PAGES MISSING

JANUARY 18, 1906

£.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Only Two Weeks Left IN WHICH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL OFFER :

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

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

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

10,000 NEW HOMES!

75

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

Our Special Clubbing Rate

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

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

Weld Co., Ltd., London,

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

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

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

William

In no case can we allow any commission on above rates.

The Literary Page is welcomed everywhere and everybody is delighted with **Ralph Connor's** story, "Glengarry School Days," which we are running. Subscribe at once.

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

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

Ont.,

Canada







NS

l.ľ

each month liberal nts.

ther. Ask it, or write

E,

0

210 EII [], BIA has a rec ord of 50 tons in 10 hours, it is both sim-ple and powerful. Double

clutch balance balance wheels, a perfect working block dropper. Write for illustrated circular and testimonials of our Presses.

Kingsville, Ont. t Birds

now learn the s long kept se-each you by kins. makefine Skins, makenne bilect insects. A fascinating art, quickly learned men and Boys. and Naturalist nd mount their ul trophies, dec-den, or office, gs for friends. Graduates. d Methods articulars, Our ny Magazine ermy, (Inc.) MONTHLY and ex-



and Nome Magazine

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VUL. XLI.

Succeed."

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY 18, 1906.

EDITORIAL.

Government Record Supervision.

A correspondent calls our attention to some of the new National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, This is not unexpected. Probably not a single volume in "The Farmer's Advocate " library, consisting of hundreds of books of all the leading British, Canadian and United States Records, is free from mistakes. Like the poor, the "Errata" page we always have with us. The shorter it is the better, of course, but being a matter of names and numbers, passing through many hands from the filling of the breeder's application to the proofoccur

A good many breeders of live stock have probably yet only an indefinite idea of the nature and extent of the official supervision exercised by the Dominion Department of Agriculture over what are known as the Canadian National Records. There appears to be an impression that the De-Pactment has taken over the entire management of the Records, and has assumed full responsibility for the accuracy of all certificates issued. This is very far from being correct, and, in view of the approaching annual meetings of the various breed associations, a little explanation will be appreciated by live-stock men.

The chief advantage of Governmental supervision of records and affixing the seal of the Department of Agriculture to approved certificates of registry is uniformity and to make it perfectly clear to any one that these certificates have been issued by an incorporated breed association in good standing, and have the authorization of the Government of Canada. Canadian farmers, foreign buyers or foreign governments will know at a glance that a pedigree is authentic when it bears the seal of the Dominion Department of Agricalture

No Minister of Agriculture would permit the seal of his Department to be placed on certificates over the issuance of which he had no supervision. In the agreements which were made between the breed associations and the Hon. Mr. Fisher, the latter insisted on an examination of all certificates registry by an officer of his Department,

such a thing. It would be absolutely impossible for one man to verify from 100 to 200 redigrees a day, as anyone who has ever traced a Shorthorn pedigree through Coates' (English) Herdbook will readily understand. The breed associations inaccuracies in the pedigrees issued from the office have in their employment experienced registrars and clerks, on whom the chief responsibility must necessarily rest. It is neither necessary nor advisable for the breed associations to give up the control of their officers, the management of their records, or the responsibility for their accuracy. Neither the Department of Agriculture nor the National Record Board should be permitted to interfere with the rights of the breed societies. Government inspection of pedigrees will, however, protect the Department from endorsing and the reader's copy-holder, errors are very liable to general public from accepting spurious certificates of registry. At the same time, it will ensure much greater accuracy in the clerical work of the registrars and their clerks.

> Another point that all breeders do not seem to understand is that the Department of Agriculture does not receive or handle any money belonging to the associations. On the contrary, some financial assistance is given to new and weak associations. The financial arguments between the associations and the Department are set forth in the following explicit terms in the agreement before mentioned

> "IT IS FURTHER EXPRESSLY UNDER-STOOD AND AGREED that neither the Department or any of its officers, clerks or employees shall receive or administer any moneys belonging to or intended for the Association; but such moneys shall be received directly by such person or persons as the Association may appoint for that purpose, who shall be accountable to the Association for said moneys, without any responsibility on the part of the Department for the same; nor shall any of the officers, clerks or employees of the Department act in any capacity for the Association, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

Earl Carrington and the Embargo.

