonate is present." If, then, lime is not present in sufficient quantities, or if it is present in an inactive form, the application of lime will probably give good results. If, on the other hand, there is an abundance of lime in the form of carbonates, and this is the state in many soils, and the physical condition is right, no good results will follow the application of lime. Reclaimed swamp lands and clay soils are usually the most in need of lime. It has been frequently noticed that naturally wet soils, or land in moist climates, are the most benefited by lime.

Lime improves soil in several ways. Besides supplying calcium, which may or may not be directly needed by the plant, it corrects any undue acidity; it improves the physical condition of sands by binding the particles of the sand together, much as lime and sand act together in making mortar, and it improves clays by gathering the fine particles of these soils into larger ones, and thus destroys their natural tenacity. It is essential, in order that good crops may be grown, that the open spaces between the particles of the soil shall be neither too small nor too large. In stiff clays these open spaces are small, because the particles are small; further, as the water in a drained soil is held in the form of a thin layer around the particles, the smaller the particles, the greater the surface presented and the greater the water content of the soil. Such a soil holds a great deal of water, but holds it so firmly that plants growing on it may be suffering for want of water, although there may be more water present than would be needed to give good results on a soil made up of coarser particles. Lime tends to gather these small particles into larger groups, presenting less surface for holding water, and the open spaces between the groups of particles are larger and not so uniform in size, which allows for better aeration of the soil and a freer movement of the water between the open spaces. In this way, then, lime destroys the tenacity of clays, renders them more easily drained and better aerated. Every farmer knows the importance of having the soil in a good physical condition, and the effect such a change would have upon the crops grown on that land.

Lime appears to cause many chemical reactions to occur in the soil. Among others, it causes potash to be liberated from insoluble forms of combination in such a form that plants may use it. Thus, lime indirectly supplies potash, and, as clay soils contain large quantities of insoluble compounds containing potash, lime is particularly valuable upon this class of soils.

Wood ashes contain potash and large quantities of lime in the carbonate form. Wood ashes are, therefore, a direct fertilizer, because they contain an essential constituent of plant growth, whereas lime supplies nothing but lime. On certain soils it may indirectly furnish potash, by liberating it from compounds in the soil; consequently, as a fertilizer, lime is valuable chiefly for its indirect action in liberating plant food, and is in one sense a stimulant.

At one time lime was used in Scotland in very large quantities; as much as twelve tons were sometimes applied per acre. Such quantities were bound to be injurious, in that the good physical condition obtained from the use of moderate quantities may be destroyed, and it also liberated too much potash, or it over-stimulated the soil. The following couplet represents the general idea to-day:

Lime and lime without manure,  
Makes the father rich but the son poor.

As lime liberates potash, it generally gives its best results on clay soils, and for crops requiring large quantities of potash. The legumes are our heavy potash-feeding plants; consequently,

lime should be applied as a top-dressing, and thoroughly worked into the ground before sowing peas, beans, etc., or before seeding down with clover. Gypsum, the sulphate of calcium, seems to be particularly suitable for the clover, and is frequently sown on the clover early in the season.

Where lime has been shown by experiments to give good results, it should be used in moderate quantities. It is better to apply small quantities at frequent intervals than large amounts at long intervals. If quicklime is to be used, a good plan is to put down about one bushel of lime in heaps 2 rods, or 33 feet, apart, cover with a little earth, and it will quickly slake, then spread with a shovel. This will give one bushel to a space 33 feet square, or 40 bushels per acre. Such an application may be made every five or six years, without fear of overstimulating the liberation of potash.

Lime is a valuable fertilizer on some soils, but it should be established by small experiment, whether lime is needed, before extensive applications are made. It is extremely doubtful whether it will pay a farmer to burn lime for his own use. From the above, it will be seen that comparatively small quantities of lime are wanted, and, considering the labor and expense of making the kiln, getting out stone and burning it, I feel sure that it would be more economical to purchase the lime.

The finely-ground limestone rock is being used in some localities with fair success. It is not so active as the lime, and does not break down the humus of the soil so rapidly, which may be an advantage on some soils. It must be in a very finely-divided condition and very evenly distributed over the ground to give its best results. Naturally, it would be applied for the same crops as lime. Practically the only source of this ground limestone rock in this country is from stone-crushing plants. Usually, the stone dust can be purchased for about 50 cents per ton. Whether the dust is from limestone or feldspartic rocks, it is probably well worth the money if fine, and if well applied.

O. A. C.

R. HARCOURT.



Royal.

Pure-bred Shorthorn steer. Age two years and two months. Winner of first prize in class at Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1908. Bred and exhibited by John Barr, Blyth, Ont.

### Irrigation in Western Agriculture.

The earliest agricultural operations known in history were developed under tropical conditions on the continents of Asia and Africa, with arid climatic conditions and a soil incapable of producing anything without the aid of irrigation. The use of artificial watering in connection with crop production naturally followed. In fact, agriculture was an impossible proposition without it. The Book of Books in more than one place bears witness to the antiquity of irrigation. In the Book of Deuteronomy it states: "For the land, whither thou goest to possess, is not as the land of Egypt from whence ye came out, where thou sowedst thy seed and wateredst it with thy foot as a garden of herbs. But the land whither thou goest to possess it, is a land of hills and valleys and drinkest water of the rain of Heaven."

#### IRRIGATION A VAST AGRICULTURAL FACTOR.

In the course of time, migration took place to more northerly latitudes, where humid conditions exist, and birth was even given to "dry" farming, i.e., farming without irrigation. The impression prevails amongst all classes of people that farming under irrigation is a novelty. Some foolishly call it a fad. Those who know the history of irrigation and the great part it has played, and

is playing at the present time, in the civilization and development of the world, entertain entirely different views. Irrigation is a most antique system of farming.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

In colonizing irrigated lands in Southern Alberta, those interested have been face to face with a vast educational propaganda. It has been found a difficult matter to draw people from the irrigating States of the Union, for the simple reason that the farmer on irrigated lands there is much too prosperous to migrate. Furthermore, colonization of irrigated lands south of the line is generally of recent origin, and the conditions are not, therefore, as ripe for an outward movement of people as in the more easterly portions of the United States and Canada. In the latter districts, however, the art of irrigation is unknown, and in order to convince the intending settler that an irrigated farm in Southern Alberta is a desirable proposition, the danger becomes imminent of conveying the impression that Southern Alberta is an arid country. Nothing could, of course, be further from the truth. The average rainfall of Southern Alberta is about the same as that of the southerly portion of the Province of Saskatchewan, containing its vast wheat fields, and only slightly lighter than the average rainfall for the Province of Manitoba. The fact is, that irrigation has a special mission of its own, entirely apart from cereal-growing, in the production of alfalfa and other perennial fodder crops where summer-fallowing cannot be resorted to every second year for the purpose of moisture conservation.

#### THE APT ONTARIO FARMER.

Artificial watering as an aid to crop production has been practiced for years in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan with uniform success. The idea that irrigation is a class of farming difficult for the average man to master is quite an erroneous one. The application of water to the soil is not nearly so complicated a matter as conducting the ordinary cultivation and harvesting operations of the ordinary farm. The district south of Lethbridge is principally settled by the Mormon Church, and the

citizens of that town prevailed upon the land company to set apart a certain area immediately surrounding Lethbridge for colonization by Ontario farmers. It is a peculiar fact, that to-day the Ontario farmers, who had never seen an irrigation ditch in their lives until they went West, use water more skilfully and intelligently than the Mormons do, who were practically brought up on the irrigated lands of the State of Utah.

#### SUMMER-FALLOWING SUPERSEDED.

The general agricultural practice throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is tending more and more towards confining crop production to summer-fallowed lands. It has become the

universal practice through all the Pacific wheat-producing States; in fact, wherever farming under light rainfall conditions prevails. The introduction of the summer-fallow principle has revolutionized farming operations in the sub-humid belt of Western America, where the average annual rainfall ranges below 20 inches. To this belt belong all the States west of the Missouri River and east of the Rockies, as well as all our prairie provinces. The chief object is to store in the soil two seasons' moisture for the purpose of producing each crop. The land lies idle during the summer preceding the crop, during which time it is treated to periodic surface culture. The general introduction of summer-fallowing will practically remove the danger of crop failure through drouth, such as is apparent in a good many portions of the West to-day.

With an abundant supply of moisture available by artificial means, the main object of summer-fallowing largely disappears. It, therefore, follows that summer-fallowing will be eliminated on irrigated lands, thus leaving the whole crop area available for production each year, instead of one-half of it.

#### IRRIGATION OF CEREAL CROPS.

While the irrigation of cereal crops is not expected to be a leading feature of the development of the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta, for



the very simple reason that the irrigated field can be made to produce crops that will give a much larger return per acre than wheat, oats or barley, no reason exists why even cereals cannot be successfully produced under artificial watering, and at a lower cost per bushel than on non-irrigated land.

The objection may then be raised that the cost of water per acre, and the application thereof, would be prohibitive in the case of cereal crops. This is a fallacy. The difference in cost per acre between conserving moisture by summer-fallowing and providing it by irrigation in Southern Alberta is largely in favor of the latter. The cost of proper surface culture of fallow lands would not be less than \$2.00 per acre for the season. The cost of water would be 50 cents per acre, and the application thereof would not be more than

(3) Plants that will respond to irrigation during most years, namely, oats, six-rowed barley, soft winter and spring wheats, and forage crops adapted to dry-land conditions, such as Western rye grass, Bromus inermis, and other semi-arid grasses.

(4) Plants that will give increased yields under irrigation during occasional seasons only, namely, hard winter and spring wheats, flax and rye.

The above classification of northern economic plants presents the irrigation question in a nutshell. No practical agriculturist can fail to recognize the fact, that the scope for irrigation in northerly latitudes, as indicated, is enormous, and that this system of farming will soon occupy an important sphere in the agricultural operations of Southern Alberta.



Headgates of the C. P. R. Irrigation Canal.

another half dollar. This shows a considerable margin in favor of irrigation. The capital cost of an irrigated acre would not exceed the cost of two acres of non-irrigated lands required under the summer-fallow system. On the top of this is the certainty of water supply under irrigation every year.

**IRRIGATION IN NORTHERLY LATITUDES.**

Leaving out of the question the belts producing the citrus and deciduous fruits and tender vegetation of all kinds, and confining our attention to that portion of the continent of North America where the agricultural lands are devoted to the production of the hardier crops, the standard economic plants raised on the average farm there may be classified as follows in their relation to irrigation:

(1) Plants that cannot regularly be produced profitably without irrigation, namely, alfalfa, clovers, sugar beets, superior malting barley, tender vegetables and strawberries as a market crop.

(2) Plants that can be irrigated to advantage every year, namely, field peas, garden stuff, trees, small fruits, rape, timothy, and other forage crops requiring considerable moisture.

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY THE FOUNDATION.**

By consulting the above classification, it will be evident to the observing farmer that the highest development of irrigation farming is not in any way associated with cereal production. The latter will probably be a feature of the irrigated farm in the earlier and cruder stages thereof, and until the soil is sufficiently worked up to admit of more intensive effort. But the irrigated farm will not reach its highest degree of productiveness until it is devoted almost entirely to the growth of fodder crops of all sorts, chief amongst which will be alfalfa, and until these crops are consumed on the farm and the waste returned to the soil. In other words, the highest development of the irrigated farm in Southern Alberta will be, more or less, coincident with the expansion of the various branches of animal husbandry, which is the basis and foundation of farming under artificial watering. When this destiny has been realized, Southern Alberta will fill the same place in Western Canadian agricultural operations as the corn-growing and cattle-finishing States of the Middle West occupy in respect to the whole Union.

(Continued on page 67.)



An Irrigated Farm near Strathmore, Alta.

**Sparrows and Road Taxes.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Thomas Brooks' article on the sparrows was good. If yourself or Mr. Brooks, or anyone else, can tell me how to prepare poison on grain, or anything else that the sparrow will eat, I will be under an everlasting obligation to you or them. If every fowl and cat on the farm were destroyed through getting the poisoned grain I would still be dollars ahead. The sparrows commence on the wheat as soon as it comes out in head, and stay with it until it is marketed. I am satisfied \$100.00 a year will not cover my loss from the dirty little things. I find they are as sly and cunning as a fox. We made a raid one night with lanterns in the barn, got 167; there was a nice flock left, but we could not find them again at night. Had a boy for six weeks, with a shotgun during holidays, but that was expensive; hardly ever got more than a sparrow a shot. The flock grew and increased day by day. If I could find some way to get rid of the pests I think it would meet my extra tax on the country road system.

S. A. FREEMAN.

Oxford Co., Ont.

**Sparrow Contest for Oysters.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see some contributions in your valuable paper re sparrow nuisance, and the best mode to help abate their increase in our country. I thought it would be worth the time and space to inform your readers of the plan that was adopted in our neighborhood a short time ago.

The young men of the district appointed sides having captains, referee, etc., and about ten or twelve on each side, taking each a section of the township (about three concessions), and making a challenge for an oyster supper, to be given by the losers to the winning side, they (the losers) each paying \$1.00 to provide it. Though time was limited to three or four days, when all were collected the winning side had over 1,300 birds, while the other had over 1,000, all got in three or four days by shooting and catching, which is very effectually done at night in old barns, etc. It seems to make them scarce in a short time. The supper was provided, and all had a good time.

W. F. J.

Peel Co., Ont.

**THE DAIRY.**

**How Has Your Factory Done?**

Now that the season for the annual factory meetings is on, and accounts for the year are available, patrons would read with a great deal of interest brief statements of the results of the past year's work in make, price, pounds of milk per pound of cheese, cost of making, improvements in factories or practice, such as pasteurization of whey, proceeds, and returns to patrons per cwt. of milk. Patrons of each factory naturally like to compare results with those of other factories. Let us hear from the secretaries of cheese factories and creameries.

**Buttermakers Should Adopt Uniform Methods.**

In Western Ontario the creamery business has been compelled to operate upon the cream-gathering system, and buttermakers, in adapting their methods to the new conditions, seemingly have not yet developed the same uniformity as was practiced before the advent of the hand-separator. Guided by the dairy school teachings and the instruction from the Dairymen's Association officials, the need and value of pasteurization is generally understood by our makers, and in many instances put into practice.

Based upon the results of efficient pasteurization, it would appear reasonable to anticipate the development of practical uniformity of buttermaking methods within a few years. The effect of pasteurization upon unclean-flavored cream has been a debatable question, but it is now conceded that the benefits to be derived from pasteurization increase in the same proportion as the quality of the cream varies from perfection. This does not imply that bad-flavored cream which has been pasteurized will necessarily produce as fine an article as that produced from good-flavored cream after pasteurization, but it means that the inferior cream will derive greater benefit from pasteurization, seeing that it will have its bad flavor eliminated almost entirely. From this fact we arrive at the conclusion that by means of pasteurization we can command a cream supply of uniform quality in the same degree as a uniform quality of milk could be counted on in the old days, and hence, from this point, there is no reason why our buttermakers should not adopt uniform methods of manufacture which would surely redound to their credit, and to the reputation of creamery butter.

In considering what method to adopt, one's



choice is limited. The ripening method has been long in vogue; it has been practiced since our earliest settlers exercised their muscles, and oft, forsooth, their patience, at the old dash-churn; and it has been instrumental in developing the tastes of butter consumers for generations. Connected with this method, many fallacies of late years have been exposed, notably that cream must be ripened to yield all its fat, and that ripened cream only can be churned at low temperatures.

It would be unwise, however, to think of changing a method that has proved satisfactory, unless under the new conditions some drawbacks were apparent. The system of cream ripening is too well known to require elaboration, but a few of its drawbacks are easily explained. Hand-separator cream arrives in various ways, at various times and in various conditions; and it has to be pasteurized. Some arrives in the morning, some in the afternoon, and possibly some in the evening. When is it going to be pasteurized? The answer to that question is the key to the buttermaker's system of work.

Will he cool the afternoon and the evening cream and pasteurize it the next day with that morning's cream, or will he cool the morning cream (or not cool it, as the case may be) and pasteurize it in the evening, together with the afternoon's cream? If he adopt either system, or any other system, when will he churn that cream?

Let us not lose sight of the fact that the term pasteurization implies not only the heating of the cream above the point of germ resistance, but also its subsequent cooling below the point of germ development.

Should this work be done in the morning, the cream will probably be churned the next morning, and will have nearly 20 hours to ripen. If the pasteurization be done in the afternoon, the cream will probably be churned the next morning just the same, and will have less than 16 hours to ripen in, and in the event of the pasteurizing being done in the evening, nine out of ten makers will churn it the next morning, after but ten hours' ripening.

Some makers manipulate the ripening temperature, as the length of time for ripening varies. This necessitates extra cooling before churning. Others don't make this distinction, and serious loss in the buttermilk results. Here, then, are two drawbacks to the ripening system, and the former is also responsible for a third, inasmuch as raising the ripening temperature for the shorter ripening periods must frequently be detrimental to good flavor.

The point may be urged that no matter when the pasteurizing is done the cream should be allowed to ripen for the same length of time. The objection to this is that the cream will have to be churned under some circumstances in the afternoon or evening, and the daily balance of work will be too uneven and unsuitable for carrying on the business to the best advantage.

Entirely apart, then, from the effect which ripening cream has upon butter, it is seen that under certain conditions which prevail at the present time, the system is cumbersome and difficult of application, and as a substitute, the time has come to adopt the Leclair method. This method has received much attention through the press, and is practiced in many Quebec creameries. It is explained, in detail, in a pamphlet written by the originator, Prof. J. D. Leclair, of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School. The system, in brief, is the pasteurization of the cream and subsequent churning without ripening. Acid flavor may be imparted by means of a pure culture starter, which is added to the cream when it is put into the churn, the only absolutely essential point being that the cream must be kept at a temperature of 50° for at least three hours, or it may be churned at once if lowered to 40°. This system permits of the morning's cream and the afternoon and evening's cream being churned together the next morning early, or the afternoon and evening's cream of one day can be churned with the next morning's cream in the afternoon, thus enabling the pasteurizing all to be done in the morning and the churning in the afternoon, or vice versa.

If this method were made use of, not only would lack of uniformity in the quality of our butter disappear, but a uniform system of work would result in more efficient makers and more contented assistants. There are some makers who practice churning the cream as soon as it can be cooled sufficiently, and the Leclair method would materially improve their product by adding all the advantages to be derived from pasteurizing, without unreasonable loss of time and energy ripening the cream.

Whether butter made by this method would readily find favor can only be conjectured, but indications point that way, and certain it is that for storage and export no results ever equalled those from butter made by the Leclair method. It seems that flavor, more or less dormant in the fresh-made article, develops gradually, and in the well-stored article comes out at the end of six or eight weeks with the delicate flavor of summer extras.

This mild flavor may not accord with the general ideas in this country of what butter flavor should be, but it would be but a matter of time when the tastes of our most discriminating butter consumers would turn from the high flavors of ripened-cream butter to the more delicate flavor of the product of the new method.

Oxford County, Ont. H. WESTON PARRY.

### Unanimously Favored Pasteurization.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As there has been a good deal of discussion lately about pasteurizing whey, would like to say that at the annual meeting of the Elma Cheese and Butter Co., Ltd., held on January 2nd, a vote was taken as to whether they would continue to pasteurize the whey for another season. The patrons were so well pleased with last season's results that a unanimous vote was cast to continue pasteurizing. The number of tons of cheese made was about 228, and cost of pasteurizing whey about \$113.

WILL M. TURNBULL.

## POULTRY.

### Profit in Egg Production.

James S. Dryden, writing in the Oregon Agricultural College Bulletin, relates the results of some interesting experiments made by him, covering several years, in which every ounce of food consumed by six pens of Leghorns was weighed. These six pens of hens consumed during the year 564 pounds wheat, 296 pounds corn, 203 pounds oats, 112 pounds bran and shorts, and 235 pounds skim milk, in addition to some animal food. The cost of the total food per fowl for the year varied in different pens from 61 cents to 78 cents, and averaged 66 cents. The wheat was charged at 1 cent a pound, corn at 1½c., oats at a cent, skim milk at a fifth of a cent, and bran and shorts at three-fifths of a cent. The animal food cost from 5 to 6 cents per fowl. The wheat constituted nearly a half of the total cost.

The hens laid an average of 144 eggs per fowl, valued at \$1.68 at local prices for eggs. The prices then were from 10 cents to 25 cents per dozen, much lower than the prices are in Oregon at the present time. If wheat had been worth, say, 90 cents, and had been charged for at that rate, and bran at 1 cent a pound, the cost per fowl would have been about 16 cents more, or 80 cents instead of 66 cents. But eggs are also higher in price than they were then. On the basis of present prices for eggs, food costing 80 cents when fed to hens would produce eggs worth \$2.58. This is a pretty good margin of profit in feeding 90-cent wheat.

It may be said that the average flock of hens does not lay 144 eggs per fowl. That is true. It is also true that 144 eggs per fowl is not phenomenal. The right kind of hens, properly attended, should average 150, and well-bred hens considerably more. The average farm flock will not average 125, probably not 100.

In the above experiments all the food eaten was paid for at market prices, and the cost averaged only 66 cents per hen. The cost would have been only 80 cents if the wheat had cost 90 cents per bushel. The farmer, however, who keeps fifty or a hundred hens can do better than that, for on the average farm that number of hens may be kept largely on the waste products or by-products of the farm. They will find the animal food in the fields, in the shape of bugs, grasshoppers, worms, etc., and there will usually be skim milk or buttermilk. There need, therefore, be no cost for animal food, resulting in a saving of 8 to 10 cents per fowl. The clover or grass they eat will have little marketable value. The destruction of grasshoppers in the clover and grain fields, and of bugs in the orchards, will, where these insects are bad, offset a large part of the annual cost of food for the fowls in better crops.

In experiments with larger breeds the cost of feeding was greater. The cost of feeding Plymouth Rocks averaged \$1.15 per fowl, and of Wyandottes \$1. This extra cost is largely offset when the fowls are marketed, the larger breeds bringing more than the small breeds.

### Managing Disease Among Poultry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Though it is certain that the hatchet is in every way the quickest, safest and most profitable medicine for fowls with any sort of contagious or serious disease, it would be very foolish and wasteful to pay no attention to ailing fowls until they reached that condition, and then needed the hatchet.

A great many farmers seem to look at their poultry as the man in the old story did at the roof of his house. You remember that he did not fix it in good weather because it did not need it, nor in bad weather because then he couldn't. A good many pay no attention to a slight ail-

ment among fowls because it will not kill them, nor to a severe disorder because then it is too late. In this matter, as in any other, the right way is the easiest, as well as the most profitable. A good poultryman prevents disease as far as possible, and when any disorder appears he deals with it at once, before it has become serious.

If one has a sanitary poultry house, and gives his poultry reasonable attention, there are only three things likely to trouble his fowls: lice, colds, and bowel disorders.

Many flocks are unprofitable which would pay well if freed from lice. The only way to satisfactorily deal with them is to use a good liquid louse-killer once a week on the roosts, and occasionally spray the whole building with the same liquid diluted. One who is not accustomed to it must be careful not to overdo it at first. Too much at once will stop egg-production for a time. It will kill the lice, without harm to hens, if handled judiciously.

Fowls do not get roup until they first get colds. I used to lose a number every year from roup, but have never had a case of roup since beginning my present method of dealing with it. My henhouse faces the south. The doors and windows are so arranged that the sun reaches every part of the building at some time of the day. There is always plenty of ventilation through open windows when the weather is mild, and through muslin screens when it is cold. I vary the amount of muslin, according to the temperature. As fowls are usually frightened when one moves straw about in the coop during the day, I go in after they have gone to roost to scatter wheat in the litter and shake up the straw. When I first go in, and everything is quiet, I listen to their breathing. If one has taken cold, I hear it at once in its breathing. I catch it, hold its head with its bill tilted upward, and put a little kerosene into each nostril with a medicine-dropper. A little attention when a cold first appears will stop it. If neglected, it is very likely to develop into roup.

While lice and roup do not bother fowls properly cared for, I have never been able to entirely eliminate bowel disorders, though they give me very little trouble. The principal causes are filth and improper feeding. Fowls allowed to pick their food from their own filth are sure to have bowel trouble. Too much grain and little coarse food, or lack of grit, will put their bowels out of condition. If kept in clean quarters, and fed coarse food, such as turnips, beets, mangels, cabbage, clover, etc., as well as grain and grit, there will be very little bowel disorder, though an occasional hen will go wrong. It has recently occurred to me that these fowls which go wrong, even when well cared for, may lay the foundation for it when they are chicks. No matter how they are raised, a few chicks will die of bowel trouble, and some which do not seem sick or weak will show by the soiled condition about the vent that their bowels are not as they should be. These usually get entirely over the disorder by the time they are well feathered, but I am of the opinion that they will be more susceptible to bowel complaints than those which never had a touch of it while they were chicks. Next spring I intend to toe-mark every chick which shows the slightest tendency to loose bowels, and, however healthy and vigorous they may look when feathered, kill them when they reach the broiler age, and see if stock produced from chicks which are not troubled in this way is not immune from bowel disorders when properly cared for.

Alta.

W. J. THOMAS.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD

### Apple-Growing Depends on Soil.

"Regarding your request for opinions from farmers concerning what can best be done to popularize apple-growing," says J. M. Henderson, of Middlesex Co., Ont., "I have been compelled to conclude that a great deal depends on the soil, as to whether or not an orchard will give satisfactory returns. Before apple-growing will be considered a success, the trees must be planted on a suitable soil. In my district the soil and subsoil are heavy clay. I find it almost impossible to obtain paying returns. I have tried ridging to the rows, so that the trees are not set deep in this heavy soil, and present indications are for better results.

"There is no doubt, too, that a poor choice of varieties for planting is responsible for disappointment in some cases, at least. However, there is not the demand for apples in Canada that there was a few years ago. There are too many other fruits on sale in every store, and the consumers buy large quantities of these. In my orchard I have as fine Duchess apples as can be grown, but some seasons I am unable to dispose of them at any price.

"The expense connected with handling apples, too, is a handicap with the average farmer. Labor is so high that it scarcely pays to pick the fruit. If the crop is heavy, prices are low, and more help is required. Barrels, also, are double



**THE FARM BULLETIN**

**To Our Club-raisers.**

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

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

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

Premiums not included in club offers.

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

**P. E. I. Notes.**

Our merchants have done an excellent year's trade, and collections have been good. Our farmers are fast becoming a cash-trading people. Selling for cash and buying for cash is more satisfactory to all. This has been a banner year in the dairy business. Our factories have all had a good flow of milk the whole season, while many of them have almost doubled their output. Co-operation in the dairy business has been a great success. It has enriched our farmers and our farms; land has increased in value 30%, and the man who has a good P. E. I. farm should be happy and satisfied, and I think the most of us are. There is another step in the dairy business which is almost in sight, and which is bound to come—the separating of the milk at home and sending only the cream to the factory. It costs too much to haul so much milk to and from our factories. Separating should be done at home, and then it would be easy for the patrons to raise calves and pigs, but under the present system it is about impossible to make a success of raising young stock, especially in summer. Skim milk fed to calves direct from the separator, with the animal heat still in it, will make calves grow fast enough and keep them sufficiently fleshy to make good dairy cows later on. It is not at all necessary to feed young calves whole milk after they are a week old, especially the milking breeds, besides it is too expensive. The cost of a hand separator is not large, and there are many good ones to select from.

The high price of grain the past few years has induced farmers to sell more in the raw state. Oats have been worth 38c. to 42c. per bushel all fall and winter so far. The crops of potatoes of 1908 are, in many instances, going badly with dry rot. In some cases fully half are now diseased, and by spring many more will be gone. A number of young farmers are taking the short course at the Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia, which opened January 5th, 1909. We young farmers have many advantages over our fathers, but we need it all. It takes brains, it takes education to farm at the present day.

Feed of all kinds is plentiful, and stock are wintering in first-class condition. The milk flow is keeping up well at our factories, and many of the creameries will do a good profitable business all winter.

The elections are all over, but still every member is fighting for a seat.

East Prince, P. E. I.

C. C. CRAIG.

**A Sylvan Charm.**

I confess to a more than common interest in this Christmas number. The front cover, the picture of a "wood-lot protected," with other woodland scenes; Dr. Fernow's interesting and instructive article, "The Farmers' Interest in Forestry," all give a sylvan charm, which appeals to one whose recollections go back to the old days—as so pleasingly portrayed in "An Old Boy's Recollections." This number appeals to us, who have been for over a quarter of a century far removed from the maple, beech and other hardwoods of the farm wood-lots. JOHN R. CRAIG. Meadow Creek, Alberta.