A deputation, composed chiefly of Scottish importers, representing the Anti-Fmbargo Association, have lost no time in making an appeal to the new British Government, asking for a removal of the restriction which requires Canadian and other cattle to be slaughtered within ten days of landing at British ports. Their appeal was made President Carrington. Board who has that matter directly in hand. Cable reports do not indicate whether they asked for a removal of the embargo as against Canadian cattle only, or as against cattle from a'l quarters. The noble Farl cautiously declined to decide the question in the hurly-burly of the election campaign, but the deputation profess to be favorably impressed by his observations during the d'scus-The delegation pointed out, among other sion considerations, that the embargo seriously interfered with their business. He promised to carefully consider the subject from all points of view We have little to add to what has already been set forth of late in "The Farmer's Advocate." If the British Government, in their wisdom, decide to revoke the law imposing the restriction, it will still remain the true policy of Canadian agriculture to finish the cattle in this country, rather than exporting stockers (and feedstuffs) to be finished in Great Britain. In case the repeal of the embargo in toto be not deemed best for Great Britain by the Government, the suggestion has been thrown out in some quarters that the lengthening of the period within which slaughter must take place

Practical Experience Wanted.

1866.

No. 695

For some time past a large part of the editorial correspondence to "The Farmer's Advocate " has consisted of inquiries for our " Questions and Answers Department." The fact is gratifying in. one sense to the staff, who are quite willing to place their knowledge and their means of acquiring information from various specialists at the disposal of our readers in this way, but we believe it would be better to have a little more reciprocity of ideas, and would like more of our subscribers to write, telling us things, as well as asking them. Nobody else is so full of practical ideas as the man daily ergaged in practical work, and nobody else has so good an opportunity for mature reflection. Unfortunately, such men often lack confidence in their literary ability, and hence a mine of useful thought and knowledge lies hidden and unemployed. To such we would say we do not want rhetoric ; plain, matter-of-fact ideas, stated in every-day language, are what we like to get, and, as a rule, the farmer can write such letters better than anybody else, for farmers are direct, concise and practical. When necessary, a little polishing can be given by the editor-that is what editors are for, partly-and if subscribers only knew how many reada le articles are made out of crudely-composed, illwritten and badly-punctuated letters, they would have less diffidence about writing than many of them exhibit.

There are those who disparage writing because some brilliant journalists have been failures practically. Writing doesn't, in itself, make a man a good farmer, and so it happens that some supple quill-pushers lack the balance, the executive capacity or the business ability necessary to insure success on their own farms; but these are cases of coincidence, not cause and effect, and the hard-headed man may rest assured that any occasional correspondence in which he may indulge, especially in the winter months, will compensate him many fold for the time spent in its prepara-

The man who prepares an article on any subject, derives, in one sense, more tenefit than those who read it. Committing one's thoughts to paper clarifies and crystallizes them into definite shape, and fixes them in his memory. Pesides, one writes he develops new ideas You get as Agriculture, the member of the British Cabinet you give; or, give and it shall be given unto you, is a fundamental truth that finds no ampler illustration than the case of the man who gives of his experience. In our opinion, writing to the agricultural press is one of the greatest privileges for selfimprovement open to the present-day farmer, and we trust our readers will make fice use of our columns whenever they have anything of practical importance to say. Do not wait till you can tell something big. There are always people who, when they happen to do something that happens to turn out extra well, rush in to print about it. The following year, maybe, the same field or flock or farm doesn't make so good a showing, but nothing is said about it. What we want is not the inflated stories, but the plain, ordinary experience, covering a number of years. Above all, tell us your difficulties, particularly those you have managed to overcome, and how. One inch of matter describing how somebody has actually done a thing, is worth more to our readers than columns of type giving somebody's theory of how certain results might be accomplished. Experience is what tells every time, and over thirty thousand subscribers, with their families, hired help and neighbors-a wide-awake, attentive audience of 150,000-will read what you have to say, and profit by it if you speak the unvarnished truth.

good man in g to advertise lers our Stock nent positions ticulars, OUND CO. NADA.

penses, or

Y MAIL. lasses cor-ctly fitted to Satisfaction ISTS Q1 CO., York City.