**Increased Wheat Export.**

According to a recent issue of Crop Reporter, published by the United States Bureau of Statistics, exports of wheat from the Republic increased 26,000,000 bushels in 1908, over 1907. Two Pacific ports gained 15,000,000 bushels in this time; four Atlantic ports gained 13,000,000 bushels, while exports of wheat from two leading Gulf ports were nearly 7,000,000 bushels less in 1908 than in 1907. In order of importance as exporters of wheat, New York was first among United States cities, in both 1907 and 1908; Puget Sound district, which includes Seattle and Tacoma, was fifth in 1907, and second in 1908; while Galveston, which held second place in 1907, was sixth in the following year.

The decrease of 1,700,000 barrels of wheat-flour exports in 1908 under 1907 was felt chiefly by the Pacific-coast ports. The total exports of flour from the three leading ports on this coast in 1907 were 4,800,000 barrels, and in the following year 3,000,000 barrels. In the same years, the exports from New York and Philadelphia were, respectively, 5,200,000 and 5,700,000 barrels.

**Likes Acetylene for Lighting.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice that your correspondent, W. G. F., makes some inquiries as to the value of acetylene gas for lighting and cooking purposes. I have been using it in my house as an illuminant for the past three years, and like it well. It is installed in the basement cellar, which is large and well ventilated. The generator cost \$50, with the burners. The house had been previously piped, as we used gasoline for 10 years. The cost of the whole plant would probably be from \$150 to \$250, according to the style of brackets and chandeliers installed. The cost of running with us is \$15 a year for carbide. One pound of carbide will yield between four and five feet of gas. One 4-foot burner is enough for a medium-sized room, and 4-foot for bedrooms. Taking into consideration the amount of light obtained, and the freedom from labor in cleaning lamp chimneys, trimming wicks, etc., I do not think that the difference in cost between it and coal oil is very great. The gas would be too expensive for cooking purposes, if any other fuel was at hand. If there are any other questions your correspondent would like to ask, I shall be happy to answer them.

Huron Co., Ont.

J. B. T.

**One-sided Free Trade.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In discussing this question, I observe, first, "trade" means an exchange of commodities, and may be either foreign or domestic. "Free trade" implies that the Government of a country shall place no obstructions, in the shape of taxes (generally called tariffs), in the way of a free exchange between its citizens and those of foreign countries. But free trade implies more than this. It implies that the foreign Governments shall reciprocate; otherwise you would have a very one-sided arrangement. Further, when a Government adopts free trade as regards foreigners, it must, to be consistent, follow suit as regards its own citizens. As for instance, when we allow United States tobacco to enter Canada duty free, it would be most unjust to tax the Canadian-grown article, and when you allow French wines and liquors to enter duty free, it would be very unjust to tax Canadian breweries and distilleries. Free trade, therefore, means not only the loss of revenue from the duties on imports, but those taxes derived from our internal revenue laws. This brings our Government face to face with direct taxation. How many Canadians are prepared for that?

When your free-trade doctrinaire is driven to earth, and shown that his scheme is impracticable and his position untenable, he skeddaddles and takes up a stand behind what he calls a "revenue" tariff. Well, what are his objections to a "protective" tariff? One of his statements is that it will produce no revenue! It will shut the foreigner out of our markets altogether. How absurd. I believe the most highly protective tariff in the world to-day is that of the United States, and none can be found equal to it as a revenue producer. I may give the figures in another letter, and deal with some other phases of the subject.

York Co., N. B.

WILLIAM BOYLE.

**Fair Dates Fixed.**

January 13th to 15th.—Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, West Toronto Stock-yard  
January 18th to 22nd.—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

the price they were a few years ago, thus reducing the profits to the producer.

"My experience shows that the farmer who studies his work soon finds out what line of operations on his farm is most profitable. There is no use of any farmer going extensively into a branch of farming for which his soil and general conditions are not adapted."

**How to Make Our Old Orchards Pay.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many of our old orchards in the County of Oxford were planted about 60 years ago. There were too many trees of fall fruit planted, such as Jennetings, Colverts, Pumpkin Russet, and such like kinds. I think that these trees are now too old to top-graft, but they ought to be grubbed out, and good trees planted in their places. I do not think that there is a better fruit than the old Northern Spy. If we had orchards of that kind of fruit, and would take proper care of the trees, and keep them well pruned out every year, and have a sprayer and spray the trees a few times at the proper season, I think that the orchards would pay all right. But, under present conditions of fruit-growing, there is very little money in it; in fact, there is nothing in it.

In order to get anything at all for the Colverts and Jennetings, we have to shake them off and haul them to the evaporator, at from 25 to 40 cents per hundred pounds; and when we charge up our time, there is only a small margin left to place to the credit of the apples. It is only occasionally that any apple-buyer will pack these fall fruits at all, as they do not generally pay. So we believe that it would be a paying investment to grub these fall-fruit trees all out, excepting perhaps one for our own use, and plant Northern Spies or Baldwins, or some such good winter fruit, and then take good care of them. And the sooner it is done, the better. It would also be a good plan to plant a double row of Norway spruce trees on the north and west sides of the orchard to break the wind. Of course, the farmer is generally very busy, and it is often not easy to find time to attend to the orchard, but it is here that good management and forethought count, and often, by looking well ahead and planning well, a great deal can be accomplished.

We have no co-operative fruit association in this county, and there is a good deal said and written about the apple-shippers gobbling up all the profits. There may be some truth in these statements, but we know that, occasionally, through a glut in the British market, or through a shipment spoiling in transit, the shippers lose money, and, of course, it is only natural that they should try to make a little to recoup themselves for these losses. Now, if we had a co-operative association, with a thoroughly honest, capable man to manage it, we could share all our profits and bear all our losses. We believe that if our apples could be put in cold storage as soon as they are packed, and sent through to the British market in cold storage, and only the best grade sent, the business ought to pay all right, if managed by an honest, competent, co-operative association. I know that it is not easy to get the right man to manage such a business. I think that, when found, he would be worth pretty fair wages, in a district where there was plenty of good fruit.

Well, then, let us grub out our old, useless trees and plant good kinds, and take good care of the trees, and get ready for a co-operative association; and, perhaps, by the time we get ready, the capable manager will arrive on the scene.

Oxford Co., Ont.

D. L.

**Bushel Boxes for British Market.**

According to reports to Trade and Commerce Department, Ottawa, apple-shippers in most importing centers are interested in the growing popularity of the bushel box for the distribution of apples in the British markets. Last year Canadian exporters despatched large parcels of fruit in 40-pound boxes. The opposition to the handy box is giving way, for the fruiterers especially have shown a distinct preference for it against the cumbersome 3-bushel barrel. Thousands of boxes of Canadian Greenings and Baldwins are disposed of. Next season the apple-box business will be increased five-fold at least. One of the Canadian exporters interested in the new packing, states that the time is not far distant when 50 per cent. of the Canadian apples shipped to the United Kingdom will arrive in 40-pound boxes. Hull buyers speak highly of the apple box, and the increasing demand and prices prove that it will be used on a more extensive scale in coming seasons. The Tasmanian, Australian and Canadian apple exporters highly favor the bushel box.

I have been a subscriber to your paper for the past year, and must say that our family are much pleased with the paper. If people knew the value of this agricultural advocate, you would have a much larger circulation than you have.

Dundas Co., Ont.

ERNEST MARSELIS.



## Dairy Matters Discussed at Prescott.

Convincing proof that cooling the milk for cheesemaking is much more satisfactory than aeration by stirring, dipping, or special straining, and a strong plea from several sources that farmers take precautions to guard their own interests by producing more suitable food in larger quantities on their farms, were striking features of last week's convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, held at Prescott. The former point, though advocated by dairy experts in various parts of the Dominion for decades, has for years not been so generally popular as thorough aeration, where, perhaps, 15 or 20 minutes' time was spent in stirring or dipping, with the idea of getting rid of animal odors and certain qualities, by having the milk come into contact with the air. Careful tests conducted by experts at the homes of dairy farmers where ordinary conditions prevailed, invariably produced cheese of higher quality and free from gas holes. Farmyard and milk-stand surroundings, as well as the manufactured article, were shown by lantern slides on canvas, with the result that profound interest in the question was aroused. With regard to the production of food for the dairy herd, it was claimed that hundreds of thousands of dollars were being spent in each county where dairying was carried on every season in the purchase of food that the soil was capable of returning if properly handled.

The large crowd of intensely-enthusiastic dairymen, from all quarters of Eastern Ontario, were extended most hospitable treatment by Prescott's citizens. The commodious town hall, however, was scarcely large enough to accommodate those who wished to attend the evening sessions. A hearty reception was expressed by L. H. Daniels, the venerable mayor, and W. P. McCarthy, the young and energetic president of the Board of Trade. Music was provided for the evening's programme by Hulme's Orchestra and the Prescott Concert Orchestra. A very pleasing number was the whistling solo by Miss Ruth Keeler. The boys and the girls of the high school also delighted the gatherings with club swinging and dumb-bell drills.

The whole town seemed to have put forth every effort to make the delegates glad they had come to Prescott, while leading men of different parts of the county joined in the welcome. A magnificent banquet was tendered the directors of the association, representatives of the press and friends, reaching a total of over half a hundred, by Howard Ferguson, member for Grenville in the Ontario House.

A disappointing feature of the convention was the dearth of questions following the addresses. Whether this was due to the fact that the speakers covered the ground thoroughly in every detail, or to a lack of interest, cannot be explained. Considerable disappointment was expressed at the inability of ex-Governor Hoard to be present. However, the various departments of the dairy industry were treated most fully by experts who have labored for years in different parts of Ontario to overcome the difficulties that continually are met. Eloquent and inspiring addresses were delivered by Dr. Robertson, Principal of the Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue; G. C. Creelman, President of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In summing up the output of the dairy products of Canada, J. R. Dargavel, M.L.A., of Elgin, President of the Association, said there was a marked falling off of the exports of cheese, but an increase in the output of butter. The aggregate value of Canadian cheese and butter exports for the season just ended was approximately \$18,987,340, as compared with \$20,186,398 for 1907, a decrease of \$1,999,058, but if we make comparison with 1906, which amounted to \$25,999,034, this season's returns would show a decrease of no less than \$7,011,694.

This review has to do with the exports only, but as was pointed out by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, in a statement which he made before the Select Committee of Agriculture, at the last session of Parliament, this cannot be taken as a correct basis upon which to estimate the amount of money derived from the manufacture of butter and cheese in Canada. While the growth of the population was small, this might answer, but with increased immigration we have had a rapid increase in home consumption, which we must not overlook. Owing to extreme dry weather, during the summer of 1907, many farmers in Eastern Ontario found themselves short of feed to get their cattle through the winter of 1907-08, and thousands of milch cows were sold, for almost nothing, to reduce the number for which feed must be produced. The shortage of feed in the spring of 1908 and a drought during the summer following, caused the farmers to buy considerable feed, and, in consequence, less revenue was derived from their dairy business, although prices ruled slightly higher during the year of

1908 than for any of the previous years, but the farmer is slowly learning the lesson of the necessity of better cows, better farming, more feed, and cheaper production. The near future will see us not only making a quantity as great as the years of our largest make of cheese in Canada, but larger quantities than Canada has ever known.

It is not too much to say that the superior quality of our cheese has had much to do with the increased demand for our goods in England. The English consumer likes a good article, and we have been able largely to satisfy his fastidious taste and secure his trade, but there is still room for improvement, and we must strive for better things if we are to hold our own in the English market, which is open to the competition of the world. We should congratulate ourselves that we have been able to build up such a large and profitable trade. But we must not stand still, as there is much yet to be done. Not long since a Scottish Agricultural Commissioner, on his return to the Old Country from a visit and inspection of dairying in Canada, stated that "the stables in which some Canadian cows are kept are not as clean as they ought to be, and he coupled with this the suggestion that something should be done to induce the Imperial Government to see that the Canadian authorities enforced a system of inspection in the Dominion of Canada as rigorous as that applying to dairying in the Old Country." Does this not look like a danger signal? remarked Mr. Dargavel. This Scottish agriculturist must have cause to make this statement, and my belief is founded on personal knowledge of the condition of some stables I myself have seen. It behooves us to bestir ourselves in the direction of meeting in advance any objections which may be urged against our methods.

Reference was made to the many achievements of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association in promoting the dairy interests. I am proud to be able to say that such an organization does exist, concluded the president. To those who think this association has lost its usefulness, I would say that if there is no other reason than the fact that it has been, and is now, the connecting link between the dairymen and the Government, you could not afford to do without it.

Recognition of valuable service in behalf of the dairy industry was expressed toward Hon. Nelson Monteith, Hon. Sydney Fisher, G. H. Ferguson, M.P.P., and the efficient Dairy Commissioner's staff. From Hon. Jas. S. Duff continued assistance was assured.

### INTENSIVE SOIL CULTIVATION.

The weakest point in the dairy industry of Eastern Ontario, according to Senator Derbyshire, of Brockville, is in regard to soil cultivation. The aim should be to give more intensive cultivation, so that larger quantities of food of more desirable quality should be produced. Milk never was worth more money, and cows of greater milking propensities should be kept in condition for producing raw product for a greater number of months each year. Careful computations in several counties showed that about \$300,000 was expended in buying feed for the dairy herd that should be produced within the county borders.

Ice was a prime requisite in every department. The farmer needed it to cool the milk, while in the factory it was indispensable. It could be produced economically by freezing well water in suitable pans if no lake or river was within a reasonable distance.

Everyone appreciated the efforts made by the association, which had been successful in providing free education to dairymen through the dairy instructors. It was claimed that no man in Eastern Ontario had done more than G. G. Publow to further the dairy interests. The value of dairy-school training was evident in cleaner factories and cheese of higher and more uniform quality.

### VALUE OF COW TESTING.

The idea of cow-testing associations, and what could be done by this co-operative work in connection with the dairy industry, was outlined clearly by Chas. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff at Ottawa. It was pointed out that hundreds of cows gave milk containing 2.5 per cent. fat or less. A striking comparison of the returns from two cows of the same herd, for seven months of 1908, was charted as follows:

	Most Profitable.	Least Profitable.
Weight of milk.....	5,595 lbs.	2,790 lbs.
Weight of fat.....	186 "	110 "
Yield of cheese.....	509 "	272 "
Value of milk.....	\$55.95	\$27.90
Cost of feed.....	21.00	21.00
Profit.....	34.95	6.90

This shows the profit from the best cow to stand more than five times as high as that from the poorest, assuring that an equal amount of feed was consumed and care given in each case.

Regular testing of cows was the best-known force in increasing the returns. Co-operative breeding associations were said to be the logical outcome of the record work. This system meant the continued use of pure-bred sires of some one breed on the grade, and mixed breeds now so common.

During the past few seasons a great improvement was noticeable in districts where cow-testing associations had been formed. It was necessary to study each cow in the herd. In the Rockford Association 37 cows gave a total of 225,454 pounds of milk in six months, May to October. During that same period 37 cows in Warsaw Association produced only 162,506 pounds. The best cow at Rockford gave 7,598 pounds, and the poorest 4,090 pounds of milk, while at Warsaw the highest yield was 5,430 pounds, and the lowest 3,270. The figures from the various districts revealed the fact that 78 cows of some parts accomplished as much as 200 cows of other sections. Some herds of 14 cows contained 3 cows that produced as much milk as the remaining eleven. One herd comprised a cow that gave 12,960 pounds of milk in 10 months, and another cow the capacity of which was only 4,618 pounds. The value of the milk from the best cow during her milking period of 1908 was over \$171.00.

Q.—You say that the average of herds increased from an average of 4,000 pounds to an average of 6,000 pounds in two years. How could that be done by testing? Was it not due to better feeding?

Ans.—It is a case of feeding, weeding and breeding. The poor cows were disposed of.

Q.—Where did cow-testing associations first spring up?

Ans.—The first in Canada was at Cowansville, P.Q., and in Ontario in the Brockville district.

### PROBLEMS OF THE DAIRYMAN.

Some of the conditions met with throughout the past season were referred to by G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction for Ontario. The producers had to face the problem of keeping many cows that were not profitable. In one district he knew one man with 8 cows making as large profit as nine men with 8 cows each. Too many small factories was the chief problem that proprietors had to face. The establishment of central factories was urged so that competent makers could be engaged to remain there permanently.

### WINTER DAIRYING.

That the successful dairy farmer was the one who practiced dairying 365 days in the year was the opinion of Henry Glendinning, of Manilla. The labor question was not as serious as many people thought. Farmers should engage their hired help by the year. Many paid almost as much for a man for seven, eight or nine months as was demanded for a full year.

The highest average yield per cow was found in districts where dairying was an important feature on the farm winter and summer. This was due to the fact that those who attended to the dairy herd for only a few months allowed the cows to run on low food ration when dry, resulting in loss of flesh. Then it required a great part of the season to bring them back to the condition in which they must be for maximum production. The successful farmer milked for ten months, and fleshed up the remaining two.

Food rations, with particular attention to low cost, were discussed thoroughly, with reference to results obtained on his own farm. Alfalfa was used extensively. He claimed to have been able to produce butter at a cost of 4 cents per pound. A herd of 25 cows had been fed during November, at an average cost below \$2.00 per cow.

A lively discussion dealing chiefly with alfalfa ensued, some points of which will be given in full at a later date.

### IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

In dealing with present conditions and future outlook, C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said that the first indications of prosperity were found in the value of products returned from the soil. This showed the importance of thorough system instead of haphazard methods, in attempts to build up any branch of agricultural industry. Since the farmer dealt primarily with the soil, it was his duty to see that his fields were kept in the best possible condition. Something should be done to persuade present-day farmers to move from shallow, rocky or light sandy soils and locate only where soil was adapted to crop production. In Northern Ontario was an area of excellent clay soil greater in extent than the older part of the Province.

Ontario's average yield of products was not as high as the yields of countries of Europe where intensive cultivation had been practiced for a thousand years or more. In helping to increase the yield great attention had been paid to selection of seed. If by selection, or any other means, a small amount could be added to each head of stock grown in Ontario each season, the in-



creased return would total over a million bushels. It was pointed out that successful manufacturers always procured the best machinery and equipment that was on the market. It was equally essential that dairymen should procure only the best cows, and keep no animal on their farms that did not give a profit.

One of the most important problems before Ontario was the constant removal of her agriculturists to towns and cities and to the great prairies of the Canadian West. An improvement in social conditions or home life, making it more attractive, was the one factor that should stand out prominently.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The responsibility of the individual was impressed by G. C. Creelman, President of Ontario Agricultural College. The achievements of Dr. Jas. Mills, who as his predecessor at the College had raised it in popularity and effectiveness, and of Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, who had won highest honors at the Chicago International Show with fat steers, and brought honor to himself and to Canada, were referred to amid applause.

To those who studied agriculture it was evident that more intensive operations were a necessity. In live stock, breeding was an important factor, but proper feeding was even more important. With implements, too, it was not a need for better implements, but for better care of implements; not bigger barns, but more satisfactory arrangements in barn and stable.

In the household, also, there was opportunity for many changes. The girls were not always given the chance they should have to become adept in household work. To help overcome this deficiency special instruction was being given at Macdonald Institute in cooking, sewing and laundry work.

Trustees in rural schools were urged to exercise care in selection of teachers. Experience should be recognized by higher salaries. It was deplorable that pupils should have their heads filled with useless strings of geography names and various definitions, while common names of weeds, insects, fruits and other items of economic interest on the farm were neglected.

The representative for Grenville in the Dominion House, Dr. Reid, explained his part in agricultural operations, and promised that he would assist other members to further the interests of agriculture in the various sessions.

DAIRYING ABROAD.

Lantern slides were used by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, in an address on "Dairying Abroad." Factories in all parts of Canada, as well as in Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, on the continent, South America and in the West Indies; in addition, model stables and factories, broken cheese boxes and boxes that were used for cheese that were too large, the huge 22,000-pound cheese shown at the World's Fair, Chicago, and artistic butter models as displayed in Great Britain during the past season, were included in the interesting collection. In Holland the creamery always was accompanied by comfortable residences for the maker, and, in most cases, the surrounding grounds were planted to trees, shrubs and flowers. Factories costing \$50,000 had been built by farmers on the co-operative plan. New Zealand cheese were put up in long crates, two to a crate, and neatly branded.

COOLING, NOT AERATING.

Definite and convincing data regarding the comparative merits of aeration and cooling of milk were given by Geo. H. Barr, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, Ottawa. It had been shown conclusively by careful experiments on two farms in the vicinity of Smith's Falls during the past season, that cooling and not aeration was what milk needed. On one farm 38% of the product from aerated milk was gassy, while cooling with well water resulted in 6.6% gassy curd. On the other farm the percentages were 71 and 6.6. The process of aeration required 15 minutes or more, while not more than two or three minutes were required to put the milk can in cold water, where it could stand over night. The average of several tests showed 62.6 per cent. gassy curds from aeration, and only 15 per cent. from the same milk under otherwise similar conditions, but cooled. Cooling was found to be even more satisfactory than aeration and cooling.

Lantern slides showed the milk stands and general surroundings on each farm. The gassy nature of the curds produced from several tests also proved to be most instructive and very convincing.

It was explained by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, that the work would be enlarged another season, and that an attempt would be made to take whole factories, and by having milk subjected to various treatments, to ascertain the difference in quantity and general quality from milk cooled and milk aerated.

Gassy curds, according to D. M. McPherson, of Ancaster, were responsible for a ten-per-cent. deterioration in cheese. From a financial standpoint, farmers should consider the question of cooling of incalculable value. It had been demon-

strated by thorough and practical test that cooling, accompanied by other reasonable conditions, was what was wanted.

VALUABLE INSTRUCTION WORK.

The sixth annual report of G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor of Eastern Ontario, stated that improved facilities for cooling milk and storing cheese, and strong efforts in dairy education, had been responsible for much of the advancement in connection with the dairy industry. Twenty-four instructors had attended to the needs of 941 factories, while one creamery instructor looked after 28 creameries. Cheese-factory patrons totalled 36,801. Cows to the number of 340,829 produced 459,584 tons 695 lbs. of milk in the six months following May 1st. This showed an average production of 2,700 lbs. per cow. The highest average in 24 groups was 3,162 lbs. for the six months, and the lowest, 1,728 lbs. per cow.

Evidence of adulteration had been detected in 129 samples. Of these 108 cases went before a magistrate, and all but one were convicted and fined, the fines totalling over \$2,300.

Neglect of whey tanks was a prominent source of trouble. Steel tanks were comparatively easy to keep clean. A few factories had pasteurized the whey with good results. In 63 factories whey butter had been made. The output ranged from 3 to 8 lbs. of butter from a ton of whey. For immediate use the product was of fair quality. If, however, milk was sent to the factory in proper condition, and handled as it should be, it would not pay to attempt the manufacture of whey butter, unless whey was available in very large quantities.

Patrons from districts where the factories were close together and small were urged to unite and construct up-to-date buildings, with proper equipment. He deplored the fact that so few makers had taken a course in a dairy school. Only 75 makers had certificates.

VALUABLE DISCUSSION.

Q.—Haven't gassy curds been more common this year than formerly?

Ans.—No. Less gas but worse in flavor.

Q.—What size of factory would you recommend?

Ans.—Not less than provision for handling 10,000 lbs. milk per day.

Q.—Cannot makers arrange to get higher percentage of fat in the whey?

Ans.—I am sorry to say that the making of butter from whey puts a premium on carelessness in handling of milk for cheesemaking.

Q.—How has the quality of milk been this year?

Ans.—Never better. Producers in most sections are putting forth every effort to send milk in proper condition. As a rule, the small factories find more trouble than larger ones, the makers, seemingly, not refusing milk that they know is unfit for cheese manufacture.

Q.—Would you advise paying for milk according to test?

Ans.—Yes, it is the proper way. The difficulty is that makers are not capable of making the test properly. Only 78 paid by test last season.

Q.—Why is it that men do not remain for a longer time in one factory?

Senator Derbyshire—Because incompetent men have been engaged in preference to competent men because they do the work for less money. In one district a man who had given satisfaction for nine years was let go because an incompetent man offered to make the cheese for 1/4 mill less per pound. No proprietors or patrons of factories should engage a maker without first being assured by G. G. Publow that he is competent.

President Dargavel—The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association has been criticised for interfering too much in some particulars. It should not be forgotten that all that we do is done in the interests of dairying. We should have the support of every man who wishes to see the dairy industry prosper.

J. H. Singleton—I am much interested in the question of cooling milk. Twenty years ago this was the treatment that was found to be best in our district. It is necessary to have authorities agree on these questions. The report of Mr. Barr is most encouraging.

SITUATION IN THE EAST.

The situation in connection with the dairy industry in Eastern Ontario was dealt with by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, of Ottawa. It was pointed out that a bad start was made in the eastern extremity of the Province by constructing inferior factories. Dundas produced more milk per acre than any other county in the eastern part of the Province. Cool-curing was becoming popular in some counties. Every factory in Ameliasburg Township, Prince Edward County, had cool-curing rooms. Some districts made the mistake of resting on past achievements rather than on present action.

The results of hundreds of tests showed that cheese cured in a cool room were of higher quality than cheese from the same vat not cool-cured.

The opinions of buyers, and all who had made a study of the question, supported this contention. Reports from factories showed that, financially, it was a paying practice. Increased shrinkage and increased prices were the important factors in making the cool-curing room popular.

New Zealand cheese was bound to become a factor on the British market. It had doubled recently, and last season reached a total of over 400,000 boxes. The entire product was cool-cured.

Enough care was not exercised in fixing the prices for cheese. Buyers moved along the line of least resistance, and when the make of the best factories was taken at a certain figure the same price prevailed for the balance. There was no reason for placing the blame on producers, salesmen or buyers. Each class comprised men who were as honest as the other class. An important point was that factories that constantly put up high-class cheese never had any trouble between salesmen and buyers. The fact that the cheese was of high quality made it possible to sell to whom they wished.

NOT PROSPEROUS SEASON.

The season just closed had not been as successful as former seasons, either for producers or dealers in dairy products, according to President Ayer, of the Produce Association of Montreal. Such setbacks always were a benefit, as those interested were induced to study the existing conditions. It must be recognized that high prices did not always mean prosperity. High prices during the past season had not been as remunerative to producers as they would have been had it not been for the fact that huge quantities of feed had to be purchased. Many farmers had become slaves to the mill owners, and bought feeds that should be produced on the farm. From the stock end of it the chief defect was in the use of bulls that were not suitable for any dairy herd. Scrub bulls and inbreeding were two features of dairy herds that were not yet dropped.

Licensed makers and licensed factories were desirable. Milk should not be delivered to small and unsanitary factories. Most of the rejected cheese came from such places. High quality, neat finish and careful boxing were requisites that must receive attention if the British market was to be held. The practice of selling the cheese while too green continued. The date of manufacture should be stamped on each box.

PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

In the absence of Frank Hens, of London, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, G. A. Putnam, of Toronto, referred to dairy conditions in the western part of the Province. Larger factories than were commonly found in the east made it possible to pay higher salaries to makers, and, consequently, more competent men were found in the factories. More satisfactory milk, too, was supplied. This was credited largely to the interest aroused among the women on the dairy farms.

The manufacture of whey butter had been carried on at Kerwood. Butter made from cream and from whey was scored at intervals all season, and it was found that the whey butter was low in quality. Results showed that it would not pay to install machinery or to undertake the manufacture of whey butter unless whey was available in very large quantities.

BUTTER MANUFACTURE.

The highest prices in the history of Eastern Ontario buttermaking was reported by J. Stonehouse, Creamery Instructor, of Kingston. Only one factory pasteurized the cream throughout the season, and improved quality was very evident. Individual cans also proved to be satisfactory, as far as quality of product was concerned, but the expense, either to patron or proprietor, was a strong objection. In many parts lack of covering for the wagons was a serious defect. Jacketed cans were most popular.

The creameries were situated conveniently for catering to large centres, and had not arranged for storage. None of the 28 creameries used salt-and-ice systems of refrigeration. The buildings were satisfactory, only four being without cement floors in the make rooms. Moisture content was generally uniform, standing 12 to 14 per cent., a few going to 16 per cent.

In some districts the patrons made a great mistake in sending a low-testing cream to the factory. It should test at least 30 per cent., and 35 per cent. was advisable. Close skimming should be practiced. It was suggested that haulers be paid according to the amount of fat they brought, so that they would insist on a rich cream. The constituents of milk serum left in the cream soured and decomposed, causing bad flavors.