All indoor uickly we send 25c.) and two cakes ENTS. make coin. Address St., London, OnL

op Baldwin uitable for ir, the fun-e occasion; ne address,

graphing Co. 0.

that there will be no chance of the Pepartmental seal being affixed to false or spurious pedigrees The following clauses from one of these agreements show clearly the extent of the supervision exercised by the Tepartment :

"That. under the direction of the Minister, the Commissioner, or a member of his staff set apart for the purpose, shall examine and approve, as hereinafter set forth, each certificate before affixing thereto the seal supplied by the Department."

"That the examination and approval of a certificate shall consist of a careful inspection of the application form sent to the Registrar of the Association by the breeder or owner of the animal, and of the certificate issued thereon. Said application form and certificate shall state the facts and meet the conditions demanded by the rules, by-laws, etc., of the Association ; otherwise the seal shall not be affixed to the certificate."

The evident intention of the Minister of Agriculture is to guard against giving official sanction to bogus pedigrees, but not necessarily to guarantee what may be called the mechanical correctness of these pedigrees. The experienced supervisor, Mr. W. A. Clemons, will doubtless detect most of the clerical errors in the redigrees submitted to him for approval, but his duties under the Record Act do not include the tracing of every pedigree from ten days to, say twenty or thirty days, unto the remotest ancestor, in order to ensure the der suitable conditions, would still guard British connectness of every name and number. No one live-stock interests, and allow the Canadian cattle at all familiar with pedigrees would ever think of shipper greater flexibility in selling.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

78

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

Two DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS-EASTERN AND WESTERN

EASTERN OFFICE CARLING STREET, LONDON, ON 2.

WESTERN OFFICE :

IMPERIAL BANE BLOCE, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE : CALGARY, ALBERTA, N.-W. T. LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE

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

JOHN WELD, MARAGER.

- . THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (ga issues per year).
- It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
- TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.-In Canada, United States England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 125.
- ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, so cents per line agute. Contract rates furnished on application. . THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is
- received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must bemade as required by law.
- THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be disceptimized.
- REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When maile otherwise we will not be responsible.
- 9. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
- 8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
- LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
 CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
- of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. BB. 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 eents per jack printed matter. Criticiams of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVCCATE, 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 appearing in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on reserve of neutrons. cipt of postage
- . ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address-THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LOSTED) LONDON, CAMADA.

As a rule, we prefer the name signed in full, rather than initials or a nom de plume.

One word more. The printed page is a mighty agency for the progress and uplift of men and their avocations. There is none so far-reaching and potent. Use it. Cultivate the art of expression. Think clearly. Use language that will best express those thoughts of yours about your experience in whatever branch of farming. The ability to write is not altogether a heavenborn gift ; it is largely the result of clear thinking and hard, persistent practice. And the results to agriculture are worth the cost. Make it a feature of your plans for 1906. The longer and

is, the fellows there do not like to let go their entire control of expenditures-nothing more, nothing less-and it is worth while reminding those gentlemen that a similar way of thinking lost Great Britain the United States in 1775. But aside from that, provided the affairs of record associations are run as economically as possible, no exception can be taken to the giving of large grants to a few of the big shows for advertisement of the particular breed, even if such savors of taxing the whole breeding fraternity for a few showmen to win prizes. Such showmen are forced by competition to fit their stock, to procure the best, and thus to set the standards for the breed, all at considerable cost to themselves, and they deserve reasonable encouragement. The parts the breeders of pure-bred stock play in the public eye are twofold-either they advertise the breed in a helpful manner by producing and placing on the live-stock markets first-class stuff, and thus incite competition by other breeds; or they breed poor trash, which advertises the breed to its hurt, floods the markets and depresses prices, and de-