Makers were urged to exercise great care in testing cream. Some, by giving a low reading, made it appear that they had an overrun as high as 22 per cent. It was practically impossible to get an overrun exceeding 16 per cent. The patrons received the same amount of money, but a higher price per pound was quoted, making it appear to the producer that he was getting a higher price than was paid at a neighboring factory.



"In summing up the suggestions I would make for the improvement of the creamery," concluded Mr. Stonehouse, "the first and most important is a richer cream kept at a lower temperature while in the hands of the patron; second, gathered as often as necessary to insure against old flavors; third, pasteurizing to eliminate food and other injurious flavors; fourth, have canvas covers for all wagons that carry cream in cans; fifth, wash farm separators after each milking. Neglecting to wash separators after using is becoming a very common practice, and cannot be too strongly condemned. People who consider themselves very clean in other respects are falling into this error, along with the most careless."

Q.—Has there been any experiment to show that pasteurization of milk is of benefit in manufacture of cheese?

J. A. Ruddick—No experiments have been conducted to show that it would be of special benefit. This method is, however, practically impossible in the cheese factory.

#### SASKATCHEWAN DAIRYING.

Government control of creameries, as in vogue in Saskatchewan, was outlined by W. A. Wilson, of Regina, Superintendent of Dairying for the Province. A system of centralization had been adopted. No creamery can be built within 20 miles of an existing creamery. Plans must be approved by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and the building must be on an approved site. Profiting by the experiences of Ontario, every possible effort was put forth to discourage the erection of a factory in districts where cows were so scarce that success was not guaranteed. In 1907 there were 37 applications, but only one was accepted. In 1908 eighteen had applied, and none were accepted.

The Government supplied makers and sold the product. Patrons were obliged to pay the actual cost of manufacture. The average cost was 4½ cents per pound of butter. The average return to the farmer was 22 cents per pound of butterfat. About a million dollars had been made in 1908, and an increase of 50 per cent. was promised for 1909. Travelling dairy schools, special dairy car, and cow-testing were features of the educational work.

#### PLEASURE IN FARM WORK.

That the man or the woman who did not enjoy farm work and prosper was not fond of work, was a point driven home by A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, who had remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, and who now had two sons tilling the soil. Physical exercise was good for the human race. The athlete to be a success must start when young—so was it with the farmer. A tendency to prepare ten acres for seed when labor only sufficient for five acres was available was, perhaps, the main defect with farming in Canada. Improvement in all lines of farm work could be made if those most closely concerned made up their minds to do everything more thoroughly. Delegates were urged to act as patterns and instructors to brother farmers who failed to attend the various sessions. Every cheese factory and every creamery should be a center of education to the surrounding district.

#### PARASITES ON THE FARMERS.

The local member for Grenville, Howard Ferguson, was introduced by President Dargavel as a man who always could be depended on to assist in legislation that would benefit the agricultural class. Mr. Ferguson stated that three-fourths of Ontario's population was made up of farmers. The other one-fourth were parasites, who depended on the farmers for a living. It was, therefore, important that this quarter should do what they could to see that the farmers progressed.

Great good was being done along educational lines to aid the farmer. There were, however, some who could not be induced to mend their ways by persuasion or education. Coercion was necessary. Particularly in the manufacture of food for human consumption, legislation must be on the statutes if desirable quality in the product was to be obtained.

#### WORK FOR THE HUMAN FAMILY.

Education for the improvement of rural conditions was the theme of a brilliant address by Principal Robertson, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The unity of stability was in the family, and the rural family was most important. When, by education, the country homes were made more attractive, and the land was made to produce crops that gave larger cash returns, the boys and girls would remain on the farm, where they should be, and where they would be if they could but see the true conditions.

Regard only for self or for the present, was referred to as being the chief characteristic of the human race in preventing maximum prosperity and maximum pleasure in life. Man should learn to look beyond his own home, and beyond his own brief lifetime. Present methods made the land less fertile, less productive, less fit for human habitation than it was a few decades ago. Man must be one of a family for the race.

Helplessness of body, ignorance of mind and selfishness of disposition were the ear-marks of

lack of education. That which removed these conditions and fitted a man for his life-work was true education. Schools were necessary, so that everyone might have a chance to grow up under such conditions that he could earn an honest living by honest labor. The present system in Canada was the best that had been in vogue in any part of the world, but it tended to develop a dislike, or at least an indifference to labor. By the introduction of school gardens, manual training and nature study, children could be trained to work and labor co-operatively rather than developing selfishness or tending to make man grasp the efforts of others and use them to his own end. Love of money and worldly things was truly the root of all evil, while the love of children was the supreme love that meant uplifting and true prosperity throughout the realms of the human race.

#### OLD DOCTRINE OF CLEANLINESS.

The necessity of controlling the series of fermentations and the need for strict cleanliness were dwelt on by Dr. W. T. Connell, Bacteriologist at Kingston Dairy School. In cheesemaking it was necessary to develop acid first in the milk and later in the curd by the fermentation of part of the milk sugar, and by the action of certain bacteria. The acidity resulting checked the development of most kinds of bacteria that had to do with decay or decomposition. Desirable conditions and methods were outlined most clearly.

In connection with household and dairy work, the common house fly and the water supply were referred to as deserving of special attention. Reliable data showed that flies caught in a kitchen were laden with an average of 300,000 bacteria, while those from hogpens, swill pails, etc., averaged as high as 1,500,000. In regard to wells, it was essential that they be removed from barnyard soakage or other pollution. Many wells were little better than cesspools, and very undesirable from a health standpoint.

#### OFFICIAL REFEREE REPORTS.

The report of Joseph Burgess, official referee, Montreal, showed that of the cheese he had been called on to examine 13 per cent. were firsts, 81 per cent. seconds, and 6 per cent. thirds and culls. The defects were referred to as being off flavors, open or loose texture, uneven color, acid or mealy, too much moisture and careless boxing. Butter examined comprised 32 per cent. firsts, and 68 per cent. seconds. Samples were placed low for bad flavors, mottles, greasiness, and poor finish.

Makers were urged to arrange to have boxes, both of butter and cheese, stamped with the date of manufacture. There was every advantage in this practice with a product of high quality.

Ques.—Would you suggest having cheese numbered and dated on the box?

Ans.—It would be well to have the number placed on the box as well as on the cheese, so that there would be no danger of getting them mixed when removed from the boxes in the warehouse. If they were numbered only once, I would prefer to see it on the box, to save taking off the box in order to trace the cheese.

The necessity for marking every batch of cheese was urged by G. H. Barr. It was pointed out that the official referee could not be of as much value as he should be to the makers or to the dairy industry if makers would not attend to the marking.

Others pointed out that the numbering of cheese would assist the buyer greatly in examining cheese.

#### ANNUAL REPORTS.

The report of the Treasurer, J. R. Anderson, showed receipts of \$5,377.19, and expenditures of \$5,150.09, leaving a balance on hand of \$227.10. Auditors Kerr and Hyatt reported the books and vouchers correct in every detail.

Secretary Murphy complimented Canadians on the general high quality of the cheese and butter made and pointed out the benefits of educational work conducted through the association. Through special dairy meetings an attempt had been made to reach the careless and indifferent men who failed to attend the larger meeting, because it was found necessary to plan and labor, to agitate and educate and to continue to devise ways and means by which we might be able to maintain the proud position now held in supplying Great Britain with the largest share of her imported dairy products. The association also had done much by sending out annual reports and by working in unison with Kingston Dairy School.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Directors were selected as follows: Renfrew district, J. H. Singleton, Smith's Falls; Prescott, Neil Fraser, Vankleek Hill; Carleton, Edward Kidd, North Gower; Russell, Napoleon Longtin, The Brook; Glengarry, John McGregor, Alexandria; Stormont, Peter McDermid, Avonmore; Dundas, C. F. Whittaker, North Williamsburg; Grenville, Jas. Sanderson, Kemptville; Leeds, J. R. Dargavel, Elgin; Lanark, T. A. Thompson, Almonte; Frontenac, Joseph McGrath, Mount Chesney; Lennox and Addington, W. J. Paul, M.P.P., Tamworth; Hastings, Jas. Whitton, Wellman's

Corners; Northumberland, Alex. Hume, Menie; Peterboro, G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro; Ontario, Durham, Victoria and Haliburton, Henry Glendinning, Manilla; Prince Edward, Alex. White, Sidney Crossing; Eastern Ontario, G. G. Publow, Kingston. Senator Derbyshire was elected Honorary President for life. J. W. Hyatt, of West-lake, and J. A. Kerr, of Belleville, were appointed Auditors.

The directors met and re-elected J. R. Dargavel as President, Henry Glendinning as First Vice-President, and J. H. Singleton as Second Vice-President. R. G. Murphy was reappointed Secretary, J. R. Anderson, Treasurer, and Wm. Coe, of London, Stenographer.

#### IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions passed by the convention the one of greatest import read as follows:

"With a view to improving the position of cheese and butter makers in Ontario, and also to placing the owners and managers of factories and creameries in a position to secure well-qualified makers, this association, in convention assembled, respectfully request that legislation be enacted setting forth the qualifications of makers who may be allowed to take full charge of the manufacture of either cheese or butter."

A resolution, moved by J. H. Singleton, and seconded by E. Kidd, requested the Dairy Commissioner to see that the results of tests as to the importance of cooling milk, as discussed by G. H. Barr, be distributed among patrons in all parts of the Province, through the press and by bulletin, at as early date as possible.

Appreciation of the good work done by J. W. Mitchell, as Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, and regret at his departure from the Province, were expressed. Thanks were voted to the Canadian Salt Company, through their general manager, Mr. Henderson, for the handsome badges presented to the members.

Recognizing the value of the campaign in regular testing of cows, a rapid extension of the work of cow-testing associations was urged.

The Mayor and Council, the Board of Trade and the citizens of Prescott were thanked for kindnesses during the convention.

#### Woolen Industry Sufficiently Protected.

Ottawa press despatches last week gave it to be understood that Mr. Costello, of Customs Service, who had been named a commissioner to make a report on British and Canadian woolen industries, had reported that the Canadian woolen industry does not require more protection. It was further intimated that all the Canadian mills do require to enable them to hold their own with those of Yorkshire is modern equipment and improved methods, such as found in the English mills.

#### Pigpen Plans Wanted.

A subscriber in Hastings Co., Ont., asks us to publish some plans of pigpens, allowing for, say, from five to six pens. A large number of pigpen plans have, at one time and another, been published in "The Farmer's Advocate," but new plans are more acceptable to the majority of our readers than old ones. Will those who have satisfactory pigpens in use describe them for "The Farmer's Advocate," and submit, with pencil-sketch of ground-floor plan?

#### Corn Exhibition.

With the object of stimulating a greater interest in corn-growing, a corn-growers' convention and exhibition is being held at Essex, Ont., under the auspices of the Essex Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Farmers' Institutes of Essex and Kent Counties, February 9-12. Hiram Walker & Sons have donated \$100. Prizes are offered in ten classes, and a judging competition will be held.

#### What They all Say.

Just a line to let you know that I have received the premium you sent for one subscriber. Am much pleased with same. New subscriber has received his Christmas number and his weekly paper as well, and is much pleased with it. Wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year.

Brant Co., Ont.

GEO. W. HAAS.

The Prince Edward Island Government have granted 40 Scholarships of \$10 each to farmers and farmers' sons who will attend the Short Course at the College of Agriculture, Truro, Nova Scotia. It is expected that His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor D. L. MacKinnon, the Hon. John Richards, the recently-appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Honorable S. E. Reid, the late Commissioner of Agriculture, will also be present at some time during the Course, and address the students.



**Incorporated 1885.**

**THE**

**TRADERS BANK**

**OF CANADA**

**Capital and Surplus,**  
**\$6,350,000.**

**Total Assets,**  
**\$34,000,000.**

Now is the time to open a Savings Account. Make a good beginning, add to it as the proceeds of the year's work come in, and you will have a comfortable reserve, ready for likely-looking investments or unexpected expenses. \$1 opens an account.

**THE BANK**

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**PEOPLE.**

One of the 80 branches of this Bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited.

**MARKETS.**

**Toronto.**

**LIVE STOCK.**

At West Toronto, Ont., on January 11th, receipts numbered 48 carloads, consisting of 986 cattle, 253 sheep, quality fairly good; trade brisk; prices firm. Export steers, \$5 to \$5.40; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; prime picked butchers', \$4.80 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4 to \$4.40; common, \$3.60 to \$3.90; cows, \$3 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Milkers, \$30 to \$55 each; calves, \$3 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.35 per cwt. Hogs, \$6.35, fed at market; \$6.15, f. o. b. cars at country points.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.**

Total receipts of live stock at the Toronto markets last week were as follows: 325 carloads, consisting of 4,597 cattle, 6,820 hogs, 3,496 sheep, 126 calves, and 60 horses.

The quality of cattle generally was medium, with a few good to choice lots. Trade was moderately good, with prices well maintained, especially for the best.

Exporters.—Steers sold at \$5 to \$5.25, with one choice load at \$5.30; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.20, and one or two of extra quality at \$4.50.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold at \$4.75 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.65; medium, \$4 to \$4.30; common, \$3.50 to \$3.90; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.

Feeders and Stockers.—Not many of either class were on sale. Prices were quoted as follows: Feeders, \$3.30 to \$4; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts moderate, trade dull, and prices lower, owing to the demand from Montreal and Quebec having fallen off. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$52 each.

Veal Calves.—Deliveries light; prices firmer, at \$3.50 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were moderate and prices firmer, as follows: Export ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.; lambs, \$3.25 to \$6.25 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts moderately large for the season of the year. Prices firmer, at \$6.25 for selects, fed and watered at

the market, and \$6 to drovers, at country points, f. o. b. cars.

Horses.—The number of horses on sale at the Union Horse Exchange on Monday and Wednesday of last week was not as large as usual, but there was a brisker trade than for some time. There was a large number of buyers and dealers on the market at both sales, but the prices generally were not much in advance over those obtained prior to the New Year. J. Herbert Smith, manager, reports prices as follows: Drafters, \$160 to \$180; general-purpose and farm chunks, \$140 to \$165; wagon horses, \$140 to \$180; drivers, \$100 to \$165; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$80.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

The markets were stronger and prices slightly advanced for western grain. Stocks at lake ports are being rapidly depleted. Wheat.—White winter No. 2, 95c.; No. 2 red, 96c.; No. 2 mixed, 95c., sellers. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.09 to \$1.09½; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06½, at Georgian Bay ports. Rye—No. 2, 71c. Peas—No. 2, 86c. bid. Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c.; No. 2 mixed, 38c. bid. Barley—No. 2, sellers, 57c.; No. 3X, 53c. bid; No. 3, sellers, 56c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66½c., Toronto. Buckwheat—No. 2, 56c. bid. Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.70 bid, for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30. Bran—Sellers, \$20.25, bulk, outside points. Shorts—\$22 to \$23, in bulk, outside points.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Receipts fairly liberal, with prices easy, at unchanged quotations: Creamery rolls, 28c. to 30c., with Locust Hill at 31c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 22c. to 24c.

Eggs.—New-laid, scarce, at 40c. to 45c.; cold storage, 26c.

Cheese.—Receipts moderate, with prices unchanged. Large, 13½c.; twins, 14c. Honey.—Extracted, 10½c. to 11c.; combs, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen sections.

Potatoes.—Prices are steady, at 60c. for Ontarios, in car lots, on track at Toronto.

Apples.—Market firm. Prices range from \$2 to \$4.25 per bbl., according to variety and quality.

Poultry.—Receipts light, with prices firm, as follows: Turkeys, dressed, 18c. to 20c.; geese, 12c. to 13c.; ducks, 13c. to 14c.; chickens, 13c. to 14c.; fowl, 10c. to 11c.

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

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track at Toronto, \$10 for timothy.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, on track at Toronto, \$7 to \$7.50.

**HIDES AND WOOL.**

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying for No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 9c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 9½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 8½c.; country hides, cured, 9c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; calf skins, country, 10c. to 12c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 29c. to 30c.; tallow, 5½c. to 6½c.; lamb skins, 80c.; raw furs, prices on application.

**SEED MARKET.**

The William Rennie Co. report the market quiet at following prices: Alsike, fancy, \$7.25 to \$7.60; No. 1, \$6.20 to \$7.20; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover, \$4.50 to \$5.25; timothy, \$1.30 to \$2.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Steers, \$4.60 to \$7.75; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.60; bulls, \$3.15 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$9.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.20 to \$6.30; light mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.75; choice light, \$5.75 to \$6.10; packing, \$5.70 to \$6.05; pigs, \$4.25 to \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$5.85 to \$6.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$5.65; lambs, \$5.25 to \$8; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$7.25.

**British Cattle Market.**

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

**Montreal.**

Live Stock.—The local market was well supplied the first week of the New Year, but prices held around previous quotations. The tone, however, was easy early in the week, owing to the mild and unfavorable weather, but the lower temperatures which followed had a firming effect. Some outside buyers were in the market, but even with what they took, there was a surplus of stock. Choice cattle sold at 5c. per lb., finest ranchers at 4½c., fine stock at around 4½c., good at 4c. to 4½c., medium at 3½c. to 3½c., and common down to 2½c., and inferior to 1½c. per lb. There were none too many sheep and lambs offering, and prices were firm, at 4½c. to 4½c. per lb. for choice lots of sheep, and 3½c. to 3½c. for culls, choice lambs being 5½c. to 6c., and good 5½c. to 5½c. per lb. Calves ranged from about \$3 to \$9 each. The market for hogs developed a stronger tone last week, owing to the limited supplies and an increased demand from buyers. Prices ranged from 6½c. to 7c. per lb., for selects, off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$185 to \$240 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$175 to \$200 each; small or inferior animals, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice carriage or saddle animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed, changed hands at 9c. to 9½c. per lb., country-dressed being 8½c. to 9c. per lb., and the supply being well up to the demand. Hams and bacon were in very fair demand of late, and prices steady, at 11½c. per lb. for hams weighing 25 lbs. and over, 12½c. per lb. for those weighing 18 to 25 lbs., 13½c. for 8 to 18 lb. hams, bacon being 11c. to 15c. for smoked, and 10½c. for green flanks, 11c. for boneless and long clear heavy, and 12c. for long clear light. Barrelled pork is \$21.50 to \$24.50, pure lard being 12½c. to 13c., and compound being 8½c. to 9½c. per lb.

Poultry.—Since the holidays, prices remained exceptionally high, though turkeys, which climbed up to an unprecedented height immediately before New Year's, were a few cents cheaper, selling at 19c. to 20c. per lb., wholesale, for fresh-killed, while frozen might be had at around 17c. to 18c. per lb., and from that downwards, according to quality. Fresh-killed spring chickens brought 14c. to 15c., frozen bringing 12c. to 14c. per lb., and fowl 10c. to 11c. per lb. Geese sold at 10c. to 12c., and ducks at 11c. to 12½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Quotations for Quebec whites, carloads, on track, were 75c. to 80c. per 90 lbs.; Green Mountains, 80c. Jobbing prices were 5c. more than the above. A considerable proportion of the present arrivals are frozen, owing to the poorly-lined cars.

Butter.—Receipts of fresh-made butter small, and prices for this quality ranged from about 24½c. to 25½c. or 26c. per lb. Fall creamery held at 27c. to 28c. per lb.; dairy rolls were quoted at 24c. per lb., and tubs at 23c. to 24c., Manitoba dairies ranging from 21½c. to 22c. per lb.

Eggs.—Market very strong, No. 1 candled being reported at 25c. to 26c. per doz., selects being 28c. to 29c., and boilers being 35c. to 40c. Stocks light and demand steady.

Cheese.—There was a better enquiry from the Other Side and the tone of the market was stronger. On Monday, English demand caused an advance of ½c. Easterns stood at 12½c. to 12½c., and Westerns, 12½c. to 12½c.

Grain.—Canada Western oats, No. 2, 46½c.; extra No. 1 feed were 45½c.

Flour.—\$6 per bbl. in bags, for Manitoba patents, and \$5.50 for strong bakers', Ontario patents being \$5 to \$5.25 and straight rollers \$4.60 to \$4.70.

Feed.—Market for bran fairly active; prices \$21 to \$21.50 per ton, in bags, shorts being steady at \$24 to \$25, cotton seed being \$33 and oil cake \$32.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy is \$11.50 to \$12 per ton; No. 2, extra, \$11.50 to \$12; \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 2; \$8 to \$8.50 for clover mixed, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

Hides.—A peculiar situation developed last week. Country hides, which are almost always cheaper than city, rose suddenly and commanded a cent more than city, dealers paying 12c., 11c. and 10c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

The only explanation is that the country hides were taken off some weeks since when hides were better than now. Dealers are asking ½c. more than above from tanners. Sheep skins 75c. each, owing to them carrying much longer wool. Calf skins 13c. and 11c.; horse hides \$1.50 and \$2 each, and tallow 1½c. to 4c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6½c. for rendered.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7.15. Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Yorkers, \$6.30 to \$6.45; dairies, \$6 to \$6.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5.25; lambs, \$5 to \$7.85; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.75; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.75 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.

**GOSSIP.**

One day Teddy climbed into a parlor chair to reach something he wanted. "Don't get up into that chair with your feet, Teddy," said his mother. The little fellow looked down at his small extremities with an air of great surprise, and said: "Why, mamma, I can't tuck 'em off!"

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the neurologist, was escorting some New York friends through a Philadelphia sanatorium in which he is interested. Opening a door, he remarked: "This big room has been set aside for the care and cure of chauffeurs who have broken down under the mental strain of driving and repairing automobiles." "Very fine," said one of the doctor's guests, "but where are the patients—the chauffeurs?" "Under the beds, mending the slats."

Messrs. John Cousins & Sons, Harrison, Ont., write: Our Oxford sheep went into winter quarters in good shape and are doing well. Following sales, thanks to "The Farmer's Advocate," have been made, and we have many gratifying letters from purchasers. Seven yearlings, to Henry Arkell, Arkell; two ewe lambs to Jas. A. Cerswell, Bond Head; four ewe lambs to Mr. Abernethy, Bond Head; one ram lamb to each of the following: Jos. Hoskins, Murillo; Frank Cook, Murillo; W. J. Pomeroy, Belmore; Mr. Kennedy, Listowel. Also Imp. Hamptonian 96, to A. Stevenson, Atwood. Every success to "The Farmer's Advocate."

**A STILL BRIGHTER LIGHT.**

Exchanges all over the country have been exceedingly generous in praise of our Christmas Number this year. Most of them detail quite fully the leading features with unstinted words of commendation. One of the most whole-souled appreciations comes from the St. Mary's Journal, which repeats with endorsement its high encomiums of a year ago in the following terms:

"One year ago The Journal said of 'The Farmer's Advocate': Papers come and papers go, but the old 'Farmer's Advocate' goes on forever. 'Tis the one paper that The Journal can conscientiously recommend to its country readers as always giving them all it promises at the New Year with a little extra thrown in. It is the one farm paper that for the Ontario farmer covers the whole field. It is to him an Encyclopædia Britannica revised to date. It is a newspaper and a magazine all in one—educative, instructive, informative and entertaining. It is of equal value to the head of the family and to the mistress of the household. It is as interesting to the farmer's daughter as to the farmer's son, and it is eagerly sought after by the little children as by the grown-ups. This is the day of 'The Farmer's Advocate,' the Christmas Number of which lies upon our table, and what that paper is to-day, has ever been 'the earnest'—and but the earnest—of what it will be to-morrow.

"The Christmas Number of 'The Farmer's Advocate' again lies before us and bears out in every prediction all we said of it a year ago. Its promises and possibilities for the next twelve months loom up with a brighter light than ever, and the subscriber to 'The Farmer's Advocate' for 1909 can confidently look forward to a weekly feast of good things."





## Life, Literature and Education.

Whatever one's opinion regarding the efficiency of local option as a preventive of the drink evil may be, it must be admitted that its very substantial gains during the recent contest in Ontario demonstrate once more the fact that temperance sentiment is growing, and rapidly. "Drinking," among the mass of the people, is no longer in fashion to the extent that it was a score or more years ago. The man who gets drunk is very properly ashamed of his accomplishment, and even the moderate drinker, the man who treats, is not over-anxious to proclaim the practice from the house-tops. Ostensibly, intemperance among the people who uphold the business of the world is on the decline, and its death will be none the less sure because so gradual.

The most insistent grumblers at the prospect of local-option establishment are, as a rule, the commercial travellers, who complain, and not without good reason, of the poor accommodation usually afforded by the smaller "local-option" towns, where the profits from lodgers, without the support of a bar, are not sufficient to warrant the keeping-up of a first-class temperance house. Flatly, the situation resolves itself into this: These travellers, overlooking the sin and misery too often caused by drink, would gladly see the bar kept open, not because of their excessive devotion to the bar itself, but in order that they may enjoy the comforts, the liberal bill-of-fare, and the absolute independence, which the non-temperance hotel is practically bound to supply.

In the final analysis, this motive seems selfish, is selfish; and yet the travelling public has rights which should not be trampled upon. A man cannot be blamed if he objects to being literally forced to sit down to the meagrely-supplied, poorly-cooked fare of the ordinary boarding-house; or, still worse, to being exposed, in spite of himself, to the inquisitiveness of the ordinary boarding-house mistress. A "homelike" boarding-house, with the landlady sitting at the head of the table, in the most-approved family style, sounds all very well in theory, but the typical travelling man does not want this species of homelikeness in his goings about. He does not especially enjoy the presence of the landlady, in whom he has no interest whatever, at the head of the board, nor does he take any more kindly to the apparent necessity of entering into the usually indifferent conversation which characterizes such places. What he does want is independence; to be free to come when he likes or go when he likes; to have the unquestioned liberty of not opening his mouth to say a word, if he likes; and to feel that his affairs can be kept to himself, whence he comes or whither he goes being a matter of no concern to those about him.

This freedom, the non-temperance hotel professes to give, and when such an hotel is done away with, it

stands to reason that some satisfactory substitute should be supplied. This is a matter which, we believe, has not yet been seriously taken up by the temperance organizations, but it is none the less important.

What is to be done about the temperance hotel in the village or small town? How shall it be enabled to cater satisfactorily to the travelling public without dependence on a bar? Shall taxes be increased somewhat to provide assistance for such places, and shall an inspector be provided to see that accommodation is what it should be? If not, what better plan is to be offered?

Again, in consideration of the man in the street, the man upon whom the hotel has laid strong hold, the man without a home, cannot substitution be carried still further? Cannot the temperance house be made to afford the facilities for companionship, etc., which prove attractions in the hotel? The thing has not proved impracticable in other places. In the town of Taft, Montana, not long ago described as one of the "hell-broke-loose" places on the Northwest frontier of the United States, the attractiveness of the Y. M. C. A. building, and the special entertainments given in it on pay night, have practically abolished gambling. What has been done in one place, can be done in another, provided the right people, with the right enthusiasm, are at the motor. It is not sufficient to break down, without building up. The question of drink does not cover the whole problem. There are many other considerations, and all must be met if the work of the temperance element in establishing local option is to be placed on a sure and satisfactory basis.

Somewhat unlooked-for complications have presented themselves in connection with the carrying out of the Old-age Pension Bill, which came into force in Great Britain on January 1st. The difficulty of obtaining proof of the age of many of the claimants had been expected, but it now appears that quite a number possessing considerable capital, yet still eligible for the pension under the Act, as at present framed, have made application, among them one man possessing consults to the value of \$5,000. Again, the Southwestern Railway Company and the Duke of Westminster, who have been paying small pensions to a great number of people, have given notice that no more will be granted. In consideration of these surprises, much more money than the amount at first estimated may be required, but the readjustment will no doubt be made at an early date. In the meantime, the Government is being dealt the usual amount of criticism which accompanies the initiation of a new measure. Were history remembered a little more frequently in such cases, a lesson in patience might be gained. Few measures spring, like Jove, "full-armed," at birth. Time is usually necessary for the discovery of mistakes, for perfection, for elaboration, ere a perfect product can be looked for.

Disgraceful rowdism characterizes

a meeting held in Toronto recently in the interests of those opposed to hotel license reduction, but at which representatives of both parties had been advertised to speak. During the first part of the meeting, while anti-reductionists held the platform, interruptions were frequent and uncalled for, the disturbance reaching a climax when the first reductionist attempted to make his voice heard. It is to be regretted that suffragette tactics should be resorted to—and by the masculine element—in Canada. Common courtesy demands that a fair hearing be given anyone who essays to speak on a matter concerning the public, from a public platform. Reason itself dictates that the only way of coming to a right decision in regard to any matter is by hearing both sides of the story, then weighing the respective arguments with as little prejudice as may be. There is neither good sense nor good manners in this boorish bellowing and hissing down of speakers, and if the public itself has not delicacy and common sense enough to refrain from such expression, it should be compelled to restrain itself. Thinking men seldom or never resort to such rowdism. The belligerently prejudiced may, and are sure enough of being reinforced by a hoodoo rabble to whom neither thought nor principle mean much, but who are chiefly out for a lark. Such specimens would be equally interested in a dog-fight or a street arrest. The more excitement, and the more "yellow" the quality of it, the better.

The amount of positive good which a man of the right character and calibre, and the requisite initiative, may accomplish within a very short time, is well illustrated in the career of Governor Hughes, of New York, as yet a comparatively young man. Not the least of Governor Hughes' victories heretofore has been his success in eliminating, in one of the most markedly "sporting" States in the Union, the evil of betting from the race-track. Recently, he has turned his attention to the very questionable methods employed in Wall Street, and has appointed a committee to investigate and report. With Governor Hughes at the back of it, the movement is bound to be thorough, and results none the less bound to be salutary.

The idea of consolidation, in regard to rural schools, appears to be gaining headway in Manitoba. Hon. Mr. Coldwell, Minister of Education for the Province, recently stated that he has received invitations to meetings to be held for discussion regarding the establishment of such institutions, at Wawanesa, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, and Birtle. In Manitoba, when consolidation takes place, the Government gives the district a grant of \$500, which is to be used towards the expense of consolidation, and for the first year pays one-fifth of the cost of transportation. In addition, the consolidated district receives the same grant as the original districts which have been merged into one, but each of the districts has to take care of its own liabilities. Consolidation of rural schools seems to have come to a standstill in

Eastern Canada, the additional expense having apparently proved a Rubicon beyond which the rural section at large has refused to advance. Such consolidated schools as have been instituted are, however, apparently flourishing, and sufficient time will soon have elapsed for the proving of their work by results. Upon the turning of the balance then will no doubt depend the reanimation of the question as to whether this system shall or shall not largely obtain in our Provinces.

## People, Books and Doings

Professor Alfani, of the Florence Observatory, predicts that seismic disturbances will continue in Italy for the next three years; while John Milne, seismologist at the Isle of Wight Observatory, holds that a portion of the floor of the sea about the "toe of the boot" has given way, and that, consequently, there will be a gradual settling of the land along the fractures, resulting in a very material transformation of the structure of the peninsula.

M. Chouillon, President of the French Chamber of Commerce, at Montreal, has been made a member of the Legion of Honor.

A Mrs. Clark, of New York, was the model who made Charles Dana Gibson, the creator of the "Gibson" girl, famous. She was used for a model by many artists.

There are at present in North America 1,952 Young Men's Christian Associations, with a membership of 446,032, and 630 Association buildings, valued at \$40,716,051. More than one half of the Y. M. C. Associations in the world are in the United States or Canada.

The first aeroplane port or landing-place was opened at Jurisy-sur-Orge, near Paris, on January 10th.

"John o' London," has unearthed an interesting story in regard to the writing of "Pendennis." Thackeray, it appears, was in the habit of visiting at the house of Horace Smith, at Brighton. Upon one occasion, while there, he told the family that he was bound to produce, within a few days, the opening chapters of a new book, but had no plot and no idea wherewith to start one. Then and there the Smiths told him a true story of Brighton life. "That will do," said he, and immediately went home and began the novel.

## December.

By Maud Scofield Beeson.

O, sullen sky, and leafless tree,  
And brown field freezing fast,  
And wintry wind, you chill not me,  
For I am home at last!

At last! Dear home. My heart and I  
Perpetual summer know.  
Blow, icy blast! Within leaps high  
The fire of love's own glow.

I kneel before the grateful flame,  
And, shielded, safe, and warm,  
Forget the bitter way I came,  
And feel no more the storm.

At home at last! At home to stay!  
Oh, merry unsurpassed!  
God grant all wanderers find the way  
Into their home at last!

—Century.



## The Quiet Hour.

### Ideal Faithfulness.

Moreover, they reckoned not with the men, into whose hand they delivered the money to be bestowed on workmen: for they dealt faithfully.—2 Kings, xiii: 15. (See also xxii: 7.)

When the Temple was repaired in the days of Jehoshaphat, and later in the days of the good king Josiah, a remarkable fact is preserved in the records, viz.: that the men who handled the repair funds were not required to give any account of their stewardship because their trustworthiness was a self-evident fact. Strange that such common honesty should be worth remembering for thousands of years!

But, when we are striving to win great virtues and graces for our own possession, let us not overlook this glorious grace of faithfulness—a grace which is valued very highly by both God and man. Those who are faithful in the little everyday details of life, will not be likely to fail when a great test comes, for "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." It was a great and important office to be given full charge of the Temple repair fund, but the character of the faithful stewards was not tested when the money was fearlessly trusted in their hands, it had been tested during many years of quiet, everyday faithfulness. How do I know that? Why, if men were wanted for such a responsibility now, those who would be implicitly trusted by the people who paid the money, could only be men who had won confidence by years of unswerving rectitude in trivial things.

Faithfulness is a matter of character, it cannot fail to color the whole life, if it is the real article and not a veneer put on for outward show. The people who are satisfied to give only "eye-service, as men-pleasers," are dead failures, and are usually distrusted instinctively, as they deserve to be. People who only work diligently and thoroughly when they expect their work to be inspected by men, are certainly giving "eye-service." A lad once found a job with a gang of men to shovel snow. The foreman was called away for a few minutes and all the men stopped work immediately; only the lad worked on the same as before. "Why don't you take your chance of a holiday?" said one of the men, "we are paid by the day, not by the job."

"I don't intend to cheat!" was the boy's indignant reply. "This is the first time I have had a man's wages and I intend to do a man's work."

Who can doubt that a boy who was so thoroughly reliable on one occasion had already formed the priceless habit of faithfulness in little things? A business man said that he owed a great deal of his success in life to a trivial incident. His wife had sent a small order to a large store and received her parcel safely. A day or two later a letter from the firm arrived, stating that a mistake had been made, causing an overcharge of three cents. The stamps were enclosed, with an apology. The lady was much amused to think that a firm which was daily doing a business of thousands of dollars should treat three cents as of so much importance, but her husband took the incident as a model and prospered accordingly. In business, of course, it is a well-recognized fact that the only way to succeed is to pay attention to the smallest details, whether they are likely to be noticed or not; and it would be a very good thing if people were as particular and trustworthy in their family and social relations. Christians are bound to glorify God and to see to it that no one has a chance to sneer at the way those who pray and sing fervently on Sunday can be shiftily or dishonestly careless and forgetful on Monday. One who scamps work, thinking it will not be noticed, or tries to gain advantages which are not rightfully his, is deliberately bringing dishonor on the Master he professes to be serving. It is a shame and a disgrace that the general impression has taken root in the world that a professed Christian is not to be trusted as confidently as a man who makes no profession of being swayed by the love and fear of God.

We should, as the Duchess in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" declares, "take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves." If we are careful to be true and holy in thought and determination, the "sounds," or outward expression of character in word or act, can safely be left to take care of themselves. God's love of beautiful thoroughness can be seen as plainly in a snowy star which melts as soon as it touches the ground, as in a magnificent landscape. So also a successful departmental store is one where the strictest attention is paid to an order for a spool of thread or a paper of needles, as well as to the attractive arrangement of expensive goods which will catch the eye of millionaires. So also a doctor or a nurse, who will faithfully watch the faintest symptoms of a patient hovering between life and death, should be just as particular to keep the lightest promise to a little child; unless it should interfere with higher duties, when, if possible, the child should be told that his disappointment was not simply caused by careless neglect, but was unavoidable. Sometimes people are far too particular about trifles. They are fussy and irritating, becoming a nuisance to all their friends. Jan Maclaren describes a man of this sort, who made such a fuss about petty details of housekeeping that his wife was ready to insist on a separation, if he had not found out his mistake in the nick of time.

Ideal faithfulness is faithfulness to God. Those who are trying to pour out all their powers of soul and body in His service will be quick to see where a thing that is really trifling should be sacrificed in order to gain a greater advantage. It is a far more important duty to establish pleasant relations with one's fellows, so that one can influence their outlook and ideals and perhaps color their lives for all eternity, than it is to clear a thousand dollars in a speculation or dust the tops of windows and doors, in the determination to be strictly faithful to household details where no one but God can see. Many a splendid housekeeper makes a reputation for herself and is altogether too busy to ever spend an hour or two in happy social intercourse with her husband and children. If visitors are spending the evening with her, she can take time for pleasant conversation, or even relax her devotion to her idol—"work"—long enough to play a game. But she considers it would be waste of time to lay aside her work in that fashion just to give pleasure to her own family or to get into touch with husband and children. Faithfulness in small matters should never crowd out great opportunities of fellowship with other souls, neither should it be allowed to stand in the way of the rest and recreation which are needed to keep these complex natures of ours fresh and vigorous. Those who, without absolute necessity, allow their bodies and minds to become dull and faded; or let their souls run thin by allowing prayer and reading to be crowded out by things of infinitely less importance, are not being ideally faithful to the greatest opportunities God has entrusted to them as stewards.

"We may fill our hands full of larger work and be constantly extending our interests and be giving our aid to all good causes; but if our own soul is all the time growing arid and lifeless, our service will lose its point and all our activities become hollow." HOPE.

### The Master's Call.

"I asked the Lord to let me do  
Some mighty work for Him,  
To fight amidst His battle hosts,  
Then sing the victor's hymn.  
I longed my ardent love to show,  
But Jesus would not have it so.

"He placed me in a quiet home,  
Whose life was calm and still,  
And gave me little things to do,  
My daily life to fill.  
I could not think it good to be  
Just put aside so silently.

"Small duties gathered round my way,  
They seemed of earth alone;  
I who had longed for conquests bright  
To lay before His throne,  
Had common things to do and bear,  
To watch and strive with daily care.

"So then I thought my prayer unheard,  
And asked the Lord once more  
That he would give me work for Him,  
And open wide the door—  
Forgetting that my Master knew  
Just what was best for me to do.

"Then quietly the answer came:  
'My child, I hear thy cry;  
Think not that mighty deeds alone  
Will bring the victory;  
The battle has been planned by Me;  
Let daily life thy conquests see.'"

## The Ingle Nook.

From a W. I. Delegate.

Dear Friends,—Will you admit another member into your circle? I am an interested reader of the Ingle Nook, and have often thought of writing, and have just returned from the Women's Institute Convention at Guelph and found it interesting, profitable, and inspiring. It was my first trip, and I hope it will not be the last. I wonder how many of the circle were present, and which was Dame Durden. (By the way, cannot we persuade her to publish her photo?) The people of Guelph have reason to be proud of their little city, and the work that is being done in the Colleges. I enjoyed Miss Watson's talk, and Mr. Creelman's idea about more practical teaching in the country schools was very good indeed. Miss Yates and Miss Van Rensselaer, also Mrs. Hunter, gave very interesting lectures. Then the three-minute talks and the question drawer were very profitable, and some of the questions amusing. I thoroughly enjoyed them all, and last, but not least, our worthy superintendent; he observes all the rules of speakers and doesn't waste time over useless talk. I wish he would pay a visit to our branch some time when he is in this part of the country.

A few days after my return, we held our monthly W. I. meeting at the home of the President. The members were interested in listening to my account of the convention. Then we discussed the bird and millinery question. Bread-making is to be the subject next time. After that the President offered a prize for the best hand-sewing, to be judged at the next meeting. Our branch is small yet, but we have interesting meetings. I hope there will be lots of letters about the convention.

MUSKOKA DELEGATE.

Muskoka, Ont.

### Aunt Marjorie Speaks Again.

Dear Dame Durden,—I usually drop in for a chat when renewing our subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," so here I am again.

I have just been reading the "Conference of the Shades," and was pleased to know I was present, but I'm afraid you didn't see very clearly or you would have noticed that I was as busily engaged as Jack's Wife, for we have a wee lady almost eight months old, so you can imagine I haven't had much time for writing all summer, though our oldest girl, who is almost six years, has been a great help in minding the baby.

I think the Chatterers must all have been busy this summer, as very few have put in an appearance. However, I, for one, have enjoyed your talks very much, and especially your description of your trip to Quebec. I could just see you every bit of the way as far as Montreal, as I had that trip myself seven years ago and enjoyed it so much.

This summer we had a week's holidays in July, and we took a driving trip through the country, and how we enjoyed it! Everything was so fresh and green, and as it was cherry-picking time, we had some fine feeds.

Then during Toronto Exhibition we had another few days' holiday, and we took in the Exhibition and visited Hamilton also, and how we enjoyed the boat-rides! The lake was so smooth.

During the last two months I have had the pleasure of attending evening classes in Domestic Science two nights a week, and have received so many helpful hints and new ideas, and as the members of the class were all very sociable we were all sorry when the course closed.

One evening when we took up "soups," I had to make bean soup, and as I thought it was delicious I will send the recipe along, as perhaps some other young wives have never tried it.

Soak 1 pint of white beans overnight. Drain and cover with cold water and boil until the beans are powdery. In another pan heat a cup or more of tomatoes with a couple of onions sliced

in it and a spoon of cayenne. Add to the beans and strain all through a wire strainer. Add a lump of butter the size of an egg and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of soda. Heat again and serve.

Now, I have made a much longer call than I intended to, so I must hurry away, but first will wish all, and especially our shut-in chatterers, a Bright and Happy New Year. AUNT MARJORIE.  
Wellington Co., Ont.

### Jack's Wife Makes a Suggestion.

Dear Chatterers,—Now, was not that a mean trick of Dame Durden to "give me away"? Here I was just keeping quiet and taking care of my baby, and she has told it all right out in meetin'. Well, since it is out, I may as well confess that there is a baby—there is a big house and there were a lot of men to cook for this summer, and I wish you would all write and tell us how you do get through with the work. I hear someone say, "use system." Well, if any ordinary baby can't knock out any system ever invented I am mistaken; and if it could not, I am sure two or three men dropping in for a few days—never know when they will come or go—would help the baby; and if that combination would not work, tack on company and more company, and all your system would have vanished for ever.

And now, here is a suggestion to young women who just stay at home—those girls who "gathered nuts and sold them," and a few more that have no claim on anyone in particular and just "live around among their brothers and sisters"—why do you not take up special lines of housework, say sweeping and cleaning, or plain sewing and mending, baking, doing fruit and pickles, any or all of these lines, then go out by the day? I am sure, in any ordinary neighborhood, such help would command a good price, and yet one would be more at liberty than as a servant. What suggested it to me was the fact that I paid one dollar per day to get my fruit done up. I simply could not do it with the work I had, and yet I could not let it waste.

Then there have been so many times I have wished there was someone to whom I could go with my mending and remodeling—dressmakers always discourage all such work, preferring to make new. Would it not be nice if, when spring comes, we could just gather up all the winter clothing and send it to someone who would clean the suits and overcoats, mend the underwear, and make it all ready for next winter? Of course, you virtuous dames, who always manage your work so well, will be saying, "Is not she lazy?" But I am not lazy. "I deny the allegation and defy the allegation"; but I have now, and always have had, more work, far more work, than I could ever accomplish. I won't tell any more of my personal affairs to give you the reason why, but I know scores of farmers' wives who are in the same boat as I am, just worrying along doing the best they can.

Helponabit, tell your new daughter I envy her good fortune in having her two babies. Of course, they make extra work, but in a few years there will be two pairs of hands to help.

Now, I do think we Nookers should keep up our department better than we have done this summer. Here there have been weeks at a time with never a letter, and our poor Dame working away as hard as she can to interest us. (By the way, if no one else writes about that nervous trouble I will, for I have "done had 'sparience.") She will be having nervous prostration, and then what will we do? . . . Sunglint, send us some of those letters you told us of once that you wrote and then destroyed. (Of course, send them before they are destroyed.) Now that we have the young folks stowed away in the Roundabout Club, we can have regular mothers' meetings in The Nook, and discuss all sorts of things. . . . Margaret Guthrie, I don't believe you have said "Boo" since you were in Toronto Hospital. . . . And where is Bernice and her Township Fair? Is it not strange that so many come to the Ingle Nook for advice, yet never one comes back to tell that they were benefited by the advice given. Do they ever send you little private notes, Dame Durden? I think they might do that much, anyway.

Here is another suggestion, and first I want to tell what put it into my head.



A friend of mine spent a winter recently in Calgary, and while there roomed with two girls from St. John, N. B. She was amazed at the variety of dishes those girls made from fish. Now here is the suggestion: Since our P. E. I. and N. S. chatters use so much more fish than we Ontario people do, let them write and tell us how they do it. Then there are Old Country people who have wholly different methods of cooking meats, etc., to what we use. If you feel that you are expert at cooking meats tell us how you do it. I know an old man whose mother cooked in England, and he never tires telling how well she cooked meats, especially "giblet pie." I think our French-Canadian sisters could probably give us new ideas if they would only bestir themselves. Do not leave all the work to Ontario—that "paw" is still extended to shake with you Eastern people, but you are so shy. . . . New Chum, won't you tell us more of your travels? What a tramp you are, to be sure!

Baby is waking from her nap, so this very substantial shade will have to disappear. JACK'S WIFE.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

#### Some Household Hints.

Dear Dame Durden,—Please may I come into the circle? As I have been a silent reader of the Ingle Nook for a number of years, I thought it was being too selfish not to try and contribute something to help others along. If, in preparing squash for the table, you put a little cream on it, it will bring out the flavor of the squash. For those that would like to make some pies and cannot afford the eggs, put in a little flour. They will taste very good. I would like to ask a favor also. Have any of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" the riddle of the whale? I have seen it, but failed to cut it out then, and have lost it since. The first four lines are as follows:

"God made Adam out of dust,  
But thought it best to make me first;  
So I was made before the man,  
According to God's holy plan."

There is also another piece I have not seen for years, "Hafet's Dream." It makes a good reading for an entertainment. If anyone has them and would send them to O. K., Blackwell, Ont., it would very much oblige a subscriber. Blackwell, Ont. O. K.

#### Will Someone Kindly Answer.

Dear Dame Durden,—I wish to thank you and the Nookers for the help I have received from that part of "The Farmer's Advocate," especially the item in one of the June numbers on "Baby's First Clothes." And now I enter "the circle," asking for further information. I should like to know how to prepare milk for a bottle-fed baby eight weeks old. We have been using a prepared food, which is very expensive, and I was informed by a trained nurse that it was not as good as the milk prepared at home, especially where we have a dairy farm and always have wholesome milk convenient. I have been told that milk, cream, lime-water and sugar are used, but I wish to know in what proportion they are mixed, as baby is rather delicate. I should like to write again soon and contribute a couple of recipes that are very useful to the cook at this season of the year when eggs are dear. Hoping to receive an answer very soon, I will ring off for this time.

AN ANXIOUS BUT THANKFUL MOTHER.  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

#### Mince-meat Recipes for Lankshire Lass.

Dear Dame Durden,—In a recent issue of your valuable journal, Lankshire Lass made inquiries for a recipe for mince-meat without any meat. Here is one as follows:

2 lbs. apples and 1 lb. good beef suet chopped fine, 1 lb. currants, 1 lb. raisins cut small with scissors, ½ lb. each lemon, citron, orange peel, chopped fine. Season with one teaspoon cinnamon, allspice, ginger. 1 cup cider, or, if not objectionable, brandy. Season with one nutmeg grated. A NEWCASTLE LASS.  
N. S.

## The Beaver Circle.

The following letter, which was held over last winter, is seasonable now. Skeeing is great sport, and one which is coming into vogue in Canada, especially in Ottawa, at Rockliffe Park. But boys and girls, if you try it, do not go in for the high Swiss jump right away; we don't want to hear a tale of broken noses and scratched faces, you know. Skeeing, like skating, requires practice, and one must be contented to go slowly

or two until pliable. Then take a string, fasten it to the point and go back 3 feet where the footstrap should be, and fasten it there. Make a stick with some notches in; the first one 8 inches up the stick, and two or three more higher up. Place this stick on the top side of the skees. And then lift up the string into the first notch, place in the water again for a few minutes, and gradually keep bending a little more until it is turned up about ten inches. Leave the string on for a day or two till the bend sets. The footstrap should be placed on about three and a half feet

As this is my first letter to the Circle I will not make it long, but will write again. EUNICE.  
Cumming's Bridge, Ont.

Dear Puck,—My father has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time, but I have never written to any of its Corners before.

I think the new name for the Circle suits it very well, but I am anxious, like the rest, to know whom I am writing to, whether a man or woman. Most of them thought you were a man, while I have always thought of you as a woman, but hope you will soon come out of your hiding-place and tell us all about yourself. At any rate, you have a lot of patience to read all our letters.

I am in the Fourth class, and we have had several debates. I was captain for one on the affirmative side. This was the subject: "Resolved, that education has done more for man than money." Our side won.

GRACE AMEY (aged 11).  
Lloydtown P. O., Ont.

Dear Puck,—I have not written to your corner for some time; the last time I wrote was when Cousin Dorothy kept this Corner.

We have two dogs; they are Scotch Collies. We had seven, but sold all except two, the mother and one pup. The mother's name is Lassie; the pup's, Princess. We also have a cat. She is very cross, so I cannot play with her much.

We live in Princeton, Ont., now. We used to live in Quebec: Compton was the name of the place. There was a large grove of maple woods right outside our yard, and we often took tea there. We also used to have picnics there, which was lots of fun.

One day a tramp came. Lassie heard him knock, and barked so loud that he ran and jumped the fence.

I drive our dog and have lots of fun. I like winter best of all; there are so many things to do. There are sliding and skating and catching on bobs, and best of all, Christmas to look forward to.

I would like Flossie Stager to give out some more games. Well, I must not take up any more room. Hoping this will skip the w. p. b.

HELEN PARRY (age 11).  
Princeton, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I have been wanting to write to "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, but I did not know hardly what to write. My father has taken this paper for over twenty years, and I don't think he would stop taking it now. I am twelve years old, and in the Senior Fourth class. I expect to try my Entrance next midsummer. I enjoy reading the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate" very much, and wish the Circleites every success. I was reading about the debate. For my part, I like winter a great deal better than summer, as there are skating and sleigh-riding. I live in the east end of Wingham, on a hill. The High School is right beside us, and the Public School two blocks down.

ELMA ARMOUR.  
Wingham, Ont.

Conundrums Sent in by W. C. I.,  
Greenwood, Ont.

1. Why is a room full of married ladies like an empty one? Answer—Not a single one in it.
2. What is worse than raining cats and dogs? Answer—Hailing cabs and omnibuses.

#### Letters from the Junior Beavers (10 years and under).

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I live on a farm. I love to watch the little calves and the little chickens, and I like to watch the birds building their nests. I have a pair of bantam chickens; they are so tame that they will eat out of my hand. I have a bird-house up over the grape arbor, and the wrens built their nests in it two summers, but last summer a chipmunk frightened them away. I have two little fish and a canary. I walk a mile and a half to school every day. I wonder if Puck can say this real fast: "Theosophus the great thistle sifter, while sifting a sieve of unsifted thistles, thrust three thousand thistles into the thick of his thumb." AUGUSTA COATSWORTH (age 10).  
Ruthven, Ont.



An Easy Glide Down Hill.

at first. . . . In the name of the "Beavers," Fred, I thank you heartily, and I hope some of our boys and girls may also thank you for themselves.

from the point. Use a light pole to push and steady when walking.

FRED A. ROBINSON.  
Whitney, Nipissing District, Ont.

#### How to Make Skees.

I am a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate." My father has taken it for about six years. We all find it a great benefit and would not be without it. Some time ago, a question was asked about making skees. We use pine or cedar to

#### Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—Although a silent reader, I have been deeply interested in all questions connected with your column. I have been especially interested in the discussion regarding your personality. I do



Skee-jumping in Switzerland.

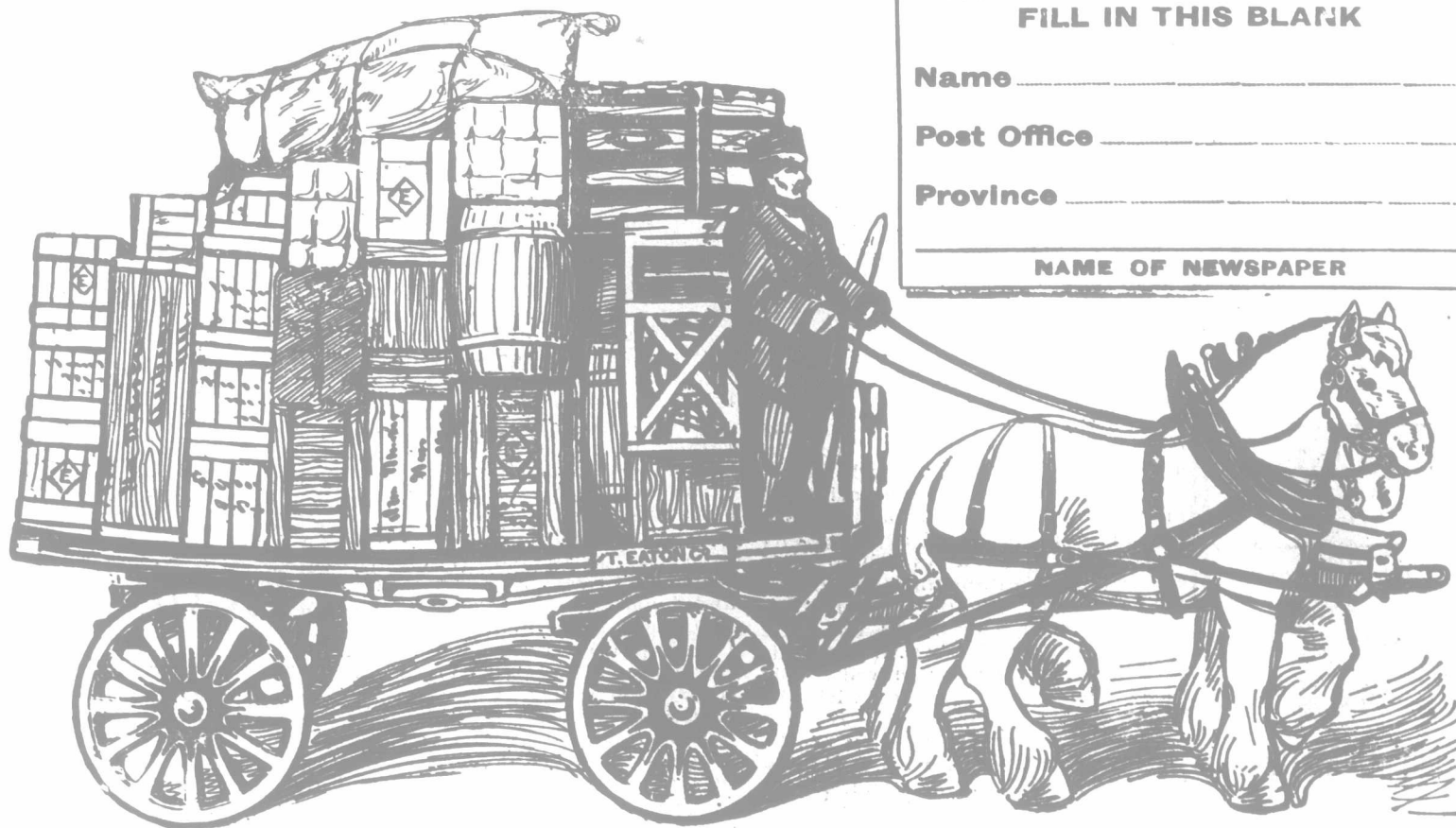
make them, but gray birch is the best, any kind of wood will answer, so long as it is not too brittle for bending. Make the skees 7 feet long, 4 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, and smooth both sides. For the point, go back 16 inches and taper both edges. Bevel this from center to the edges. When ready to bend, put into boiling water and boil for an hour

not agree with the opinion held by some of the members, for I consider you are a lady, not a gentleman.

The young people of our settlement were preparing for our Christmas entertainment, when it was deemed best to postpone the event, as many of the children are suffering from whooping cough.