ters people from investing money in pure-bred stock of the breed they own. There is no middle course. The breed associations can, therefore, legitimately use their surplus funds to school actors for the first part, and should do all they possibly can to raise the average of quality of breed production. They could also afford to elect an executive from more than one Province, pay the expenses of such men, profit by their counsel, and thus be brought into touch with conditions in distant parts.

and by so doing tend to rid themselves of narrowness, and be enabled to don a garb characterized by breadth. Taxes are moneys intended to work, not to be hoarded up or to be gloated over annually at the reading of an auditor's report.

Good Reading Good Writers Good Readers

It has always been the aim of "The Farmer's Advocate " to have the best of everything. That the reading matter contained in its pages from week to week is of the most elevating, interesting and educative possible to procure, goes without saying. A glance at the names of a few of the writers is sufficient proof of this fact. Every one of them is an acknowledged authority in his particular sphere

It is generally acknowledged that, wherever "The Farmer's Advocate" is found, that farmer belongs to the progressive class. That this country is now in a stage of rapid progress along the line of up-to-date farming is an assured fact, judging from the way in which new subscribers are now rolling in.

Live, wide-awake farmers realize the benefits derived from a good agricultural magazine, and there is no paper published that can meet their demands as ably as "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," which has been the leading agricultural paper in Canada for the last forty years. What better evidence of success could be desired ? FOUNDED 1866

HORSES.

Handle the Colts During Winter.

There are many colts that will, by spring. have reached the age at which they will be expected to do a horse's work. The practice too often followed, of not taking any trouble to educate them or fit them for such work until the season in which the work is to be done has arrived. and then, without any preparation, expecting them to give reasonable satisfaction, is not less irrational than harmful and expensive. Under such circumstances the animal will fret, tire, lose flesh. get sore shoulders, etc., and become practically useless for a greater or less time. This is the natural result, and should be expected; and, while we occasionally notice the contrary result, we, upon consideration, wonder why it is so. The colt frets because he is at once required to go in harness without any education ; he tires easily because his muscular system is not accustomed to such exertion, hence the muscles are soft, lack tone, and cannot withstand the more or less se vere exertion they are called upon to perform ; his respiratory organs are also suddenly called upon to perform increased functions, and this tends to exhaustion ; he loses flesh on account of want of muscular and respiratory tone, and from the fact that the flesh he carries lacks that solidity which would be present had he acquired it while performing even light labor; his shoulders become sore because they are unaccustomed to friction or pressure, and are at once subjected to both. He will sometimes suffer from digestive trouble, as he is usually fed more grain than he received during the winter, and the change in quantity and often quality of the food is often sudden, and the digestive organs, being suddenly called upon to perform increased functions, will, in many cases, be overtaxed, and the result is a more or less severe attack of indigestion.

In most cases all of these probable troubles could be avoided, and much more satisfactory service be had by the exercise of reasonable care on

the part of the owner. Colts should be "educated," not "broken," to go into harness, and by gradually increasing the amount of exercise or light work, and also gradually increasing the grain ration during the winter, the animal becomes accustomed to perform labor, and his muscular and respiratory system gradually gain strength and tone; his shoulders, also, gradually become accustomed to friction and pressure, and when the time arrives when he is expected to go to the field and perform the functions of a horse, he may be said to be in condition to do so with at least fair satisfaction.