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Write For This Catalogue To-day. **THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED** TORONTO, CANADA. Sale Begins January 2nd. Ends February 28th.

I couldn't say all that fast to save my life, Augusta. Can you?

By the way, have you ever tried putting bones and scraps of suet, etc., all through your Christmas tree and setting it outside of the window after Christmas? Try it, and see how delighted your bird-friends will be. If you haven't a Christmas tree, put the scraps in any other tree or vine near the window, but be sure not to let the cat get at the birds.

Dear Puck,—I thought I would write on the games we play at school. In summer we play Cock-robin, Here comes one duck a roving, Prisoner's base, Drop the handkerchief, Here we come gathering nuts and may. In winter we play Fox and goose, but when it is good sleigh-riding we go over in the field. There is quite a large hill there, and we sleigh-ride all noon. There are about a dozen or more sleighs on the hill, and you have to be very careful that you don't get hurt.

I am in the Junior Second class.  
BRUCE GUMMER (age 9).  
Norham, Ont.

### Note to Beavers.

Dear Beavers,—A great many letters have been held over, but you do not mind, do you? You see all cannot "go in" at once.

Giles—Poor Lambly is badly crippled. Had an operation performed on him.

Miles—You don't say! Was the operation successful?

Giles—Very. It was a Wall street operation.

"Papa, what is a safety match?" Mr. Henpecked (looking carefully to see if his wife is within hearing)—A safety match, son, is when a bald-headed man marries an armless woman.

## The Golden Dog (Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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### CHAPTER V.—Continued.

"They are honest habitans of St. Anne," replied Jean. "I know them; they, too, are on the King's corvee, and travel free, every man of them! So I must cry Vive le Roi! and pass them over to the city. It is like a holiday when one works for nothing!"

Jean stepped nimbly into his boat, followed by the rough country fellows, who amused themselves by joking at Jean Le Nocher's increasing trade and the need of putting on an extra boat these stirring times. Jean put a good face upon it, laughed, and retorted their quips, and plying his oars, stoutly performed his part in the King's corvee by safely landing them on the other shore.

Meantime, the officer who had lately crossed the ferry, rode rapidly up the long, straight highway that led up on the side of the mountain to a cluster of white cottages and an old church, surmounted by a belfry whose sweet bells were ringing melodiously in the fresh air of the morning.

The sun was pouring a flood of golden light over the landscape. The still, glittering dewdrops hung upon the trees, shrubs, and long points of grass by the wayside. All were

dressed with jewels to greet the rising king of day.

The wide, open fields of meadow, and cornfields, ripening for harvest, stretched far away, unbroken by hedge or fence. Slight ditches or banks of turf, covered with nests of violets, ferns, and wild flowers of every hue, separated contiguous fields. No other division seemed necessary in the mutual good neighborhood that prevailed among the colonists, whose fashion of agriculture had been brought, with many hardy virtues, from the old plains of Normandy.

White-walled, red-roofed cottages, or more substantial farmhouses, stood conspicuously in the green fields, or peered out of embowering orchards. Their casements were open to catch the balmy air, while in not a few the sound of clattering hoofs on the hard road drew fair faces to the window or door, to look inquisitively after the officer wearing the white plume in his military chapeau, as he dashed by on the gallant gray.

Those who caught sight of him saw a man worth seeing—tall, deep-chested, and erect. His Norman features, without being perfect, were handsome and manly. Steel-blue eyes, solidly set under a broad forehead, looked out searchingly yet kindly, while his well-formed chin and firm lips gave an air of resolution to his whole look that accorded perfectly with the brave, loyal character of Colonel Philibert. He wore the royal uniform. His auburn hair he wore tied with a black ribbon. His good taste discarded perukes and powder, although very much in fashion in those days.

It was long since he had travelled on the highway of Charlebourg, and

he thoroughly enjoyed the beauty of the road he traversed. But behind him, as he knew, lay a magnificent spectacle, the sight of the great promontory of Quebec, crowned with its glorious fortifications and replete with the proudest memories of North America. More than once the young soldier turned his steed, and halted a moment or two to survey the scene with enthusiastic admiration. It was his native city, and the thought that it was threatened by the national enemy roused, like an insult offered to the mother that bore him. He rode onward, more than ever impatient of delay, and not till he passed a cluster of elm trees which reminded him of an adventure of his youth, did the sudden heat pass away, caused by the thought of the threatened invasion.

Under these trees, he remembered that he and his school companion, Le Gardeur de Repentigny, had once taken refuge during a violent storm. The tree they stood under was shattered by a thunderbolt. They were both stunned for a few minutes, and knew they had had a narrow escape from death. Neither of them ever forgot it.

A train of thoughts never long absent from the mind of Philibert started up vividly at the sight of these trees. His memory flew back to Le Gardeur and the Manor House of Tilly, and the fair young girl who captivated his boyish fancy and filled his youth with dreams of glorious achievements to win her smiles and do her honor. Among a thousand pictures of her hung up in his mind and secretly worshipped, he loved that which presented her likeness on that day when, he saved her brother's life and she kissed him in a passion of joy and gratitude, vowing she



## BABY'S OWN SOAP

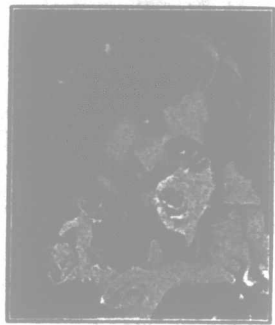
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would pray for him to the end of her life.

The imagination of Pierre Philibert had revelled in the romantic visions that haunt every boy destined to prominence, visions kindled by the eye of woman and the hope of love.

The world is ruled by such dreams, dreams of impassioned hearts, and improvisations of warm lips, not by cold words linked in chains of iron sequence—by love, not by logic. The heart, with its passions, not the understanding with its reasoning, sways, in the long run, the actions of mankind.

Pierre Philibert possessed that rich gift of nature, a creative imagination, in addition to the solid judgment of a man of sense, schooled by experience and used to the considerations and responsibilities of weighty affairs.

His love for Amelie de Repentigny had grown in secret. Its roots reached down to the very depths of his being. It mingled, consciously or unconsciously, with all his motives and plans of life, and yet his hopes were not sanguine. Years of absence, he remembered, work forgetfulness. New ties and associations might have wiped out the memory of him in the mind of a young girl fresh to society and its delights. He experienced a disappointment in not finding her in the city upon his return a few days ago, and the state of the Colony and the stress of military duty had so far prevented his renewing his acquaintance with the Manor House of Tilly.

The old-fashioned hostelry of the Couronne de France, with its high-pitched roof, pointed gables and broad gallery, stood directly opposite the rustic church and tall belfry of Charlebourg, not as a rival, but as a sort of adjunct to the sacred edifice. The sign of the crown, bright with gilding, swung from the low, projecting arm of a maple-tree, thick with shade, and rustling with the beautiful leaves of the emblem of Canada. A few rustic seats under the cool maple were usually occupied, toward the close of the day, or about the ringing of the Angelus, by a little gathering of parishioners from the village, talking over the news of the day, the progress of the war, the ordinances of the Intendant or the exactions of the Friponne.

On Sundays, after Mass and Vespers, the habitans of all parts of the extended parish naturally met and talked over the affairs of the Fabrique—the value of tithes for the year, the abundance of Easter eggs, and the weight of the first salmon of the season, which was always presented to the Cure with the first fruits of the field, to insure the blessing of plenty for the rest of the year.

The Reverend Cure frequently mingled in these discussions. Seated in his accustomed armchair, under the shade of the maple in summer, and in winter by the warm fireside, he defended, ex cathedra, the rights of the Church, and good-humoredly decided all controversies. He found his parishioners more amenable to good advice over a mug of Norman cider and a pipe of native tobacco, under the sign of the Crown of France, than when he lectured them in his best and most learned style from the pulpit.

This morning, however, all was very quiet round the old inn. The birds were singing, and the bees humming in the pleasant sunshine. The house looked clean and tidy, and no one was to be seen except three persons bending over a table, with their heads close together, deeply absorbed in whatever business they were engaged in. Two of these persons were Dame Bedard, the sharp landlady of the Crown of France, and her no less sharp and pretty daughter, Zoe. The third person of the inn was an old, alert-looking little man, sitting at the table as if for very little. He wore a tattered black robe, shortened at the knees to facilitate his movements, a frizzled wig, looking as if it had been dressed with a currycomb, and a pair of black breeches, well-patched with various colors, and

gamaches of brown leather, such as the habitans wore, completed his odd attire, and formed the professional costume of Master Pothier dit Robin, the travelling notary, one of that not unuseful order of itinerants of the law which flourished under the old regime in New France.

Upon the table near him stood a black bottle, an empty trencher, and a thick scatter of crumbs, showing that the old notary had despatched a hearty breakfast before commencing his present work of the pen.

A hairy knapsack lay open upon the table near his elbow, disclosing some bundles of dirty papers tied up with red tape, a tattered volume or two of the "Coutume de Paris," and little more than the covers of an odd tome of Pothier, his great namesake and prime authority in the law. Some linen, dirty and ragged as his law papers, was crammed into his knapsack with them. But that was neither here nor there in the estimation of the habitans, so long as his law smelt strong in the nostrils of their opponents in litigation. They rather prided themselves upon the roughness of their travelling notary.

The reputation of Master Pothier dit Robin was, of course, very great among the habitans, as he travelled from parish to parish, and from seignior to seignior, drawing bills and hypothecations, marriage contracts and last wills and testaments, for the peasantry, who had a genuine Norman predilection for law and chicanery, and a respect amounting to veneration for written documents, red tape and sealing-wax. Master Pothier's acuteness in picking holes in the actes of a rival notary was only surpassed by the elaborate intricacy of his own, which he boasted, not without reason, would puzzle the Parliament of Paris, and confound the ingenuity of the sharpest advocates of Rouen. Master Pothier's actes were as full of embryo disputes as a fig is full of seeds, and usually kept all parties in hot water and litigation for the rest of their days. If he did happen now and then to settle a dispute between neighbors, he made ample amends for it by setting half the rest of the parish by the ears.

Master Pothier's nose, sharp and fiery as if dipped in red ink, almost touched the sheet of paper on the table before him, as he wrote down from the dictation of Dame Bedard the articles of a marriage contract between her pretty daughter, Zoe, and Antoine La Chance, the son of a comfortable but keen widow of Beauport.

Dame Bedard had shrewdly availed herself of the presence of Master Pothier, and, in payment of a night's lodging at the Crown of France, to have him write out the contract of marriage in the absence of Dame La Chance, the mother of Antoine, who would, of course, object to the insertion of certain conditions in the contract which Dame Bedard was quite determined upon as the price of Zoe's hand and fortune.

"There! Dame Bedard!" cried Master Pothier, sticking the pen behind his ear, after a magnificent flourish at the last word, "there is a marriage contract fit to espouse King Solomon to the Queen of Sheba! A dowry of a hundred livres tournoises, two cows, and a feather bed, bedstead, and chest of linen! A donation entre vifs!"

"A what? Master Pothier, now mind! are you sure that is the right word of the grimoire?" cried Dame Bedard, instinctively perceiving that here lay the very point of the contract. "You know I only give on condition, Master Pothier."

"Oh, yes! trust me, Dame Bedard, I have made it a donation entre vifs, revocable pour cause d'ingratitude, if your future son-in-law, Antoine La Chance, should fail in his duty to you and to Zoe."

"And he won't do his duty to Zoe, unless he does it to me, Master Pothier. But are you sure it is strong enough? Will it hold Dame La Chance by the foot, so that she cannot revoke her gifts, although I may revoke mine?"

"Hold Dame La Chance by the

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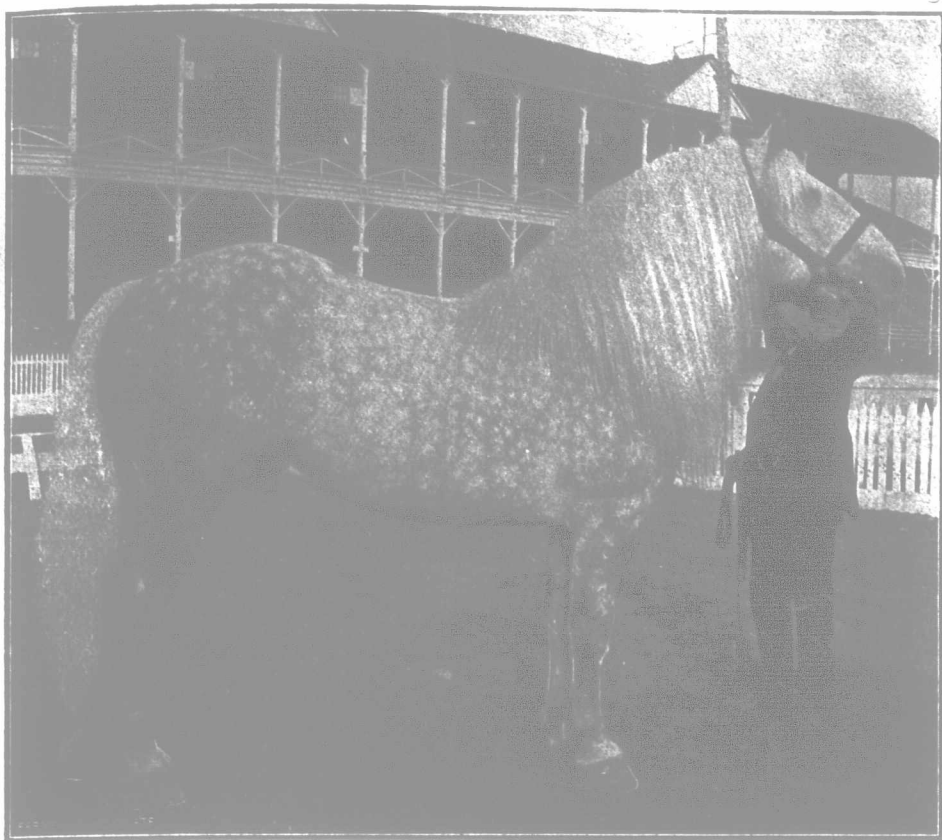
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All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp).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





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for you, as to keep in the family. As well be married without a ring! Without a dowry, indeed!"

"Or without a contract written by a notary, signed, sealed, and delivered!" chimed in Master Pothier.

"Yes, Master Pothier, and I have promised Zoe a three-days' wedding, which will make her the envy of all the parish of Charlebourg. The seigneur has consented to give her away in place of her poor defunct father; and when he does that, he is sure to stand godfather for all the children, with a present for every one of them! I shall invite you, too, Master Pothier!"

Zoe affected not to hear her mother's remark, although she knew it all by heart, for it had been dinned into her ears twenty times a day for weeks, and, sooth to say, she liked to hear it, and fully appreciated the honors to come from the patronage of the seigneur.

Master Pothier pricked up his ears till they fairly raised his wig, at the prospect of a three-days' wedding at the Crown of France. He began an elaborate reply, when a horse's tramp broke in upon them, and Colonel Philibert wheeled up to the door of the hostelry.

Master Pothier, seeing an officer in the King's uniform, rose on the instant and saluted him with a profound bow, while Dame Bedard and Zoe, standing side by side, dropped their lowest courtesy to the handsome gentleman, as, with woman's glance, they saw in a moment he was.

Philibert returned their solute courteously, as he halted his horse in front of Dame Bedard. "Madame," said he, "I thought I knew all roads about Charlebourg, but I have either forgotten or they have changed the road through the forest to Beaumanoir. It is surely altered from what it was."

"Your Honor is right," answered Dame Bedard, "the Intendant has opened a new road through the forest." Zoe took the opportunity, while the officer looked at her mother, to examine his features, dress, and equipments, from head to foot, and thought him the handsomest officer she had ever seen.

"I thought it must be so," replied Philibert; "you are the landlady of the Crown of France, I presume?" Dame Bedard carried it on her face as plainly marked as the royal emblem on the sign over her head.

"Yes, your Honor, I am Widow Bedard, at your service, and, I hope, keep as good a hostelry as your Honor will find in the Colony. Will your Honor alight and take a cup of wine, such as I keep for guests of quality?"

"Thanks, Madame Bedard, I am in haste; I must find the way to Beaumanoir. Can you not furnish me a guide, for I like not to lose time by missing my way?"

"A guide, sir! The men are all in the city on the King's corvée; Zoe could show you the way easily enough." Zoe twitched her mother's arm nervously, as a hint not to say too much. She felt flattered, and fluttered, too, at the thought of guiding the strange, handsome gentleman through the forest, and already the question shot through her fancy, "What might come of it? Such things have happened in stories!" Poor Zoe! she was for a few seconds unfaithful to the memory of Antoine La Chance. But Dame Bedard settled all surmises by turning to Master Pothier, who stood stiff and upright as became a limb of the law. "Here is Master Pothier, your Honor, who knows every highway and byway in ten seigniories. He will guide your Honor to Beaumanoir."

"As easy as take a fee or enter a process, your Honor," remarked Master Pothier, whose odd figure had several times drawn the criticizing eye of Colonel Philibert.

"A fee! ah! you belong to the law, then, my good friend? I have known many attorneys," but Philib-

foot? It will hold her as fast as a snapping-turtle does a frog. In proof of it, see what Ricard says, page 970; here is the book." Master Pothier opened his tattered volume, and held it up to the dame. She shook her head.

"Thanks, I have mislaid my glasses. Do you read, please!"

"Most cheerfully, good dame! A notary must have eyes for everybody—eyes like a cat's, to see in the dark, and power to draw them in like a turtle, so that he may see nothing that he does not want to see."

"Oh, bless the eyes of the notary!" Dame Bedard grew impatient. "Tell me what the book says about gifts revocable—that is what concerns me and Zoe."

"Well, here it is, dame: 'Donations stipulated revocable at the pleasure of the donor are null. But this condition does not apply to donations by contract of marriage.' Bourdon also says—"

"A fig for Bourdon, and all such drones! I want my gift made revocable, and Dame La Chance's not! I know by long experience with my dear feu Bedard how necessary it is to hold the reins tight over the men. Antoine is a good boy, but he will be all the better for a careful mother-in-law's supervision."

Master Pothier rubbed the top of his wig with his forefinger.

"Are you sure, dame, that Antoine La Chance will wear the bridle easily?"

"Assuredly! I should like to see son-in-law of mine who would not! Besides, Antoine is in the humor just now to refuse nothing for the sake of Zoe. Have you mentioned the children, Master Pothier? I do not intend to let Dame La Chance control the children any more than Zoe and Antoine."

"I have made you tutrice perpetuelle, as we say in the court, and here it is," said he, placing the tip of his finger on a certain line in the document.

Zoe looked down and blushed to her finger-ends. She presently rallied, and said with some spirit: "Never mind them, Master Pothier! Don't put them in the contract! Let Antoine have something to say about them. He would take me without a dowry, I know, and time enough to remind him about children when they come."

"Take you without dowry! Zoe Bedard! you must be mad!" exclaimed the dame, in great heat. "No girl in New France can marry without a dowry, if it be only a pot and a bedstead! You forget, too, that the dowry is given, not so much

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EGGS



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

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

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

**MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys for sale. Bred from heavyweight imported tom—a Madison Square winner. Also pure-bred Mammoth Pekin ducks. John Carson, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

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

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

A choice lot of young **MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS** Bred from the heavyweight M. B. tom, first-prize winner at Toronto and London, 1908. Also a choice lot of English Red Caps for sale. W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. **TERMS**—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

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

**FINE** 150 acre farm for sale, about seven miles from City of Galt. A good clay loam, easily worked; splendid wheat land; no stony land; 38 acres now in, in fine shape, good grower; top. Owner expects it will bring him about \$1,000 next harvest. 40 acres new seeding. Large barns with stone basements; silo; stone house; large cellar; furnace; any amount of water, pumped by windmill into reservoir, into basement, also into residence. 10 acres good timber. Farm is in fine state of cultivation, as owner is very thorough farmer, and now wishes to retire, and offering it at a bargain, at \$9,000, with a payment of \$2,500. Also have 100-acre farm at a great bargain; the very best of clay; fine brick residence, costing \$3,000; good size barn, with stone basement. Formerly this farm has been valued at \$8,000. Very anxious to sell to close up an estate. Best of location; near village, and very prosperous neighborhood. Price \$6,500, about \$2,500 payment. Have 300-acre stock farm one mile from village; would pasture 100 head. About finest barn in County. Soil mellow clay loam, dark, considered to be the very best. 160 acres under cultivation; 75 acres clay loam; river flats. Price \$15,000, \$4,000 down. Have the 150 acres advertised in Advocate of Oct. 15th last to sell or exchange. R. Waite, Cani g, Ont.

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

**WANTED**—Farmer or other good man to represent us in every township in Canada, on salary or commission. Will give exclusive agency to right man to handle our combination Lifting Jack and Wire Fence Striker. This machine is an absolute necessity to every farmer, and therefore sells itself. Thousands sold in the United States last year. If interested, write us before your territory is taken up. You need a machine. Send for circular. All machines guaranteed. Handy Jack Mfg. Co., Sarnia, Ont.

**WANTED** A **DELHI TANNERY** Hides, Skins and Furs to tan for Robes, Coats and Gauntlets Mitts, etc. Tanned soft and pliable. Nevers Hard. **B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONTARIO**

bert stopped; he was too good-natured to finish his sentence.

"You never saw one like me, your Honor was going to say? True, you never did. I am Master Pothier dit Robin, the poor travelling notary, at your Honor's service, ready to draw you a bond, frame an acte of convention matrimoniale, or write your last will and testament, with any notary in New France. I can, moreover, guide your Honor to Beaumanoir as easy as drink your health in a cup of Cognac."

Philibert could not but smile at the travelling notary, and thinking to himself, "too much Cognac at the end of that nose of yours, my friend!" which, indeed, looked fiery as Bardolph's, with hardly a spot for a fly to rest his foot upon without burning.

"But how will you go, friend?" asked Philibert, looking down at Master Pothier's gamaches; "you don't look like a fast walker."

"Oh, your Honor," interrupted Dame Bedard, impatiently, for Zoe had been twitching her hard to let her go. "Master Pothier can ride the old sorrel nag that stands in the stable eating his head off for want of hire. Of course, your Honor will pay livery?"

"Why, certainly, Madame, and glad to do so! So Master Pothier, make haste, get the sorrel nag, and let us be off."

"I will be back in the snap of a pen, or in the time Dame Bedard can draw that cup of Cognac, your Honor."

"Master Pothier is quite a personage, I see," remarked Philibert, as the old notary shuffled off to saddle the nag.

"Oh, quite, your Honor. He is the sharpest notary, they say, that travels the road. When he gets people into law they never can get out. He is so clever, everybody says! Why, he assures me that even the Intendant consults him sometimes as they sit eating and drinking half the night together in the buttery at the Chateau!"

"Really! I must be careful what I say," replied Philibert, laughing, "or I shall get into hot water! But here he comes."

As he spoke, Master Pothier came up, mounted on a rawboned nag, lank as the remains of a twenty-years' lawsuit. Zoe, at a hint from the Colonel, handed him a cup of Cognac, which he quaffed without breathing, smacking his lips emphatically after it. He called out to the landlady, "Take care of my knapsack, dame! You had better burn the house than lose my papers! Adieu, Zoe! study over the marriage contract till I return, and I shall be sure of a good dinner from your pretty hands."

They set off at a round trot. Colonel Philibert, impatient to reach Beaumanoir, spurred on for a while, hardly noticing the absurd figure of his guide, whose legs stuck out like a pair of compasses beneath his tattered gown, his shaking head threatening dislodgment to hat and wig, while his elbows churned at every jolt, making play with the shuffling gait of his spavined and wall-eyed nag.

(To be continued.)

Every employee of the Bank of England is required to sign his name in a book on his arrival in the morning, and, if late, must give the reason therefor. The chief cause of tardiness is usually fog, and the first man to arrive writes "fog" opposite his name, and those who follow write "ditto."

The other day, however, the first late man gave as the reason, "wife had twins," and twenty other late men mechanically signed "ditto" underneath.

"Officer," said the magistrate, "what is the charge against the prisoner?" "Having an infernal machine in his possession, Your Honor," replied the policeman. "Anarchist or chauffeur?" queried the magistrate.

## "The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6212 Child's Coat,  
6 mos., 1 2 and  
4 years.

6212:—White broadcloth trimmed with beaver makes the combination illustrated, but broadcloth in blue and champagne color and darker and more serviceable tones is much used. Velvet, velveteen and corduroy all are in vogue, mixed cloths are liked by many mothers, and for very dressy little coats ribbed silk is extremely smart. For the trimming, banding of fur or silk braid, or almost any finish that may be liked is appropriate.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (2 years) is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 3 yards 27, 2 yards 44 or 1½ yards 52 inches wide, with 3½ yards of fur banding.



6217 Infant's Slip,  
One Size.

6217:—The simple little slip that is finished with frills at the neck and sleeves is a favorite one, and is so comfortable that the baby would be rendered happy by wearing it much of the time. Here is a pretty one that is simplicity itself, and which can be made from lawn, batiste, and similar materials, or from flannel or flannelette, if it is to be used for sleeping and greater warmth is required.

The quantity of material required is 2½ yards 24 or 27, 2½ yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards of ruffling.



6211 Men's Overalls,  
32 to 46 waist.

6211:—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 24 or 27, 3½ yards 36 inches wide.

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

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

## Bovril Proves Its Great Value

—for it saves fuel by lessening the amount and time of cooking  
—for it enables you to prepare tasty, economical meals with little trouble

—for it builds up the strength and stamina of each member of the family

—for a 1-lb. bottle will make 50 cups of nourishing bouillon at a cost of 3½ cents each.

GET SOME BOVRIL. 95

## Registered Hampshire Swine

Bred from the best blood of the breed, and will make the best prizewinners. This breed has won championship and grand championship over all breeds of hogs at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. We now offer a special sale, limited to Jan. 30, of young imp sows, safe in pig, at \$75 each; young imp boars, six to eight months old, \$35 to \$40 each; pigs either sex, ready to ship now, six weeks to two months old, \$15 each. Pairs furnished not akin. Orders for above will not be accepted after Feb. 15th. Orders booked for spring pigs.

ARTEMAS O'NEIL & SON, BIRR, ONT.  
Middlesex Co.

12 miles north of London, 4 miles from Lucan, G.T.R.

Master (explaining the use of the hypphen)—"I have written the compound word 'bird-cage.' Now, Jones, what is the use of the bar in the middle?" Bright Boy—"Please, sir, for the bird to sit on."

Wife (displaying a large lamp-shade, recently purchased)—"Isn't that perfectly lovely, my dear? And it only cost 27s. 6d." Husband (severely)—"If you wear that to church tomorrow, you'll go alone. There's a limit to everything, including hats."

A splenetic Englishman, trying to badger a Scotchman who was something of a wag, declared that no man of taste would think of remaining any time in such a country as Scotland. "Tastes differ," replied the Scot, suavely. "I'll take ye to a place in Scotland, not far frae Stirling, whaur thretty thousand of your countrymen ha' been for five hundred years, an' they've nae thocht o' leavin' yet."

## THIS ATHLETE OF FIFTY-TWO YEARS

Says He Owes His Wonderful Energy to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Was Tortured With Rheumatism and a Cripple till the Great Kidney Remedy Cured Him.

Six Nations, Ont., Jan. 11.—(Special).—Fifty-two years of age, but still young enough to captain the lacrosse team, John Silversmith, of this place, can truly be looked on as a wonderful athlete. One would naturally think he was all his life a healthy man. But it was far otherwise, and he unhesitatingly states that his wonderful energy and vitality are due to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered from Rheumatism for over seven years," Mr. Silversmith says in telling his story, "and it finally made a complete cripple of me. My back was bent nearly double, and when I tried to walk I had to use crutches. Lately I could not get around at all and I suffered excruciating pain."

"Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me relief; sixteen boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism, because Rheumatism is caused by disordered kidneys, and Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure disordered kidneys.



# ATTRACTIVE SHORTHORN SALE

The fifth annual sale of selections from the PINE GROVE HERD OF W. C. EDWARDS, ROCKLAND, ONT., together with selections from the herds of SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, BEACONSFIELD, QUE., and PETER WHITE, OF PEMBROKE, ONT., will take place at the

Union Stock Yards,  
WEST TORONTO,

ON THURSDAY,

Feb. 4, 1909,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,



WHEN WILL BE OFFERED  
AT AUCTION TO THE  
HIGHEST BIDDER

**40 Head**

Of High-class Shorthorns

**TWENTY BULLS AND TWENTY FEMALES OF THE MOST APPROVED TYPE.**

For choice breeding and individual merit the bulls in this offering have never been excelled in any auction in America, while the females include many prizewinners at the Canadian National and other leading shows. For CATALOGUES apply to:

Capt. T. E. Robson,  
Auctioneer.