The colt's education should be gradual. It is not usually as difficult and tedious to handle one of the heavier classes as one of the lighter and more spirited classes. At the same time, in order that it may be well done, the handler must not be in a hurry. The first point is to get him accustomed to the bit. This can be done by putting an ordinary bridle with a plain snaffle bit on him, and leaving it on for a few hours each day, until he ceases to worry and fight the bit. Then he should be made accustomed to harness in the same way, after which he should be driven on the road or in the field without being hitched, until he becomes handy, will yield readily to pressure from the lines on the bit, stand when told to, back, go forward, etc., readily at the word of Now he should be hitched with a command. suitable mate-one that is prompt, but steady and The future usefulness and value o the horse depends largely upon his manners, and these depend largely upon his early education, notwithstanding the class to which he may belong. After he is safe to drive, he should get regular exercise or light work every day, and the amount of work or exercise should be gradually increased. The quantity of grain given should be increased in proportion to the amount of work or exercise given. The idea that a horse should be fed a given amount of grain whether working or idle, is altogether wrong. The quantity of bulky food should be about the same in either case as is necessary to satisfy his hunger, but the grain ration fed daily should be in proportion to the amount and kind of labor performed. If reasonable care were exercised in this respect there would be very few cases of digestive and many less cases of other diseases in horses. By observing rules somewhat after the manner above described, the colt's muscular, respiratory and digestive systems will have gained the necessary tone, and his shoulders will have become so accustomed to the collar that he will be in a condition to give good service in the field when the busy time arrives in the spring, and he should be able to do a full day's work with comparatively little danger of being laid off from any cause. The objection that all this takes too much time may be raised. We must admit that it takes time, but it is during a slack season, when, on most farms, there is little to do but attend to the stock, and where there are boys it is an education to them as well as to the colt; and even where there is not sufficient help, such can usually be procured cheaply during the winter, and we

richer your experience, the better it is worth telling.

How Should Record Associations be Financed?

From "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg.

The above query is suggested by the report of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., which has a reserve fund of \$115,000. The Dominion Shorthorn Association has \$14,000 in cash and assets, according to the last auditors' report. What advantage are such large reserves, and who is to benefit thereby? This raises the question at once as to how such reserves are obtained, and whether the cost of registration might not be reduced or more money be distributed for prizes. so that the reserves may be lowered. Record associations are not intended to be savings banks of cash for posterity !

The funds of the breed associations are obtained by taxing breeders, either for memberships or registration, and, while a reasonable reserve should be kept, one of \$5,000 should be ample to tide over all possible contingencies in the D. S. H. B. Association. The excuse frequently given for electing Ontario men only to the executive of the D. S. H. B. A. on the score of expense, certainly savors strongly of inconsistency when the reserve of \$14,000 is considered. The real truth right side up."

Progressive Farmers Everywhere Read the ADVOCATE.

Assisting Nature.

Despite the assurance that seed time and harvest shall not fail, the yearly vicissitudes that threaten the husbandman's returns sometimes require a long stretch of faith, though, as a rule, he is willing to trust Dame Nature to do things the right way when given a chance. Not so, however, with the small boy of the writer's acquaintance, who set his heart on growing a patch of watermelons. No "coon" ever had a more watery mouth for watermelons than the "kid," as he was called, and as regularly as the spring he planted seeds with high hopes, but varying success. One spring a piece of "new ground" was being plowed up, and here he dreamed of growing melons by the wagon-load. About a quarter of an acre was planted among the hills of corn. The season was dry, and the seeds slow in germinating, but day after day he walked back to the patch after school to see whether they had started. One evening he appeared at the supper table with a smiling face.

"Melons started yet, kid ?" was the patronizing greeting of his elder brother.

"Yes, I found three hills sprouted-but," he added triumphantly, "everyone of them was starting the wrong way, so I dug them all out and turned them

FUJI MICRO SAFETY -

DUNDED 1866

JANUARY 18, 1906

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

think it would pay the owner to hire some careful man to handle his colts. The cost will be well repaid in the spring, when his colts can do the work, of a team; while if put to work without this preparation, this cannot be expected, but they will have to receive their preparation gradually when time is much more valuable, and there is much more danger of their becoming incapacitated from work altogether, and, if no extra horses are available, causing a suspension of labor for a variable time, at a season when the time of both team and driver are valuable; hence we consider that, even where a man has to be hired to handle the colts during the winter months, it will be money well and wisely spent. " WHIP."