**James Smith, Rockland, Ont.**

## Man's Strength for Man's Distress.

By Rudyard Kipling.

Father in heaven, who lovest all,  
O, help thy children when they call;  
That they may build from age to age  
An undefiled heritage.

Teach us to rule ourselves alway,  
Controlled and cleanly night and day;  
That we may bring, if need arise,  
No maimed or worthless sacrifice.

Teach us to look, in all our ends,  
On Thee for judge, and not our friends;  
That we, with Thee, may walk uncowed  
By fear or favor of the crowd.

Teach us the strength that cannot seek  
By deed or thought to hurt the weak;  
That, under Thee, we may possess  
Man's strength to comfort man's distress.

Teach us delight in simple things,  
And mirth that has no bitter springs;  
Forgiveness free of evil done,  
And love to all men 'neath the sun!

## Grandfather.

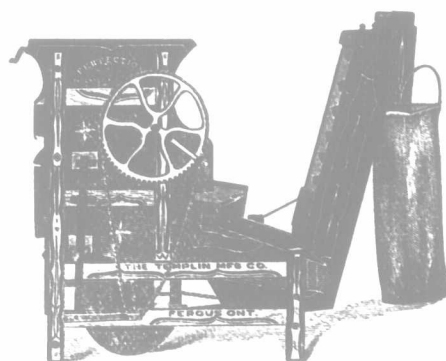
No menny things to putter at—  
So menny things t' fix an' mend  
So menny jobs around the place!  
They didn't seem t' be no end  
T' what his hands 'ud find t' do—  
A creepin' vine t' trail er trim,  
A fence t' patch, or gate t' hang;  
He HAD t' do it, seemed t' him.  
Afore he died.

"He HAD t' do it," used to say,  
An' when the blossoms, overnight,  
'Ud bloom again, it seemed t' fill  
His single heart with rail delight;  
We didn't know, ner understand  
How much the fambly raily owed  
T' him in way of homeliness  
An' rail content—we never knowed  
Until he died!

—Buffalo News.

"Say," queried the railroad detective,  
"are there any toughs in this town?"  
"Lots of 'em," replied the village post-  
master. "You'll find 'em across the  
street in the butcher shop."

## PERFECTION SEED AND GRAIN SEPARATORS.



The first and only perfect machine invented to clean, separate and grade grain and seeds of all kinds for every purpose. A 12-year-old boy can run them. Cleans thoroughly and very fast. Experiments at the O. A. C. show that five to seven bushels average increase of grain per acre is gained from good, large seed compared with small and large grains sown together. The Perfection will give you clean, large seed without any mixture, free from noxious seeds, and pay for itself in one year, and last a lifetime. The best made and the most reliable separator ever offered to farmers. This machine is needed on every farm. You should have it. We pay freight on all machines sold direct to farmers. Write for catalogue and prices.

**The T. C. Rogers Co.,**  
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

General sales agent for Ontario and Quebec.  
Also for the National Cream Separators, Aspinwall Potato Machinery, Gilson Gasoline Engines, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, etc.

## TRADE TOPICS.

**A ROOF OF ROCK.**—A roof made from the natural rock, quarried and then split into its natural form for laying, is advertised in these columns by the American Sea-green Slate Co., Box 3, Granville, N. Y. Sea-green or Purple Slate Roofing is claimed to be durable, fire-proof, rust-proof and clean, suitable for any roof, and not affected by heat or cold. Write the American Sea-green Slate Co. for free book on roofs, giving the name of your local roofer. The roofing question is an important one. It pays to investigate.

The Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y., sends us the following testimonial from a satisfied purchaser:

Dear Sirs,—I am sending to you for another bottle of "Save-the-Horse" Spavin Cure. I had good results from the first bottle I got in April; it cured a bone spavin, and I worked the horse every day, doing heavy work. I am drawing brick with the team, and the loads weigh 6,500 pounds, and he is cured sound. Send me another bottle as soon as possible, c. o. d. Express office, West Fort William, Ont.

J. D. McMICHAEL.

The fine farm known as Brockholme Stock Farm, property of R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., seven miles from Hamilton, is advertised for sale. This farm comprises 256 acres of excellent land, and is particularly adapted for a dairy farm, being well watered by never-failing springs. First-class buildings. Good house, with bathroom, hot and cold water running in kitchen; telephone, etc. Electric cars stop at the corner of the farm.

## GOSSIP.

The Eastern Ontario Live-stock, Poultry and Seed Show is to be held at Ottawa on January 19th to 22nd, when the liberal list of prizes offered should draw out keen competition. And the people of Eastern Ontario at least should patronize the show in large numbers, for their own instruction as well as the encouragement of the management in the work of arranging so useful and interesting an exhibition. Daily lectures by experts on many farming and stock-raising topics will be given during the sessions of the show. Single-fare round-trip rates on all railways make the expense moderate, and afford a favorable opportunity to see the city and the show.

The imported Clydesdale stallion, Sir Arthur [3134], by Sirdar [2875], by Darnley (222), is advertised for sale by D. Webster, Whitby, Ont. Reason given for selling, his progeny being of breeding age. He is a brown, foaled in 1895.

## SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Jan. 19th.—At Markdale, Ont., Dr. T. S. Sproule; Shorthorns.  
Feb. 3rd.—At West Toronto, W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, and J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.; Shorthorns.  
Feb. 4th.—At West Toronto, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; Peter White, Pembroke; the Millers, Arthur Johnston and John Davidson; Shorthorns.

## IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS.

Messrs. Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Norfolk County, Ont., advertise in this issue for sale, their new importation of fifteen imported Percheron stallions, selected from the best studs in France; colors, black and gray; big, broad horses, with the best of feet and legs, ages two to six years. Two Hackneys of right type are also in the offering, all of which are for sale, at moderate prices for quality, and on easy terms. The Percherons are rapidly gaining in favor as farm and draft horses, especially in the Western Provinces, and the Hackneys hold their own as carriage horses against all comers. These horses may be seen at their stables in the town of Simcoe, and should find ready purchasers. The farm has an excellent reputation for fair and honorable dealing.

## A CONSCIENTIOUS ARCHITECT.

Caller—I have \$10,000 to put into a house, and I wish to select a design.  
Honest Architect—Yes, sir. John, show the gentleman the plans of our \$3,000 houses.



BE SURE TO GO TO  
**OTTAWA**  
Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22  
TO PROFIT BY  
THE EASTERN ONTARIO  
**Live Stock and  
Poultry Show**  
\$7,500 IN PRIZES.  
For Details Address:  
**D. T. Elderkin, Secretary**  
21 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

**"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE**  
REG. TRADE MARK



If you are at the end of your rope in trying to cure your horse, the sooner you abandon precarious, vicious and uncertain methods and turn to "SAVE THE HORSE," the quicker you will have a sound horse. Its unflinching power is proven beyond question, and our guarantee is a binding contract to protect you.  
The Union Insurance Co. of Phila.

Office of Resident Agent, Ponca City, Okla.  
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.—I was making inquiry of Mr. Wm. Craven of this city what would take off a bad Bone Spavin on one of my horses and he told me he was using "Save-the-Horse" for a bowed tendon on May Flower, and it was improving so fast that he believed it would cure anything recommended to. So you will see by your books that I ordered a bottle last July and it cured my horse sound and well of a bad Bone Spavin, and I wish to say that I am glad to recommend it. I believe it to be the best spavin cure made. J. T. ROSS, Glen Ridge, N. J.—I cured a horse twenty-three years old of a bad bone spavin with your great remedy. Used horse right along.  
THEODORE JACOBUS.

I have taken Bog Spavins off of four horses with your "Save-the-Horse." I buy it of T. W. Rounds & Co., Providence. Have never yet had to ask for any money back.  
C. P. JONES.

\$5.00 a bottle with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughbred, Blooded (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windfall, Sine Bell, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express Paid. Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and 149 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ontario.

FOR SALE: THE IMPORTED  
**Clydesdale Stallion**

Sir Arthur [3154] (10455).

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

D. Webster, Sec.-Treas., Whitby, Ont.

## Made In Canada For 24 Years

Some Metal Shingles are guaranteed to "last a lifetime," by firms which have been making Metal Goods only a few years.

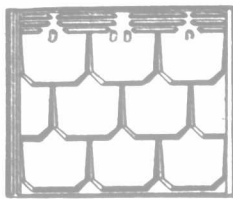
How can they know how long their shingles will wear?

"Perhaps" such shingles will last.

"Perhaps" they are lightning-proof and weather-proof.

You are the one who must take the chances.

There are no "perhaps" about



## "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

ON THE ROOFS SINCE 1885

They have defied lightning and fire—resisted snow and rain—protected against leaks and rust—for 24 years. You buy certainty—not supposition—when you buy "Eastlake" Shingles. Because "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles have proved, by 24 years' wear on the roofs, that they are practically indestructible.

Don't buy "a pig in a poke." Don't take chances. Get "Eastlake" shingles, which are sold with a guarantee worth having.

Write for catalogue, which tells about the "Eastlake" side Lock, the new Cleat and other exclusive features, as well as explaining all about the Shingles themselves.

**The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited**  
TORONTO Manufacturers WINNIPEG

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

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

## GOSSIP.

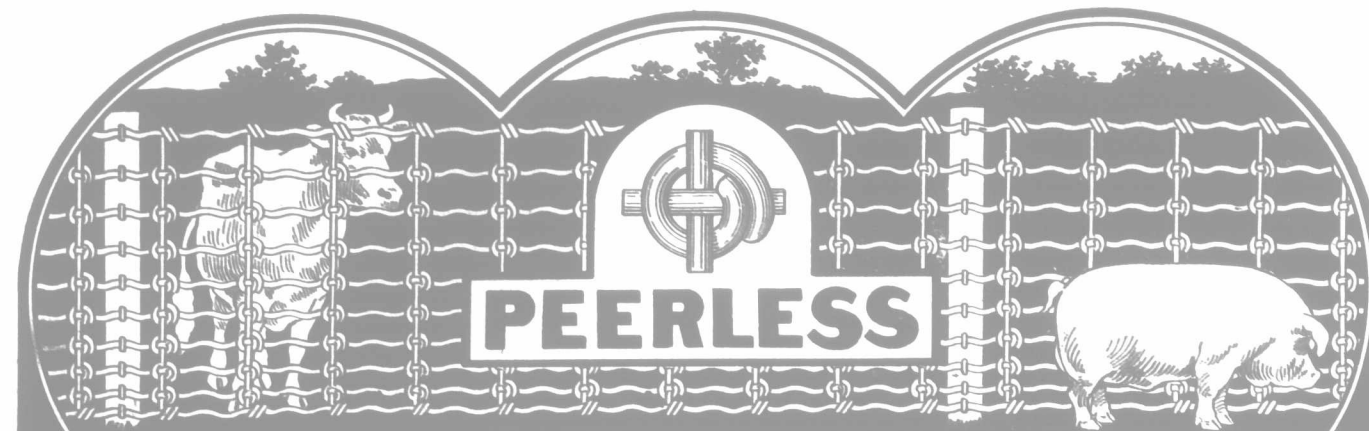
Hackney and Shetland ponies are advertised for sale by Mr. James A. Cochrane, Lennoxville, Que., including three imported pony mares, broken to ride and drive; also one yearling filly imported from dam.

Mr. D. M. Watt, St. Louis, Que., writes: "I have recently sold the well-known Ayrshire bull, Pearlstone of Glenora 18510, to A. S. Turner, of Hamilton, Ont., who deserves credit for investing in such a high-class animal, one that has proven a grand stock-getter. Mr. Turner also purchased the grand cow, Nellie Osborne 3rd 12096, a daughter of the Chicago World's Fair champion cow, Nellie Osborne. We have sold a fine young herd of five head to James Bassette, of Crouhville, St. John, N. B. Also the first-prize senior bull at Sherbrooke Exposition, to the Sussex Exposition Co., Sussex, N. B. Mr. Davis, of West Shefford, has bought another of the high-priced animals, a senior bull, sired by Barcheskie Randolph 5987, dam Snowdrop of Barcheskie 77871. This calf has proven of great value to his owner, winning at all the local fairs in the Eastern Townships. A number of other sales have been made; also orders booked for 1909. The stock at Stockwood are in prime condition, a number just in, and others due in a short time. Young stock for sale. Prices low and terms to suit purchasers.

Mr. Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont., writes: We have had a great demand for Holsteins of all ages and both sexes. We have sold all our young bulls fit for service but one, and have sold some heifers. Our recent sales are to William McGhee, of Beachville, a fine young bull, a son of Countess Daisy Clay, record over 15 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 64 lbs. milk per day, as a three-year-old. To John Hope, of Bronte, a handsome young bull, a son of Daisy Albino De Kol, a right good cow, with a record of 19 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 60 lbs. milk per day, 7 months after freshening. To Thomas Bedgood, of Thorndale, another very promising young bull, whose dam is Princess Calamity Clay, record 20 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 70 lbs. milk per day as a four-year-old. The sire of this bull is King Posch De Kol, a splendid stock-getter, which we still have in the herd. The sire of the other two bulls is Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, who is proving himself a great sire, his daughters all milking heavy and testing high in butter-fat. To Mr. Marshall D. Smith, of Palmerston, a fine heifer calf from Daisy Albino De Kol, and to Mr. Norman Graham, of Palmerston, a heifer calf from Queen Abbekerk Wayne. We will sell all this season's crop of calves, both male and female, and they are a choice lot, being from richly-bred sires and great producing dams.

## ANOTHER SALE OF CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

At the West Toronto Stock-yards, commencing at 10 a. m. on Thursday, February 4th, the Millers (Robt. Miller, Stouffville; John Miller, Brougham; John Miller, jr., Ashburn; Miller Bros., Brougham); Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, and David Birrell & Son, Greenwood, will sell by auction a particularly choice lot of Shorthorn cattle, seven bulls and twenty-two females, among which is the very extra bull, Splendour, winner of third place at Toronto last fall as a two-year-old in a very strong class; and Pleasant Valley Jilt, the wonderful two-year-old Jilt-bred heifer that won the grand championship at Toronto last fall over all ages, certainly one of the world's choicest Shorthorn females, besides many others of high-class show-ring quality. This selection is practically the pick of the herds of the above-mentioned noted breeders. Every animal will be recorded in the American Herdbook, and will be positively right in every particular. This sale, following the Pettit-Watt sale, will make a two-day sale of as choice animals as was probably ever offered by auction in this country. Fuller particulars as to the breeding, etc., will appear in next two issues. For catalogues, apply to John Miller, jr., Ashburn P. O., Ontario.



## The Fence You Can Depend On

Peerless is **better** fence because it is made on right principles, from good material, by good workmen—in a well equipped factory.

The **PEERLESS** lock holds the horizontal and cross wires securely at each intersection. Ample provision is made for contraction and expansion due to sudden changes of temperature, sudden shocks, etc.

**THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.**  
Dept. B, Hamilton, Ont. or Winnipeg, Man.

**To Turn Any Kind of Stock**

PEERLESS Fence is made of all No. 9 hard steel wire—well galvanized. When well stretched it never sags—never bags—looks well and wears well. That's why it is "the fence that saves expense."

Improved farm equipment means larger profits for the farmer. PEERLESS Woven Wire Fencing is the latest improvement in farm fencing.

Our free booklet will tell something new about fencing. A postal card will bring it.



SPECIALIST WAS BAFFLED.

Child Tortured with Eczema.

When all else Failed Zam-Buk Cured Her

Once again the unequalled merit of Zam-Buk as a healer of skin disease has been demonstrated, this time at Lunenburg Co., N. S.

Mr. D. G. Mossman, of that place, says:—"My little girl, now nearly three years old, when about four months of age began to be afflicted with eczema. I consulted a specialist who did his best for the poor little thing, but the disease baffled him, and after a long trial I was obliged to admit that his treatment was not doing any good. Then I tried various remedies which were advised by friends, but with no better result.

"Next I called in another doctor—still the disease continued to spread! It began in the form of small spots and pustules on the child's head. These increased in size and discharged. The discharge seemed to spread infection to other parts, and bit by bit the diseased area increased until at last the poor child's head and face seemed to be one great sore.

"When the second doctor failed to give any relief, I was at a loss what to do. Someone who had tried Zam-Buk strongly advised me to give it a trial, and I did so. The first few applications didn't seem to have any effect at all, but although not apparent, it must have been attacking the very roots of the disease, for after persevering with the treatment for a little while we noted a marked improvement. Encouraged by this, we continued with Zam-Buk and left off everything else. The disease was gradually subdued, the itching grew less acute, and the little one's suffering was relieved. Then the area of the sores grew less and less, and in the end every trace of the dreadful eczema was removed. Not only so, but there has been no scarring or marking left to disfigure the child's face.

"There is now no trace of the disease which caused her much suffering, baffled one specialist and one practitioner, and defied every remedy I could obtain save Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk is Nature's own healing balm, being composed of pure herbal essences. It is a sure cure for eczema, ringworm, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, poisoned sores, chronic wounds, bad leg, piles, festering sores, chapped hands, cold-sores, frostbite, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores everywhere sell at 50c. a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto; 3 boxes \$1.25. You are warned against harmful imitations sometimes represented to be "just as good."

"Oh, yes, he's been in jail half a dozen times and he doesn't hesitate to admit it!"

"Yes? Has the courage of his convictions, eh?"

"How do you tell bad eggs?" queried the young housewife.

"I never told any," replied the fresh grocery clerk, "but if I had anything to tell a bad egg I'd break it gently."

A very matter-of-fact person called to see a neighbor, an elderly woman, who had been ailing for some time.

"A how do you find yourself to-day, Janet?" was the greeting.

"Ah, Martha, I'm very bad. This cold, damp weather'll be the end of me. I'll be a dead woman before very long."

"Hoots, toots, woman. You've been saying that any time these last twenty years. I've no patience with you. I'll tell you what it is. You want firmness of mind. Fix a day for your dying—and stick to it."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The story goes that in the recent Presidential election campaign in the United States, a Republican orator concluded his speech with the announcement that he would be glad to answer any arguments put forward by the other side.

An old Irish-American citizen accepted the challenge.

"Eight years ago," he said, "they told me to vote for Bryan, an' that we'd be prosperous. Oi did vote for Bryan, an' I've never been so prosperous in all me life, an' now, begorry, Oi'm goin' to vote for him again!"

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

In writing a sketch of Washington a pupil ended her essay by saying: "Washington married a famous belle, Martha Custis, and in due time became the father of his country."

"Yes, sir, our household now represents the United Kingdom of Great Britain," said the proud father of number one to the rector. "I am English, my wife's Irish, the nurse is Scotch and the baby wails."

A colored woman of Alexandria was on trial before a magistrate, charged with inhuman treatment of her offspring. Evidence was clear that the woman had severely beaten the youngster, aged some nine years, who was in court to exhibit his battered condition. Before imposing sentence, his honor asked the woman whether she had anything to say. "Kin I ask yo' honah a question?" inquired the prisoner. The judge nodded affirmatively. "Well, then, yo' honah, I'd like to ask yo' whether yo' was ever the parent of a puffely wuthless culud chil."

A rather pompous-looking deacon in a certain city church was asked to take charge of a class of boys during the absence of the regular teacher. While endeavoring to impress upon their young minds the importance of living a Christian life, the following question was propounded:

"Why do people call me a Christian, children?" the worthy dignitary asked, standing very erect and smiling down upon them.

"Because they don't know you," was the ready answer of a bright-eyed little boy, responding to the ingratiating smile with one equally guileless and winning.

The venerable and learned Justice John M. Harlan, during a game of golf at Chevy Chase, explained the intricacies of evidence to a young man.

"Usually, in conflicting evidence," he said, "one statement is far more probable than the other, so that we can decide easily which to believe.

"It is like the boy and the house-hunter.

"A house-hunter, getting off a train at a suburban station, said to a boy:

"My lad, I am looking for Mr. Smithson's new block of semi-detached cottages. How far are they from here?"

"About twenty minutes' walk," the boy replied.

"Twenty minutes?" exclaimed the house-hunter. "Nonsense! The advertisement says five."

"Well, said the boy, 'you can believe me or you can believe the advertisement, but I ain't tryin' to make no sale.'"

AN ENTERPRISING NOBLEWOMAN.

The Viscountess Molesworth has found her jam factory so remunerative that she has decided to enlarge the plant before the beginning of the next season, and to add sauces and chutneys to her products. On her marriage, Lady Molesworth began to make all the jams and preserves for the household. Her friends liked her jams so well that she finally decided to go into the business. An old brewhouse adjoining her home, Walters Hall, was re-roofed and fitted up as a factory, and a staff of expert women engaged to make jam under her direction. Next year she expects to double the number of her employees as well as the amount of her products.

SUPPORTING THE HORSE.

The busy man stopped before an office building and leaped from his carriage. At the same moment an ambitious urchin ran forward and piped:

"Hey, mister, kin I hold yer horse?"

"No, you can't!" snapped the busy man.

"Won't charge y' much," insisted the urchin.

"I don't care about the charge," impatiently responded the man, throwing a blanket over his bony steed. "My horse will not run away."

"Gee, mister, I didn't think he'd run away!"

"No?"

"No. I thought he might fall down."

GOSSIP.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., order a change in their advertisement this week in which they make a special offering of young Shorthorn bulls and heifers, combining substance and quality with rare good breeding.

MR. MEHAREY'S CLYDESDALE SALE

On Thursday, December 21st, writes a Prince Edward Island correspondent, Mr. William Meharey's (Russel, Ont.) importation of Clydesdale mares landed at Charlottetown. They had a very stormy passage, having been sixteen days on the Atlantic, but none of them received serious injury. Twenty-five of them were two-year-olds, two of them over, and two under two years.

With a few exceptions, they were superior mares, possessing plenty of weight, with quality and good action. The general opinion seemed to be that they showed a great deal of activity for such heavy, short-backed, well-coupled mares.

Their breeding, too, was all right, as they were particularly strong in the blood of Baron's Pride and his sons.

Ten of them were sold at Summerside on December 20th, and the balance at Charlottetown on the 31st. A large number attended both sales and the bidding was spirited. The prices seemed high to many of our farmers. Several of them brought \$380, and the whole bunch averaged \$295.

The best feature of both of these sales was the hearty good will evidenced towards Mr. Meharey, which culminated at the close of the sales in a ringing "three cheers and a tiger" for him for his enterprise in making the importation.

The portrait of a Clydesdale mare appearing on page 43 in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," is that of Lothian Again's Daughter (20984), recently imported by Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Huron County, Ont., and sold by him to Mr. Ben Molton, Kingar, Bruce County, Ont. She is a bay mare, with star on face, fore pasterns and hind legs white, foaled June, 1903. Sire Lothian Again (11804), by Lord Lothian, by Top Gallant, dam Waver Lass (15577), by Knight Harbinger (10073), by Knight o' Lothian, dam Connie Nairn, by Prince of Wales (673). The dam of Lothian Again, Kate Darnley, was by Darnley Again (9182). Lothian Again's Daughter is a model draft mare, weighing close to 1,900 lbs., and built to perfection, with a short, thick middle and good ends, faultless legs and feet, goes straight on her pins as an arrow, and close at her hocks. The photograph does her less than justice, being taken under unfavorable circumstances. Her winnings in the Old Country are as follows: As a foal, first at Carlisle in open class; first at Dalston in open class, and two specials, first at Aspatria, Silloth and Ireby. As a yearling, first at Dalston, Aspatria and Ireby; second at Carlisle, Silloth and Wigton. As a two-year-old, first at Dalston, Aspatria, Silloth, Wigton and Ireby; second at Carlisle. As a three-year-old, first at Dalston; second at Carlisle, Aspatria, Silloth and Wigton. Also several prizes with her dam, for mare and two of her produce, including prizes for the best pair.

TRADE TOPIC.

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS FOR 1909

One of the most conspicuous examples of self-interest wisely consulted is the seed business of D. M. Ferry & Co. We do not know how it would be possible better to serve the purchasing public than by their method of supplying annually every local dealer in the country with seeds freshly put up, and then at the end of the season removing from the retailer all stocks left on hand, thus preventing the possibility of unfit seeds being carried over for another spring. By regarding primarily the interests of the purchaser, D. M. Ferry & Co. have grown to be the largest seed house in the world. This success has necessitated systematic organization, and made it possible not only to specialize, but to have the best physical equipment in America. See their advertisement and learn more about reliable seeds by writing to D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont., for their 1909 Seed Annual, which is sent free on request.

HEADACHE.



What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished with

Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new product, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

WOULD NOT WORK.

Miss Murial Wright, Muniac, N.B., writes: "I was sick and run down, would have Headache, a bitter taste in my mouth, floating specks before my eyes and pains in my back. I was not able to do any house work at all and could not sleep at night. Several doctors doctored me but I saw I was getting no help, and on the advice of a friend I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and they effected a complete cure."



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure other diseases with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. It cures all old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no waiting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Veterinary Veterinary Advice. Write us for a free copy. Fifty-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Bound in cloth, 10 cents. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horses can be worked \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free. ABSORBINE, J.E., (mankind, \$1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Varicose Veins, Farcinities, Ailurs, etc. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 73, Mansfield St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

D. McEACHRAN,

F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., ETC.

Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Q., Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred CLYDESDALES

STALLIONS RECENTLY IMPORTED.

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

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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

Clydesdales Wanted

20 Registered Clydesdale mares wanted, in foal preferred; also a few Clydesdale stallions a d Percheron mares. Parties having same for sale kindly send full particulars and price to

HERBERT SMITH, Union Stock-Yards Horse Exchange, West Toronto.

SALE OF IMPORTED SHIRE HORSES.

Two stallions, 4 mares in foal, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Jan. 13, 1909, subject to ownership being retained by me for exhibition purposes during the 13th, 14th and 15th of Jan. Intending purchasers can have catalogue giving description and pedigree, sent to their address by writing to Union Stock Yards Co., Toronto, or Wm. Laking, care of Wm. Laking Lumber Co., 100 King St., West, Toronto.

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



Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
Ringbone and other bony tumors.  
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50  
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-  
press, charges paid, with full directions for  
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,  
testimonials, etc. Address—  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

# Radiol

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

RADIOL TREATMENT *finishes down  
a worn horse's legs, and is a  
certain cure for puffy joints and  
sprains, prevents filled legs.*

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

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

6 Mar., 1908.  
Dear Sirs.—I have found Radiol very effec-  
tive in reducing capped hocks and similar  
enlargements on horses' legs, and I there-  
fore, consider your claim that it is a neces-  
sary stable requisite quite genuine.  
Yours faithfully, W. M. PRICE,  
Estate Manager to the Earl of Minto, Howick,  
N. B., England.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET AND USES OF  
"RADIOL." Ask your chemist for "RADIOL."  
Price \$3 a large flask, or post free from  
Canadian Agent:  
Thos. Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal.  
Manufactured by The Radiol Co.,  
212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

**Mr. A. I. HICKMAN,**  
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.  
Exporter of pedigreed stock of every descrip-  
tion to all parts of the world. During the  
winter months the export of cattle of the beef  
and dairy breed will be a specialty. Write for  
prices, terms, and references.

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

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

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

**Shannonbank Clydesdales, Ayrshires,  
Yorkshires.** One stallion rising three years,  
by imp. Hopewell. Two young bulls ten months,  
and some heifers from six months to two years.  
Yorkshires of both sexes. W. H. TRAN, Cedar  
Grove, Ont., Locust Hill Sta., C. P. R.

**Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies**

I have on hand a number of single ponies  
and matched pairs; all ages; thoroughly  
broken to harness and reliable in every way.

**E. DYMENT, Copetown P.O. and Sta.**

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### GREEDY FEEDER.

I have a horse that, when fed, will  
grab great mouthfuls of both hay and  
grain and chew and swallow both at  
once. He is in good order, but his hair  
is very rough. E. W.

Ans.—He eats too greedily and does not  
masticate his food thoroughly. I would  
advise you to have his teeth dressed. Do  
not give him both hay and grain at the  
same time. Feed him oats in a box with  
a large bottom, and scatter the grain  
over the whole bottom so that he cannot  
get a large mouthful. When he has  
eaten his oats, feed him hay, or reverse  
matters and feed hay first. The habit  
is not due to disease or digestive de-  
rangement, but is very liable to produce  
such. V.