A Horse-breeding Act. To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate

For several years now efforts have been made towards securing an act to encourage and protect owners of stallions in Ontario, but up to the present nothing of importance has been passed by the Legislature in this direction. While all the educative institutions in support of the improvement of cattle, sheep and swine are well looked after, it is to be regretted that this cannot be said also of the horse. At farmers' institute meetings there are lectures on fruit culture, dairying, cattlebreeding, and almost every subject of interest in farm life, both inside the house and out, but it is seldom there is anything on the programme relating to horse-breeding, and even at the Ontario Agricultural College, through no fault of the Professor of Veterinary Science, though it is the only branch of stock-raising, I believe, in which no practical instruction is given. Horse-breeding here is popular through the natural inborn love of a horse in the Canadian farmer's son, and is deserving of encouragement. In your issue of Jan. 6th appeared a copy of a proposed act for Mani-toba, containing many clauses which will commend themselves to Ontario breeders. An act of similar nature in Ontario would undoubtedly be beneficial to owners of stallions for the security it provides in the collection of fees, and to the owners of mares for the guarantee of the correctness of pedigrees and soundness. For Ontario, I believe, section 6 could well be amended by striking out that part of it which permits the acceptance of the affidavit of the owner as to soundness. A duly qualified veterinary surgeon is the proper one to certify to this, and there would be very little more inconvenience or expense in obtaining his certificate than in the owner going before a notary. In the schedule form A, regarding soundness, it perhaps would be well to allow the owner the option of having it stated in cases of unsoundness in what particular, instead of striking out the whole clause. The certificate could read that the animal was sound, except-naming here the diseases. The owner would possibly like to have it mentioned that the only bar to his horse being sound was a splint, or some minor defect, where such was the case. Middlesex Co.

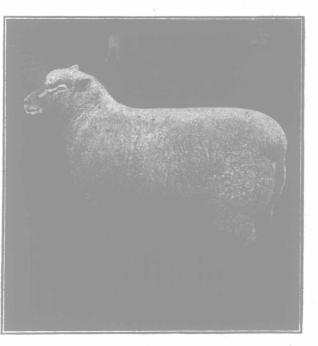
ROBT. McEWEN.

The Problem of Securing Good Stallions.

From "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg. The beginning of the year is the time 'when horsemen begin to feel that the period has arrived for them to look around for stallions for their districts, and devise methods by which firstclass horses may be got. There seems to be a growing disinclination to invest in stallions by individuals, and the opposite trend by syndicates. The syndicate is the ideal method, and, if properly conducted, is the best way by which first-class horses may be brought into a district. Unfortunately, the syndicating of stallions is in bad odor at present, owing to the dishonest practices followed by some dealers and farmers, and the ignorance displayed by other farmers. The farmer in a district who will act as stool pigeon to entrap his less' wary brother farmers into a horse deal, merits strong condemnation; if he accepts a retaining fee from the stallion dealer of \$100 to \$500, he ought to be honest enough to say so, and stay off the syndicate. It is to be regretted, also, that some stallion agents have resorted to the dastardly method of the thug, by making some of the men whose signatures were wanted, drunk, so that they knew not what they were doing. Where square methods are followed by both buyer and seller, the syndicate is the modern way of bringing good horses into a neighborhood. Unfortunately, the old truism that "honesty is the best policy." has not yet sunk deep enough into some people's understanding. The palming off of a stallion known to be infertile, or the changing from one syndicate to another of a poor worker, hurts the stallion business, and is an injury to the stallion dealer who wishes and tries to play the game fair, as well as the crook. Some people would object to the prices of horses, but it must be remembered that the stallion men are at a great expense-the initial cost of the horses, the expense of importing, wages of salesmen, advertising, credit for one, two and three years, and then the cost of guaranteeing the fertility of a horse, which is often placed in the

care of an incompetent groom. All these items make the price, in some cases, look big, if not prohibitive, but if value is given in the shape of a sound, healthy, fertile horse, the cost, divided among ten or a dozen, is hardly felt, and the horse will soon pay for himself. The Horsebreeders' Ordinance, in force in Saskatchewan and Alberta, has brought to light many pedigrees for which the only plain term is "bogus," because the birth dates have been altered to misrepresent the age of particular horses.