#### SWOLLEN LEGS.

We keep heavy horses, and during the  
winter time they are sometimes working  
every day, and at other times they stand  
several days without exercise, in which  
cases they become constipated and their  
legs swell. How would feeding a little  
salts daily in mixed chaff act as a treat-  
ment to keep them in good condition?  
J. W. B.

Ans.—A little Epsom salts, say a  
heaped tablespoonful daily, acts as an  
alterative, but has little or no action on  
the bowels. However, it might have a  
tendency to prevent the troubles you  
mention, and, at all events, can do no  
harm. The proper treatment is the ad-  
ministration of an aloetic purgative as  
10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger,  
feeding on laxative food, and giving as  
regular exercise as possible. V.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### A SALE OF CATTLE.

I sold three head of cattle to "A" for  
a lump sum, on condition that he paid  
for them, and lifted them, on stated  
dates; he paid me \$3 at the time of pur-  
chase. He failed either to lift them or  
pay for them, and came a week after-  
wards, when I demanded pay for the  
extra feed and care, which he refused.  
Did he not commit a breach of contract,  
and thus make the sale void? Also, in  
that case, am I not entitled to keep the  
money paid down, as damages for breach  
of contract? W. H.

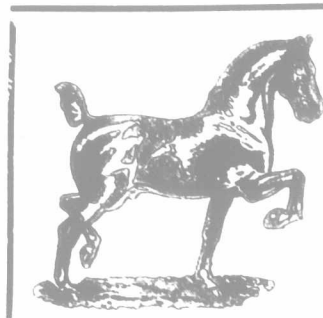
Ans.—We do not consider the sale void  
for the delay mentioned; but there was  
certainly a breach of contract on A's  
part, and he is liable in damages to a  
reasonable amount for the extra feed and  
care.

#### GOSSIP.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the  
Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada  
will be held in Association Hall, corner  
Yonge and McGill streets, Toronto, on  
Thursday, February 4th, 1909, at 9  
o'clock a. m. The Executive Committee  
will meet on Wednesday, February 3rd,  
at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Iroquois  
Hotel. Mr. J. W. Richardson gives notice  
that he will move an amendment to  
Article 6, Section 8, owing to customs  
regulations regarding imported animals.  
Mr. James Rettie gives notice that he  
will move an amendment to Article 6,  
Section 2. To secure reduced rates a  
single ticket to Toronto should be pur-  
chased and a Standard Certificate pro-  
cured from the agent. The annual fee  
for 1909 is due on February 1st. G.  
W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., is the  
Secretary.

#### STABLE REQUISITE.

Liniments that can be depended on for  
reducing swellings or curing various ail-  
ments of the horse's legs are in demand.  
Radiol is claimed to effect a cure with-  
out blistering or removal of hair. Writ-  
ing to The Radiol Co., London, England,  
on November 6th last, Wm. Price, Estate  
Manager to the Earl of Minto, Hawick,  
N. B., England, said: "I have found  
Radiol very effective in reducing capped  
hocks and similar enlargements on horses'  
legs, and I therefore consider your claim  
that it is a necessary stable requisite  
quite genuine." The Canadian agent is  
Thos. Reid, 9 St. Nicholas street, Mont-  
real, P. Q. He will be pleased to fur-  
nish particulars regarding this drug.



### UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange

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



### PREMIUM AND PRIZE Clydesdales

I have just landed my choicest im-  
portation of premium and  
prize Clydesdale stallions in 30 years' experience.  
I will not exhibit at Toronto in January. Come and see the  
winners at home. Everybody welcome.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

### Clydesdale Stallions and Mares!

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

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO.  
Stables Fraser House. Address correspondence to Dalgety Bros.,  
Glencoe, Ont.

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

### 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.

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

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

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

**Clydesdales** imported and Canadian-bred. Our mares all are  
bred to Acme (imp.), the 8th best breeding horse in Scot-  
land in 1907. Four male foals and one filly, all from  
high-class (imp.) mares, for sale right.  
R. M. HOLTBY, Sta. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., G.T.R.; Myrtle, Ont., C.P.R.

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

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

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

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

**NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.**  
My new importation of Clydesdales are now in my stables: 14 stallions, 2 fillies. Visitors  
will find them as choice a lot as ever seen in Canada. Big, full of style and quality, and  
bred right royally. T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ontario, P. O. and Station

**Clyde Park Imp. Clydesdales** I have on hand for sale several im-  
ported Clydesdale stallions and fillies,  
also 3 foals. Parties wanting something extra well bred and of the big-quality kind  
should write me. They will be sold at a right price, and on terms to suit.  
ALEX. F. McNIVEN, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**HOG PASTURE IN ORCHARD.**

What is the best crop to sow in an orchard (clay soil) for hog pasture? Rape failed on it last year. It has been in pasture six or eight years. H. T. H.

Ans.—If a proper seed-bed was prepared and the trees do not form too much shade, there is no reason why rape should not thrive in your orchard. Try a mixture of 4 lbs. rape and 8 lbs. red clover, sowing fairly early on a well-prepared, well-manured seed-bed. A small portion of the field might be fenced off and planted to artichokes. Of course it would be better for the trees to cultivate until July without any crop at all and then sow a cover crop, to be plowed down the next year.

**LAKE ONTARIO WHITEFISH.**

It is believed by many that the quality of Lake Ontario whitefish is deteriorating, and some ascribe this to the spawn being fertilized by inferior fish, like herring. Is this possible? I would like to read, through "The Farmer's Advocate," what the fishery authorities in the Parliament Buildings at Toronto have to say on this subject. PR. EDWARD.

Ans.—No report has reached this Department that the Lake Ontario whitefish is deteriorating in quality, but I might say that the whitefish caught in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinte has never been as good as those caught in the vicinity of Niagara.

E. TINSLEY,

Superintendent Game and Fisheries, Toronto.

**DIVIDING AN ESTATE.**

A man dies without having made a will, leaving wife and daughter; daughter aged 14.

1. How will the property be divided?
2. What is the usual and legal course to pursue under the circumstances?

Ontario. D. M.

Ans.—1. The widow is entitled to take a third of the entire estate, real and personal, remaining after payment of debts and funeral and testamentary expenses, and the remaining two-thirds would belong to the daughter.

2. The widow should take out letters of administration to the estate, and letters of guardianship in respect of the infant daughter and the latter's share of the property. A solicitor should be instructed to prepare papers and make the necessary applications to the Surrogate Court for such letters.

**SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS.**

A owns land in two school sections of the same township. He lives in No. 12 school section.

1. Can A be a trustee in school section No. 3?
2. Can A vote in No. 3 school section at the annual meeting?
3. Is it necessary to advertise in more than one paper, or any particular paper, for a school teacher?

Ans.—A person must reside in the school section in order to be a trustee. If the person is a public-school ratepayer, however, he may vote on all school questions, without being a resident of the section. It would not be necessary to advertise in more than one paper if the result were satisfactory.

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN,  
Deputy Minister of Education.

**CROP FOR LOW, BLACK LOAM.**

What is a good crop to sow on low, black loam? It has had corn for three years, but was not well drained. Would barley be a success? I dug a new ditch last fall. H. H.

Ans.—These low, black soils are of different natures. If it is sour or acidic, an application of lime would be good practice. See page 2029 of our issue of December 31, for the results of lime applications to muck soils. As a rule, low, black land, is rich in nitrogen, and the cereal crops grow too much straw and do not fill with grain. For this reason it is best to sow some crop that will be harvested for leaf or straw, and not for seed. Rape is very satisfactory. If lime is added, barley might give fair returns since you put in the new drain. However, without knowing more about the nature of the soil, we cannot give specific instructions as to the most advisable crop.

**LIABILITY ON NOTE.**

1. If A sells a horse to B as aged 13 years old for \$100, and B gives his note for it on A's guarantee as to its age, and afterwards B finds out the horse is 18, and can prove it, can B refuse to pay full amount on note falling due?

2. What are the proper steps to take?

3. What is the value of horse 18 years old, if it is worth \$100 at 13?

Ontario. H. T. H.

Ans.—1 and 2. Practically, yes; assuming that it has remained in A's hands. B is liable on the note for the full amount of it, but if sued for same he could counter-claim for damages for breach of the guaranty.

3. The value of the horse at 18 would depend upon the condition of his teeth and his general vigor and stamina. Some horses are about at the end of their period of effective usefulness. A few are good for six, eight or ten years more work. Ordinarily, we should suppose that a horse at 18 years would not be worth much over forty dollars, if \$100 were a fair valuation at 13.

**LUMP ON COW'S JAW.**

A lump has formed on the side of my cow's jaw, about the size of a goose-egg. I opened it with a knife and a lot of matter came out, and it has been running ever since, nearly a year ago. It seems hard, and is swollen the size of two fists, but is not attached to the bone.

I have also a calf about 8 months, which has also a small lump in the very same place as the cow, but only about the size of a hen's egg, is not attached to bone, but seems quite hard. What can be done? M. V. M.

Ans.—It is altogether likely that both are cases of actinomycosis, or lump jaw. The best treatment is to have a competent veterinarian cut out the lumps carefully. This can be done readily, since the lumps are not attached to the bone. Then give iodide of potassium treatment, which consists in giving this drug three times a day. Commence with 1-dram doses, and increase the dose by 10 grains daily until the animal refuses food and water or tears run from the eyes or saliva from the mouth. When any of these conditions appear, cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment in two months, if necessary.

**BALANCED RATION FOR CATTLE.**

As a subscriber to your valuable paper, in which I get many suggestions in "Questions and Answers," through other correspondents, may I ask the following question as to feeding with a view to balanced ration:

I have cornstalks (ensilage corn), good oat and wheat straw, and chaff, oats and barley grains, mangels and turnips. Have cutting-box, grain-crusher, etc.

Now, how can I utilize this roughage and grain to the best advantage for feeding 18 head of steers and heifers for the local market (finish) during the winter? J. McK. McL.

Ans.—For best results it will be necessary to supplement the feeds mentioned with some purchased concentrates rich in protein. Not knowing the weight of the cattle, we have figured out a ration as follows: Corn fodder, 10 lbs.; straw, 5 lbs.; oat chop, 4 lbs.; barley chop, 2 lbs.; roots, 20 lbs. This would give a ration containing, approximately, .96 lbs. of protein and 10.4 lbs. of carbohydrates and fat (the fat being expressed in terms of carbohydrates). The nutritive ratio of this ration is nearly 1 of protein to 11 of carbohydrates, which is too "wide" for best results. It would be improved considerably by adding about two pounds of bran and half a pound of oil cake per head per day, the oil cake being gradually increased to about a pound per head. Of course, our feeder must use his judgment as to the amount of meal fed per day. If the cattle are yearlings, it would be too much. All that we can do is to indicate proportions. In any event the skilled feeder will commence with a small amount of meal, say one or two pounds of bran and a little oat chop, gradually increasing the quantities and adding the barley meal and oil cake as the feeding period advances. In feeding we would recommend throwing the meal mixture on the chaff in the manger.

**Prize and Championship Shorthorns**

BY AUCTION AT

West Toronto Stock-yards Pavilion

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1909.

MESSRS. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT., AND J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.,

Will Sell 49 Head Scotch Shorthorns

(15 bulls, 3 of them imported; 34 females, 2 of them imported.)

Among the bulls is Imp. Prince Favorite, winner of grand championship, Toronto, 1907; Silver Prince, first jr. yearling, Toronto, 1908; Jilts Stamford, 1st Brandon, 2nd Calgary, 1908; Belona Victor, 2nd Calgary, 3rd Brandon and Toronto, 1908. Among the females are winners of 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes at Toronto, Brandon, Calgary and Syracuse, N.Y. Positively the highest-class lot of Shorthorns ever offered by auction in Canada.



Terms cash. Sale at 1 p. m. sharp. Capt. T. E. Robson, London, and Col. Woods, Lincoln, Neb., Auctioneers. Catalogues on application to: W. G. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONT. N. B.—Everything sold to go to the United States will be recorded in the American Herdbook free of charge.

At the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Can.

THERE WILL BE SOLD ON

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1909

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

**35 Pure Scotch Shorthorns**

CONTRIBUTED BY THE MILLERS (four herds), ARTHUR JOHNSTON, DAVID BIRRELL and CAPTAIN ROBSON.

Every animal has merit and breeding to commend it to the best breeders in the land. Amongst them is the grand champion female at Toronto in 1908—one of the best ever shown there—and many more high-class show animals. Full particulars later. Write for catalogues to:

JOHN MILLER, JR., ASHBURN, ONTARIO.

Messrs. Pettit and Watt will sell on the 3rd, Messrs. W. C. Edwards and Peter White sell in afternoon of 4th at same place.

**Poultry Tonic**

INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION. CURES DISEASE

1 1/2 lbs., 25c. By Mail, 35c.

MADE IN CANADA



**Louse Killer**

KILLS LICE ON POULTRY AND STOCK.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

1-lb. Can, 25c. By Mail, 35c.

THE HACKNEY STOCK TONIC COMPANY, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

**NEW CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.**

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



T. H. HASSARD,

MARKHAM, ONT.

POST OFFICE, 'PHONE AND STATION.

**AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE YOUNG Shorthorn Bulls**

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

**Rowan Hill Shorthorns**

The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 65495, heads my herd. For sale are: 3 spring bulls and a few heifers, sired by him, and out of show cows. These are choice young things that are sure to please. R. F. DUNCAN, Carlisle P. O., Ont. Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric Road.





## Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bump 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 imitated. 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 need to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle 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 any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair.

Manufactured by **Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

**J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,**  
171 King St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

## THE "MAPLES" HEREFORDS



Canada's Greatest Show Herd.

For Sale: 25 bulls from 6 to 18 months of age, bred from imported and show stock; also about the same number of heifers, none better. Prices right.

**W. H. HUNTER,**  
Orangeville P.O. and Sta.

## Hereford Bulls

Two bulls 20 months old. Three bulls 10 months old. All low-set, up-to-date beef bulls of choice breeding, and prices low for quick sales.

**H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ontario.**  
"Ingleside Farm."

## HOMESTEAD ABERDEEN-ANGUS



Good individuals and good breeding, at prices that anyone wanting a good young bull or heifer can afford to pay. Come and see them.

**WM. ISCHE,**  
Sebringville, Ont.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE!

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

**GRAPE GRANGE FARM, CLARKSBURG, ONT.**

**Aberdeen-ANGUS CATTLE.** If you require either of these breeds, write:

**JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.**

**GLENDRE ABERDEEN ANGUS** Present offering: One bull 2 years old, and three choice bull calves, and anything in the female line. A choice lot and sold right. **GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT., Station, C. P. R.**

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

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

**Cat and Sheep LABELS!** Metal ear labels, with owner's name and address, and numbers. Sample and prices mailed free. **F. G. James,**  
Bowmanville, Ont.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA LANDS.

Is there land for homesteading in British Columbia? To whom should I apply for information about the same?

C. M.

Ans.—In British Columbia there are Dominion Government lands, Provincial Government lands and Railway lands.

Homesteads may be secured on Dominion Government lands by any British subject who is the sole head of a family, or by any male 18 years old, on unoccupied land to the extent of 100 acres, on application to the local land agent, and on payment of \$10. The homesteader must reside on the land for six months in every year, and cultivate at least fifteen acres for three years, when he will be entitled to a free grant, or patent. Particulars can be had by writing to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont. Regarding Provincial lands write the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C. Details as to railway lands can be had from the Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alta., or from the Land Department, Esquimault & Nanaimo Railway Co., Victoria, B. C.

### WHITE CLOVER FOR SEED.

Could you give me any information regarding the growing of white clover seed. A field with a good "catch" is wanted, to be cut for seed next season. How should it be handled? Should it be pastured in the early part of the season, and how long?

A. W. P.

Ans.—The chief objection to white clover for seed-production is the fact that, as a rule, it is so short as to make it difficult to harvest. In addition, the seed pods drop off readily when ripe and dry. As a rule, the heads are well filled with seed, but an average crop, when gathered and threshed, scarcely ever exceeds five bushels to the acre. On common soil, in good condition, three bushels is about the average, while many crops run considerably less. Special care is required to keep the field free from weeds. It is wise to pasture up to the early part of June, or to run the mower over at that time, setting the cutting-bar well up. In pasturing, there is danger of the stock tramping undesirable holes during moist weather, or of the field being stripped too bare in places and not close enough in others. If the surface is smooth, the best plan is to use the mower about the first of June. If the growth has been rank, it may be advisable to remove the cutting, but this will scarcely be necessary. Perhaps some of our readers will give further information regarding the production of white clover seed.

### STORING CABBAGE.

How can I keep cabbage through the winter? I pulled mine and hung them in the cellar, roots up. They have all decayed. What kind will keep all winter?

J. C.

Ans.—Cabbage should be kept cool and moist, but not wet. When large quantities are to be stored, the best plan is to choose a high, dry place outside, and dig a long trench wide enough for two rows, and deep enough to stand the cabbages, roots down, having the heads reach about to the surface level. The roots are buried in clay. Then a pole is placed along the center of the trench-full of cabbages and a covering of old boards used as roofing on which to pile straw and dirt to the depth of six inches or more. Some turn the heads down and cover first with dirt, and then a deep mulch of straw on top. For limited quantities, small bins in a cool, damp cellar answer the purpose. Close or deep piling should be avoided, so that there may be free circulation of air. Another plan is to bury the heads in sand in the cellar. Care should be taken, however, to see that decaying cabbages are not left in the basement of a house. Heads that have not become solid keep best. It is well to trim off the loose outer leaves. Frost does not do much injury to cabbage unless the stump is affected. Those stored in pits suffer little damage by frost if they are left there until they are thawed. When storing in bins the stumps should be removed. Almost any standard variety that heads up well late in the season will keep well under proper conditions.

## SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION

In the Village of Markdale,



Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1909.

AT 1 P. M.

SHARP.

**Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Markdale, Ont.**

WILL SELL AT THE MARKDALE HOUSE, MARKDALE, ONT., HIS ENTIRE HERD OF

## FORTY-FIVE (45) HEAD

of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns by auction, without reserve. Among which are 7 bulls, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, from 10 months to 2 years of age. High-class herd headers among them. The females are Floras, Margarets, Lady Janes and others, tracing to Beauty, imp., the whole making an offering of high-class quality, breeding and character.

**TERMS: 9 Months on approved joint notes; 5% off for cash. Catalogues. Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.**



## Choice Shorthorns WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

### FOR SALE!

Some fine young stock, either sex, including some extra heifers from imp. dams, and all got by the Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytown Victor, imp., =50093= (87397). Also young Yorkshires, either sex. Address: **JOHN BRYDONE,** C. P. R. and G. T. R. Milverton, Ont.



### Shorthorns, Leicesters.

Herd established 1855; flock 1348. The great Duthie-bred bull, imported Joy of Morning =32070=, at the head of herd. A choice lot of cattle of either sex to offer. It will pay you to see them. Also choice Leicesters. **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

## 10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. Now in quarantine. Will be for sale at my farm first week in January. They are of such noted families as Broadhooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices, as well as quality and breeding, will please you. Farm 3/4 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

**FRED. BARNETT, MANAGER.**

**J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT.**

## VALLEY HOME Shorthorns and Berkshires

For sale: Six young bulls fit for service, and young cows and heifers; some are choice show animals. Also ten fine young Berkshire sows of prolific strains. Write, or come and see our stock. Visitors welcome.

**S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont.**  
Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

## Pleasant Valley Herd

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by imp. Ben Lomond =45160= (80468) and Bud's Emblem =63860=, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

**GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O.**  
Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.



## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Ten bulls from 9 to 15 months, including two recently imported bulls from noted herds in Scotland; also Broadhooks Chancellor, winner of 1st at Toronto; and a lot more of the same stamp. These bulls will be priced right. Don't fail to see them before you buy.

**KYLE BROS., AYR, ONT., P. O. and STATION.**



## SHORTHORNS! Greengill Shorthorns!

Present offering: Choice young stock, either sex, by Golden Crescent =72325= and Nonpareil Victor 2nd =34534=. Prices reasonable. **John Racey,**  
Lennoxville, Que.

We offer for sale our herd bull, imp. Lord Roseberry, also young bulls and females all ages, either imp. or from imp. stock. Prices right. Long-distance phone. **R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson P. O., Ont.**  
Burlington Jct. Sta.

## Shorthorns!

### BELMAR PARC

**John Douglas, Peter White,**  
Manager, **Pembroke, Ont.**

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

**Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Margold Sailor. Nonpareil Eclipse.**

Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

**Shorthorns, Lincolns and Oxford Downs—Imp. Protector heads herd. For sale: Young bulls and cows; also ram lambs and ewes. All at reasonable prices.**  
**JOHN McFARLANE & W. H. FORD,**  
P. M. and M. C. Rys. Box 41, Dutton, Ont.

**Stock Bull Trout Creek Sailor =59421= 247242, A. H. B., for sale; also roan show bull, fit for service. A M. SHAVER, ANGASTER, ONT. Station 13, Brantford and Hamilton Electric Line; three minutes' walk from barns. Inspection invited. Priced right.**

## First Sale of Salem Shorthorns, Feb. 3, 1909

**J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT. ELORA, G. T. R. AND C. P. R.**

## SHORTHORNS

## FOR SALE!

I have a dozen young cows and heifers, got by the Brawith Bud bull, Golden Abel (imp.), and in calf to the Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (imp.), that I will sell very reasonable. A number of them are out of imported dams, and registered in Dominion and American Herd-books.

**R. J. DOYLE, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**



**GOSSIP.**

Part II. of Volume 54 of the Shorthorn Herdbook of Great Britain and Ireland has been issued. Part II. contains the pedigrees of only females and their produce. It comprises 894 pages. Part I. of the same volume, containing pedigrees of bulls only, was issued several months earlier.

**GREENGILL SHORTHORNS.**

A herd of Shorthorn cattle that has made a name for itself, international in character, is the Greengill herd, the property of Messrs. R. Mitchell & Sons, of Nelson, Ont., about three miles north of Burlington Junction Station, G.T.R., 30 miles west of Toronto. A few years ago when Shorthorns were booming the Messrs. Mitchell were among the leading importers of Canada, and their herd today, about 60 in number, are all imported or the progeny of imported sires and dams, representing on blood lines such well-known and fashionable Scotch strains as the Kilblean Beauty, Cruickshank Lovely, Claret, Orange Blossom, Jilt, Village Girl and Mysie, at the head of which is the massive roan bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry, a Broadhocks. Lord Roseberry has proven his worth as a superior sire. Although now in his eighth year, he is as active, sure and safe as any bull can possibly be, and, as a sire, he is among the top of the good ones. His daughters now coming of breeding age, he is for sale; a genuine snap for a quick buyer. In young bulls there are about a dozen from 6 to 18 months of age, and as is certain in a lot of this number, and so richly and fashionably bred, there are some very choice animals that any one wanting a young bull would be wise to look after, as they are for sale at prices on a par with the times. Several of them are out of imported cows. The same holds good with the dozen or more yearling heifers. Some extra good things are among them, and their breeding is gilt-edged, and the prices asked very reasonable. The farm is connected with long-distance 'phone.

**PRIZE SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION.**

A coming event of unusual interest is the auction sale of high-class Shorthorn cattle to take place, as advertised, in the pavilion at the West Toronto Stockyards, on Wednesday, February 3rd, when, from the continental-noted herds of W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., and J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., there will be sold to the highest bidder, 49 head of typical Scotch Shorthorns of the most fashionable breeding, 15 bulls and 34 females, many of which are show cattle, a number of them having won honors at Toronto, Calgary, Brandon, and Syracuse, N. Y. Among the bulls to be sold is Imp. Prime Favorite, winner of grand championship at Toronto in 1907, now only six years old, and believed to be positively right in every particular. Others from the Pettit herd are two yearling imported bulls, and the first-prize junior yearling bull at Toronto in 1908. The others are from imported sire and dam. From the Watt herd are several young bulls, winners at Toronto, Calgary and Brandon. The females to be sold are nearly all one and two years old; a number of them are also winners. Everything offered will be in the pink of condition. Established over 40 years ago by the late Wm. Watt, this is the first time anything from the Watt herd has been offered at auction. Many of this lot belong to their noted Mildred and Matchless families, strains that have an international reputation for excellence, owing to the phenomenal success attained by them in the show-rings, not only in Canada, but in the United States as well. Many of the Pettit consignment belong to the favorite Roan Lady family, a family of world-wide note. In following issues of this paper a fuller description of the breeding of the offering will be given. Animals sold to go to the United States will be recorded in the American Herdbook free of charge. Capt. E. E. Robson, London, Ont., and Col. Woods, of Lincoln, Nebraska, will cry the sale. Catalogues may be had on application to W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

**Irrigation in Western Agriculture.**

(Continued from page 47.)

**A LOGICAL CONCLUSION.**

It is an accepted fact, that the most valuable crops irrigated lands anywhere can produce, are material for the feeding and finishing of live stock. It is equally certain that the climatic and soil conditions of Southern Alberta are peculiarly favorable to the production of alfalfa and other forage crops under irrigation. It will also be admitted, that by reason of a healthy, invigorating climate, absence of disease, and other favorable factors, Alberta ranks high as a live-stock country. Her reputation is amply established in that respect, and her market conditions for finished live stock, on the whole, are reasonably favorable. Beef is worth a little less, sheep and hogs a little more, in Alberta than south of the line. Such being the case, it is a fair deduction to draw that irrigated farms in Southern Alberta should command as high value as those in the Northern States of the Republic, where alfalfa lands are worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre. No reasonable doubt exists that the irrigated farms of Southern Alberta will command, within a few years, as high price per acre as the best farm lands in Eastern Canada. The elements of average high productiveness and guarantee of results, will place such lands absolutely by themselves.

**PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.**

Some five years ago there were 169 irrigation ditches within the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, covering a total length of canals and ditches of 469 miles, and capable of irrigating some 614,000 acres. At present there are 272 irrigation schemes, with 928 miles of canals and ditches, and capable of irrigating 3,033,009 acres. The Canadian Pacific Railway project, east of Calgary, owing to its magnitude, is distinctly in a class by itself. Under this project one and a half million acres will, ultimately, be brought under irrigation. This scheme alone covers an area exceeding one-fifth of the total irrigated area of the whole of the United States. It is five times as great as the irrigated area of the State of Utah, and greater than that of the State of California. It is, all together, a project which is not approached in extent, or in any other respect, by any similar undertaking on the continent of America.

**MAGNITUDE OF CANADIAN IRRIGATION WORK.**

"Familiarity breeds contempt." Perhaps no feature of Western agricultural progress has been more extensively and favorably commented upon by the press of the United States and Eastern Canada than the irrigation development of Southern Alberta. Yet, few Canadians realize the full significance of this novel factor in our agricultural expansion. The most striking method of impressing upon the mind the vast importance of the irrigation movement in Western Canada, is by the presentation of comparative statistics. Below will be found a table setting forth the irrigated acreage of each of the States of the Union where this method of farming is practiced, and also the acreage actually under irrigation, or to be served by projects under construction in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

State.	Acreage.
Arizona	185,396
California	1,445,872
Colorado	1,611,271
Idaho	602,568
Montana	951,154
Nevada	504,168
New Mexico	203,893
Oregon	388,310
Utah	929,293
Washington	135,470
Wyoming	605,878
Total for United States	7,263,273
Alberta	2,998,321
Saskatchewan	34,688
Western Canada, not including British Columbia	3,033,009

A glance at the above figures demonstrates that the irrigated area of Alberta

**DON'T RUN RISKS**

FROM

Lice, Mange, Ringworm, Ticks, SCAB.

**COOPER'S FLUID**

IS THE MOST PERFECT GERMICIDE AND DESTROYER OF PARASITES KNOWN IN CANADA.

Manufactured by the Proprietors of the Famous

**POWDER DIP.**

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS, OR FROM THE MAKERS:

**Wm. Cooper & Nephews,**  
Dept. C., Manning Chambers,  
TORONTO, ONT.

**SHORTHORNS**

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

**CLYDESDALES**

One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

**JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.**

**1854 MAPLE LODGE 1908 STOCK FARM**

A few extra good young SHORTHORN bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTER ram lambs by the grand champion ram, "Sanford." Right good ones, and a few choice ewes.

**A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.**  
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

WILL MAKE PRICES ON THE FOLLOWING LIST OF **Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Shropshires and Cotswolds** Two imported bulls, tried sires, very valuable, will sell or exchange at moderate price. One Clydesdale filly coming three, from imported sire and dam, amongst the best. The filly is good and has the quality wanted in a show mare. A small number of imported cows and heifers, and some splendid young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams. Good young Shropshire and Cotswold ewes in lamb to high-class imported sires. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.**

**Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.**

Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.**

**A. Edward Meyer,**

**P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario,**

**Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively**

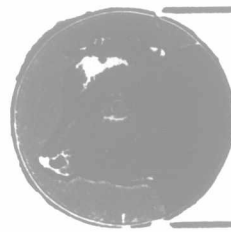
Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55942 = (90965) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 65703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house.

**Scotch Shorthorns**

**BULLS:** 4 choice yearlings, IMPORTED; 8 yearlings and a number of choice calves of our own breeding. **FEMALES:** A number of cows and heifers forward in calf, including showyard material. Tempting prices. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.**  
Bell telephone at each farm. Farms only 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

**Scotch Shorthorns** Canada's greatest living sire. Mildred's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners, out of Stamford, Lady Ythan, Claret, Emeline, Matchless and Belona dams. A visit will be appreciated. **GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O., Ont. Waldemer Sta., C. P. R.**

**TWO IMP. BULLS** of excellent quality, color and breeding. One 7 months old, sired by imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =; dam Blossom 2nd, imp. Also heifer calves and young cows, and heifers in calf. And choice-bred Yorkshires of either sex. Prices very moderate. **GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P. O., ONT.** Erin Station, C. P. R.



SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE

**SHORTHORNS**

as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANCY, H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont. Manager.**

**Shorthorn Bulls** Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. **Isaac Graff, Elmira, Ont.**  
**JERSEYS** We have the get of Ethel's John, a 75 FOR SALE per cent. Mary Ann of St. Lambert bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Minette, Brampton Monarch (imported), Blue Blood, and Financial King. Write for what you want. **H.S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, Nova Scotia.**

**FOR SALE! Blue Bell's Fox**

Two years old. T. S. Cooper's breeding. Bred right. Blue Bell on sire side. Creampot on dam's side. The two best cows Cooper has imported. And he is nice and gentle.  
**T. PORTER, WEST TORONTO, ONT.**



**Afflicted for years with a Diseased Liver.**

Mr. L. B. Devitt, Berlin, Ont., better known, perhaps, as "Smallpox Ben," has used

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

He has also used them for his patients when nursing them, and it is a well-known fact that small-pox sufferers must keep the bowels well regulated.

Read what he says:—"I have been afflicted for years with a diseased liver, and have tried all kinds of medicine, but of no avail until about four years ago I tried your Laxa-Liver Pills, and got instant relief. Since then I have nursed different patients afflicted with small-pox, and in each case I have used your valuable pills.

"My wishes are that all persons suffering with stomach or liver troubles will try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I will advertise them whenever and wherever I have an opportunity and I hope that if at any time I cannot get the pills, I will be fortunate enough to get the formula."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### Centre and Hillview Holsteins

125 head to select from. 35 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls Bonheur Statesman, high official backing, and in close relation to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.

### Riverside Holsteins

For sale: Seven young bulls from two to nine months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 25.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk in 1 day.

### J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Maple Glen For sale: Two bull calves born April 28th. One sired by Brightest Canar; dam of calf has 22½ lbs. butter record, over 4 per cent. fat. The other from 29.65-lb. 2-year-old A. R. O. test, sired by a bull with a 22¼-lb. tested dam, with 93 lbs. milk 1 day. Also a 4-year-old cow due in Oct., sire's g. dam sister of Carmen Sylvia. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

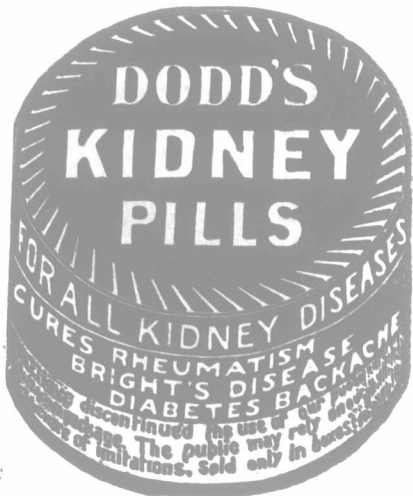
### HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Both male and female, including my present stock bull, Cornucopia Alban De Kol, imported.

### J. A. CASKEY, MADOC, ONT.

**DON'T** Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from 14 months to 1 month old, from best producing strains. "Fairview Stock Farm." FRED ABBOTT, Harri-tsville, Ont.

According to all accounts, the arrival of the Cameron Highlanders in Pekin to replace the Middlesex Regiment as legation guards has created something of a sensation among the inhabitants. The kill is a source of great wonderment. The China Times asserts that the natives are hard at work trying to assimilate the Scotch language. "They are reported as already making favorable progress. Instead of their favorite expression, 'me no savee,' they now employ 'I dinna ken,' and they greet the foreigners with 'Guid manin!' with an excellent Auchtermuchty accent." It is added that some Chinese compradores, who are men of an inquisitive turn of mind, want to know "what for new soldier man catchee cloths allee same missis?" which recalls the story of the Russian Crimean veteran who declared that the best fighters in the British army were the women!



and Saskatchewan very nearly equals one-half of the total irrigated area of the United States. The irrigated area of Southern Alberta alone is greater than twice that of the State of California, and over a million acres in excess of the irrigated area of the State of Colorado. Southern Alberta, therefore, within a few years promises to become the greatest irrigating district on the continent of America.

### GOSSIP.

Fyvie Knight, grand champion steer of the recent International Live-stock Exposition, fitted and shown by the Purdue (Indiana) University and sold by us to The Fair of Chicago, at 26½c. per lb., and put on exhibition down-town, was slaughtered by Armour & Co., and yielded 68.56 per cent. of beef, while the hide weighed 98 lbs. This steer weighed 1,575 lbs. just before slaughtering, and dressed 1,112 lbs. (warm weight), and the carcass weighed 1,090 lbs. after being chilled twenty-four hours. The steer passed federal inspection without question, and the carcass was very smooth and of fine appearance. The animal proved to be one of the best dressing steers that has ever gone through the International Show, and beef experts say undoubtedly presents a better carcass than any previous grand champion, as there is very little waste fat about it.—Chicago Live-stock Report.

### CUMBERLAND CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Mr. John Kerr, Red Hall, Wigton, last month sold to Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ontario, four valuable stallions and one mare. The first of these is an immense big three-year-old horse called Balladoyle (13967). He has great flat bones, and all other requirements wanted. He is by the big-sized, good-moving horse Speciality (11547), that had the Perthshire premium in Scotland two years ago. He has left good stock in Cumberland all the other years he travelled. Some of his gets have won prizes in England, Scotland, and Ireland, including the Royal. Balladoyle's dam, Blossom of Red Hall (12524), was a big, good mare that won first prizes at the County Show, Carlisle, also at Wigton, Whitehaven, Aspatria, Silloth, Penrith, Irely, and Brampton, for several years. Another of the horses shipped is Matchless (14270), a two-year-old, by same sire as above. He also will grow into a horse of great size. He has tight movement. His dam was the very good mare Darling II. of Red Hall (19759), a mare that won a large number of first prizes at the Cumberland shows. Her dam, Darling of Red Hall (12523), by the good breeding Darnley horse, Gartsherrie (2800), was the dam of several good stallions and mares that have done well. The third is Lord Rennie, a two-year-old, of compact build and good movement. His sire is the good breeding horse, Lord Graham (11404), a son of the champion sire, Lord Lothian (5998); dam, Lady Kyle (15757), by the noted King of Kyle (10213); and his grandam was Gallant Princess (14016), by Gallant Prince (10552). He goes back to the noted Queenzieburn mares that won so many prizes in their day. The next two-year-old colt is Lothian's Type (14256), a son of the noted sire, Lothian Again (11804), that most people thought should have won the Glasgow prize, and that had the Dalbeattie premium for two years, when he left a lot of extra good stock there. He has since travelled in Cumberland to great profit. His stock very much resemble those left by his celebrated g-g-sire, Darnley (222). Lothian's Type is of a beautiful dark color, and has splendid action and gaiety. He got first prize as a foal in open class at Dalbeattie, beating several winners, and won as best foal by premium horse as a yearling. He won in a good class at Carlisle. The filly shipped is Lothian Again's Daughter, whose sire is indicated in her name. She has won many prizes in Cumberland when in the hands of her breeder, Mr. Ismay, Wavercroft, Wigton. She is like a prize-winner in any company, and Mr. Berry is well pleased both with her and the stallions he has purchased. Mr. Kerr keeps big, good horses, with sound feet and legs and close action, and when visitors come his way they go away satisfied.—Scottish Farmer.

# —REX— Sugar Food

A FATTENER AND A CONDITIONER.

Hundreds of farmers and breeders in Canada to-day are using our Rex Sugar Food.

Rex Sugar Food is giving them the results, they are repeating their orders, that is the best evidence that it is giving them satisfaction.

Rex Sugar Food will be the standard preparation in another year for topping off fat stock just before they are sold when the farmer or breeder has once tried it.

Rex Sugar Food was examined by Canada's best analytical chemist; we published his letter, and it was his opinion from a scientific standpoint. We want yours from a practical demonstration.

Rex Sugar Food has in it the results that you want, and you can get them if you will give it a fair trial by feeding it according to directions and common sense.

Rex Sugar Food is not made from the sweepings and tail-ends from around a mill, but every ingredient has a special value in fattening or conditioning an animal.

Rex Sugar Food is not a stock food in any sense of the word, it is in a particular class all by itself. It will have many imitations, but it will never have an equal.

Rex Sugar Food is never sold in bulk, only in three-sized bags: 10-lb., 25-lb. and 50-lb. bags, and it is 10c. per pound, no more or no less, and it is worth it. If you cannot get it from your dealer, write to us direct, and we will send it to you freight paid.

The Rex Sugar Food Co., Weston, Ont.

Maple Line Holsteins and Oxfords— For Sale: 17 cows and heifers, due to calve in April and May, and stock bull, whose dam has official record of nearly 19 lbs. at three years old. Also a few choice Oxford Down ewes. W. A. BRYANT, Cairngorm, Ont. Middlesex Co.

### The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Several choice bull and heifer calves; also one bull fit for service.

### WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S CORNERS, ONT.

Choice bull calves from high-producing and Record of Merit dams. White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Winners of silver cup and sixteen regular and special prizes at Galt and Hespeler shows. David Rife & Sons, Hespeler, Ont.

Now is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell CHEAPER now than we do next spring. Why not write to us RIGHT AWAY for a BARGAIN in bulls from R. O. M. dams? Or better yet, call and see us.

E. & F. MALLORY,  
FRANKFORD, ONTARIO.

### LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Offers for sale 5 young bulls from Record of Merit cows, and sired by Count De Kol Pieterje. Also 2 bulls sired by Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, and a number of heifers bred to this bull. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO.

## OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED,  
BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

### FAIRVIEW HERD HOLSTEINS

The greatest A. R. O. herd of in northern New York. Headed by Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest sire of the breed, having five daughters whose seven-day records average 29¼ pounds each, and over 4 3/8% fat. Assisted by Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Pontiac Korndyke, out of Pontiac Rag Apple 31.62 pounds butter in 7 days, and 126.56 pounds in 30 days, at 4 years old. Cows and heifers in calf to the above two bulls for sale, also young bulls sired by them out of large-record cows. Write or come and inspect our herd. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott, Ont.

### MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS!

Two cows due to calve inside of six weeks. Two cows giving milk, bred to Prince Posch Pieterje C. G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT. EVERGREEN STOCK FARM offers for sale choice young HOLSTEIN BULLS, from 10 to 12 months old, sired by sons of Mercena 3rd and Tidy Abbeker, each of which made over 27 lbs. of butter per week, and 80 lbs. milk per day. Also choice young females. Write for prices. F. E. PETIIT, Burgessville, Ont.

## HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a life-time to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

### BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!

Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of neifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.



### Holsteins & Yorkshires

R. Honey, Brickley, Ont.

All surplus stock of Holsteins sold, except this crop of calves. Ready to book orders for them. Best bacon type Yorkshires, one to six months, both sexes, at moderate prices.



### Only Bull Calves FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIRES,

Of the best performing strains. GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO.

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths. 32 choice young Tamworths from imp. sows, and sired by imp. Knowle King David, of best British blood and Royal winners. Correct type. Holsteins of best strains. Write for what you want, or, better, come and see. Will not exhibit this year. Stock better than ever. A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU WATERLOO CO., ONT.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS For sale: 4 bulls of serviceable age, sired by the champion, Count Mercados Posch, whose nearest dams' records average 25 lbs. and out of Ad-a-wed Registry dams. G. & F. GRIFFIN, Burgessville, Ont. Oxford Co.





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PIG RUNNING AT LARGE.

Is a hog pig allowed to run at large and smash gates and fences? We have asked our neighbor repeatedly to keep his in, but he pays no attention. T. R.

Ans.—Control of animals and their freedom of roadsides rests with municipal councils. In some districts horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are permitted to roam at will, while in other parts no stock can run the roadways unattended. Undoubtedly you can have redress if an animal breaks a reasonably substantial gate or fence. Your best plan is to communicate with the clerk of the municipality as to the local by-law covering the question, and then govern your action accordingly, if your neighbor persists in allowing his animal to do damage.

BOOK ON TRAPPING—DUTY ON PUMPKIN SEED.

1. Where can I purchase the best book on trapping such animals as are trapped for their furs in Middlesex County, Ont.?

2. What is the duty on a pound of pumpkin seed coming from New York to Montreal? H. A. F.

Ans.—1. Opinions differ as to the best book on trapping. "Hunter and Trapper" contains very useful information. "The Farmer's Advocate" will supply this book, postpaid, for 55 cents.

2. On pumpkin seed in packages one pound or less, the general tariff is 25 per cent. and the intermediate tariff 22 1/2 per cent. From the United States to Canada the general tariff would apply. The value of pumpkin seed varies with the variety. Some common sorts might not be invoiced at more than 5c. or 10c. per pound, while new varieties run as high as 75c. or 80c. per pound.

CEMENT OR BRICK FOR HOUSE

1. What kind of a house is the cheapest and best to build—a cement block or brick veneer? What would the blocks cost? I can get brick at \$5 per thousand about six miles away, and sand and gravel at lake about 4 1/2 miles.

2. About how many blocks would it take to build a part 20 x 24, 20 feet high, leaving out the ordinary number of windows and doors?

3. About how many feet of lumber for sheathing, studding for four rooms, hall and closets up stairs, and three rooms down stairs, and joists for both floors?

4. Will you give me a good plan for that, as I have a part, size 14 x 24, to put on behind, which I want to put on the back crossways of the front, and would it be best to put on deck roof. I want the old part to run to the side so as to have a veranda at the north-east side of the house. I would like to get small bedroom, pantry and kitchen in the old part, and dining-room, parlor and hall, with open stairs, and four bedrooms and hall, with closets, up stairs.

5. I have the timber for lumber and flooring. Would red oak make a good finish when oiled, or would it be best to get pine? E. B. W.

Ans.—1. There is little difference between the total cost of constructing houses of cement blocks and brick, as you suggest. A great deal will depend on your facilities for making cement blocks. Brick, at \$5 per thousand, are reasonably cheap. Contractors in towns and cities who have to purchase the building materials, find difficulty in deciding which is the more economical. Opinions differ, too, as to which is the best. Much depends on the quality of both materials. Either first-class brick or properly-made cement blocks are durable, and entirely satisfactory.

2, 3 and 4. Your best plan is to have a local contractor estimate these for you. His services will be required in any event and he is only too willing to assist you in regard to the quantity of materials and the desirable plans for your building. Without knowing details as to number and size of doors and windows, height of rooms, width of halls, etc., we could give only a rough approximate.

5. Red oak for wainscoting and window and door casings would be satisfactory. For flooring, it is rather dark in color, and not as desirable as white oak or soft maple. Whether or not it would pay to get pine or any other material, would depend on how you could dispose of red oak and purchase the others.

SOURCES OF CANE SUGAR.

In an argument about cane sugar (C12H22O11), A claimed that it was a name given to pure sugar, that may be manufactured from sugar beets, or maple syrup, or grapes, etc., and is not limited to that from sugar cane. B claimed that it is only made from sugar cane. Which is right? H. G.

Ans.—A is right. Chemically speaking, cane sugar is a standard sugar (with chemical formula C12H22O11), and this particular article can be derived from sugar beets, honey, maple sap and other sources. In each case, however, it is possible that it may be popularly distinguished by certain flavors, being called cane sugar, beet sugar, maple sugar, etc., according to the source. No doubt the particular designation cane sugar is used by chemists because of the fact that sugar cane was for a time the main source of high-grade sugar.

BLASTING STONE.

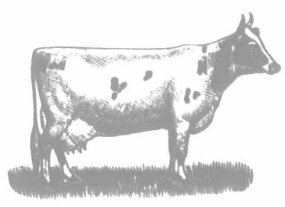
Kindly give me some information regarding blasting stone. C. M.

Ans.—Large stones are readily broken into pieces that can be handled, by judicious use of blasting materials. For economy of powder and efficiency of work, particularly with rocks of close texture, it is advisable to drill a hole eight to twelve inches deep, depending on the size of the rock. The drilling is simple, but laborious. Any competent blacksmith can provide the drill. Then, by continual pounding, and at the same time a turning of the drill, and the application of water, a hole is made into the center of the rock. A few trial blasts will show how deep it is advisable to drill into rocks of certain nature and different sizes. After drying the hole with an old rag wrapped around a stick or small iron, the blasting powder can be inserted and tamped in, having a fuse reaching to the top. The quantity of powder varies with different preparations. In case you fail to get instructions along with the package, the charge can be regulated according to the work done by the first few blasts. The fuse burns slowly, and the operator has time to retreat a safe distance before the explosion occurs. The Hamilton Powder Company, of Toronto, make a specialty of blasting materials, and particulars can be had by writing the firm. Success is claimed by placing the charge in a depression on top of the rock and laying over it a huge boulder, or by digging around and under and placing the powder close to the rock underneath. Even when a hole is drilled, it is advisable to dig around the rock.

TUBERCULIN TEST.

What are the signs of tuberculosis, and is there any cure for it? I have a Jersey cow that has had a dry cough for about two weeks. The cow is looking all right and feeds well; her hair is glossy and she looks to be in perfect health. She has gained in flesh since being put in the stable. She is due to calve in March. She is still milking. Is her milk good to use, and how am I to tell if she has tuberculosis? A. I. H. J.

Ans.—Tuberculosis in cattle, as a rule, can only be definitely diagnosed by means of the tuberculin test. It is generally only in the latter stages of the disease that it is evidenced by a cough. The disease is probably more frequently found in other parts of the system than in the lungs, and in numerous instances cattle apparently in good health, thrifty and fat, have been found badly infected with tuberculosis. In other cases, in the later stages, the effect is shown in a staring coat, a failing appetite, and a fetid diarrhea. Unless there are actual evidences of the disease in the udder, the milk is not considered unsafe to use, though the cow may react to the tuberculin test. The regulations for testing require that application be made to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, stating how many animals are to be tested, giving the name and address of a reputable qualified veterinary surgeon whom the owner wishes to employ to make the test. The latter will be furnished with sufficient tuberculin to make the test, free of charge, on condition that he reports to the Department the result of the test on charts which will be supplied for that purpose. There is no cure other than sanitary conditions, good ventilation, plenty of sunlight, and nourishing food.



Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality. Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship. Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

A BETTER LOT OF Ayrshire Cows and Heifers

Were never to be seen before at Stockwood. Deep milkers, good teats; lots of size, just the kind for foundation stock. Young bulls from prizewinning dams; also heifers. Prices low. Terms to suit purchaser. All stock guaranteed before shipping. D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!

We will sell or exchange for a young cow our (imp.) 3-year-old bull. On hand: Young bulls fit for service (imp. or home-bred). Choice August and September, 1908, calves from imp sires, some imp. dams. One a grandson of Eva of Menie. Females any desired age. Bargains now, as we are crowded. We will only fill orders for 1909 importation. Young cows ready to breed. Phone Campbellford. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONTARIO. HOARD'S STATION, G. T. R.

CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES.

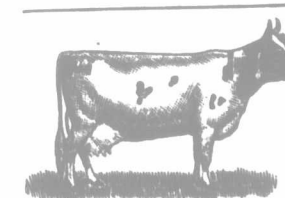
I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females. P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown P. O., Que. Howick station, Que.

STOCK FOR SALE AT Springburn Stock Farm

A number of Ayrshire bulls and heifers of WILLIAMSBURG, ONT. deep-milking strain. 15 Oxford Down shearing and ram lambs. Ewes any age. Prices reasonable. H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Williamsburg, Ont., Props.

SHROPSHIRE

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices. W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.



Springhill Ayrshires!

A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers." "Good teats." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices. Long-distance phone. ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

CLAYFIELD Buy now of the Champion Cotswold Flock of America, 1906.

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices. W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.

SKUNK SKINS

Go after them and earn good MONEY. Write for our extra HIGH PRICES. SHIP TO E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

Shropshire and Cotswold Ewes

I am offering 20 choice shearing Shropshire ewes of my own breeding, from imp. Minton and Buttar dams, and bred to a first-class imp. ram; also 20 extra good Cotswold ewes of first-class breeding. They must be sold to make room. JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario. Clarendon Stn., C.P.R.

SPRINGBANK OXFORDS

20 lambs from imp. stock; both sexes. A choice bunch of shearlings, both sexes. Low prices in lots for quick sale. WM. BARNET & SON, Breeders and Importers, Fergus, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Living Springs, Ont.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.

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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### HORSE WITH SORE EYES.

I have a mare about twelve years old and about every two months a white scum comes on her eyes and stays about a week and then goes away, and they seem all right for about a couple of months. Then it comes back again. Could you tell me, through your paper, what is the cause and what to do for them?  
**J. J. F.**

Ans.—No doubt your mare is ailing with periodic ophthalmia. This is a constitutional disease, and its recurrence cannot be prevented. It is an inherited predisposition. The attacks sooner or later are liable to result in cataract, and perhaps permanent blindness. Treat each attack by placing the mare in a comfortable, partially-darkened stall, feed lightly, and bathe the eyes thoroughly three or four times a day with hot water, putting into the eyes a few drops of the following lotion twice a day: Sulphate of atropia, 10 grains; distilled water, 2 ounces.

#### RAPE AS PASTURE FOR HOGS.

I would like some information in regard to growing rape for summer pasture for hogs. Is it as good as the same amount of clover pasture? What is the proper time to sow? Can it be sown in May? Should it be sown broadcast or in drills; if the latter, how far apart should the rows be? Should the drills be ridged up or left level? How soon after sowing would it be fit for hogs? What ages should they be before they might safely be turned in to the rape? How many hogs (shoats) would an acre carry all summer, until October 1st or 15th?  
**R. H. R.**

Ans.—On soils that are in fit condition for the growing of this crop, nothing is more satisfactory for hog pasture than rape. In some cases it might be desirable to have clover, because of the benefit of the leguminous crop on the soil. Rape can be sown with fair chances of success any time from spring seeding to well on in summer, though late seeding will not grow as rapidly, unless there is an abundant rainfall. May is perhaps as good as any month in an average season, were it not for the prevalence of the aphids in June. For this reason seeding is delayed in many districts until about the middle of June. An effort should be made to sow just before or immediately after a rain. Some prefer to sow broadcast, but the authorities at the Ontario Agricultural College, and many prominent stockmen, always sow in drills, so that the cultivator can be used between the rows. On rich soils and with early seeding, however, satisfactory returns are assured from sowing broadcast. The drills should not be ridged up unless they are afterwards flattened with a roller, as there is danger of sheep in pasturing on the land getting on their backs. Twenty-five to twenty-eight inches apart suits for cultivation, and the plants soon spread to fill the spaces. The time required before hogs can be turned on to pasture depends on the nature of the soil, the weather conditions and number of hogs that will be running on a given area. As a rule there is a good stand in six weeks, and almost a full crop in eight weeks. Hogs can be turned in at any age, but it is well not to leave them in for a full feed until they have become used to this forage. Care also should be exercised in turning them in during wet weather. The number of shoats that can be carried all summer on an acre will be regulated by the size of the shoats, the stage of maturity of the crop when the animals are first turned in, and the weather conditions that prevail throughout the balance of the season. On the average, perhaps 15 to 18 shoats should be reasonably supplied for at least two months on an acre. In many cases a greater number would find all they wanted for a longer time. It is wise to divide the rape field into two sections, and seed one half a week or two earlier than the other, and pasture the two acres alternately, taking care not to pasture either too bare at any time. Hogs, of course, require some grain along with rape for best results.

# Weak Men, Read

Perfect health and strength denote the absence of disease. When you are weak it means that you lack that which is the foundation of strength—of life itself—ELECTRICITY. You may be afflicted with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Lamé Back, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Debility, Sciatica, Constipation, or any of the numerous diseases which lead to an early breaking down of the system. If you have any of these troubles they should be attended to at once. You have tried drugs, and found that if they even stimulated you they did not cure, but left you with some new trouble as a result of the poison put into your system.

It is pitiable to think of the vast number of men who go on from day to day suffering mental and physical torture as a result of their weakness, while right at their doors other men are being cured of the same disease. One who has not known it himself cannot realize the feelings of a man in an advanced stage of Nervous Debility, nor does he hear it, for these men do not talk of their troubles. Even when they are fortunately led to use the remedy which is now so well known—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt—and are cured by it, they do not mention it to their closest friends; hence the prevalence of this trouble, and the means of cure is appreciated only by those who have had experience. And yet I have thousands upon thousands of grateful patients who are willing to testify to their cures by

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and who would be glad to share their knowledge with others if written to. I send the names of these men to any one who requests them. There is not another remedy in the world to-day that has proved as effective. Its cures speak volumes for the good work it has accomplished. My confidence in my method enables me to offer to any man or woman who will give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk and

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REV. JOHN FUCHS.

## Read This Trial Offer!

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full-sized \$1.00 package of Vitae-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us \$1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than \$1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on trial.

## What Vitae-Ore Is.

Vitae-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitae-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral substance, when mixed with water, equals in medicinal strength and curative healing value, many gallons of the purest natural mineral water, and can be used in the same manner.

## Three Days Use of Vitae-Ore Caused Change For The Better.

Had Nervous Prostration, With Stomach, Heart and Bladder Trouble and Could Hardly Walk.

CREWSON'S CORNERS, ONT.—I thought I would write you a letter of thanks for the good Vitae-Ore has done in my case. I was so run-down with Nervous Prostration, Bladder, Stomach and Heart Troubles that I was so weak I could hardly walk. I have been taking Vitae-Ore for over three months and I am thankful to say my general health is so much improved that I do not need to take any more. I feel better than I have for the last two years. You remarked in one of your letters that I would bless the day I read your advertisement, and I certainly do, and I am recommending your Vitae-Ore to all my friends and neighbors, and will continue to do so, as your remedy has done me more good than all the medicines my two doctors have given to me. I was getting worse instead of better. I thank you again for your kindness to me. My appetite is improved. I can take any food that I care for without that distressed feeling. I lost 13 pounds in three months, but I am pleased and thankful to say that I am gaining nicely now. I was only taking your medicine three days when I began to feel the change for the better.

MRS. JOHN H. CRIPPS.

## USE THIS COUPON

If You Do Not Wish to Write a Letter.  
THEO. NOEL CO., Vitae-Ore Bldg., CHICAGO  
Gentlemen: I have read your advertisement in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and want you to send me a full-sized One Dollar package of Vitae-Ore for me to try. I agree to pay \$1.00 if it benefits me, but will not pay a penny if it does not. I am to be the judge. The following is my address, to which the trial treatment is to be sent by mail, postpaid:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
TOWN \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

## A Trial of Vitae-Ore Will tell to you its own plain of what it means Comfort, Peace and Happiness to those who suffer from Rheumatism or any Kidney, Bladder, Stomach, or Bowel Disorders, or any other ailments.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM Rheumatism or any Kidney, Bladder, Stomach, or Bowel Disorders, or any other ailments, write for a trial package of Vitae-Ore, and see what this remedy will do for you. Sent Postpaid.

Disorder, Dropsy, a Stomach Disorder, or any other ailment, write for a 30-day trial treatment of Vitae-Ore. ADDRESS US AS FOLLOWS:

Noel Co., Limited, Chicago, Ill.