It has been the custom to abuse the syndicate method, but if properly managed, the organization and purchase of the stallion done "on the square," the syndicate method is far and away the best method, at the present time, of obtaining good stallions, and should not be condemned. The Scotch method of hiring horses has received a great deal of attention and commendation, and rightly so, but it is a question whether such a method is not a little too modern for farmers here as yet. Certain it is that some agricultural societies might do more good for the district by offering district premiums than by holding what The proposition are only apologies for shows. that Provincial Governments should bonus stallions is not worth considering. Spoon-feeding has been carried to the limit already in some lines, and does not conduce to the growth of a self-sustaining industry. Agriculture is only hurt by parasites, whether in the form of insects, shows, organizations, or what not. The field af the Government is education, and by means of reasonable statutes, ensure fair dealing to the horse-breeder. No special solicitude for the individual stallion owner is needed. beyond that exercised by an up-to-date lien act ; he is usually a horseman, knows how to buy. and can take care of himself, and, by his methods, is possessed of considerable public spirit. The syndicate that



Yearling Southdown Wether.

Grand champion wether over all breeds at International Show, Chicago, 1905. Exhibited by Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Quebec.

will form itself and go to the horse dealer, can always do better than the association which 18 promoted by a dealer who brings a particular horse into the neighborhood to sell. He has to be paid for the time and expense of promoting the scheme, and that means added cost on the horse All stallion men are not crooks, neither are all syndicates failures, nor all farmer members of syndicates "easy marks;" but when a neighbor becomes unduly active on behalf of a particular horse and a certain firm, one need not be surprised if suspicion is aroused. Avoid putting on your syndicate the chap who can be made drunk. especially when important business is to be transacted, select your partners in the horse-breeding venture, have everything drawn up in writing, get a lawyer you can rely upon to draw up the terms of and agreement forming the syndicate, and have him inspect agreement of sale before closing the deal for a horse, and if not satisfied, refer to this paper as to the authenticity of the horse's breeding. No honest dealer will mind you taking these precautions, for the simple reason that, knowing things are "straight," he has nothing to fear.

LIVE STOCK.

79

The Embargo Agitation. [From the Scottish Farmer.]

"The Farmer's Advocate" is the leading agri-cultural paper in Canada. A recent issue contains an article on the Canadian cattle agitation in this country, which is reprinted in another column in this issue. It establishes up to the hilt the statements made by the editor of this paper on his return from Canada three years ago, and proves that he had made a much more accurate diagnosis of agricultural opinion there than Mr. Henderson, of Lawton, who went out to "curl." It is seldom a writer gets so neat a downsetting as Mr. P. L. Gray receives in this leading article. "The Framer's Advocate " has taken its corre-spondent's measure to an inch. It accuses him of " special pleading for the British feeder," and with "making assertions not in accordance with facts to try to prove his case and establish the position that Canadians would be advantaged by allowing the British feeder to do the finishing of beef cattle for them." That is plain speaking, and it is very much needed in this debate.

Mr. Gray and the other agitators will have some difficulty in answering the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate." He knows what he is writing about, and has no trouble in showing that Mr. Gray does not. The pointed paragraph be-ginning, "The British feeder who wants to get cheap stores," is short, but it puts the whole position in a nutshell. The Canadian farmer thoroughly understands the zeal of certain persons for his interests, and he is callous enough not to thank them, even one little bit. The argument from the half-finished cattle which reach these shores is turned, as in our hearing it was turned by the Hon. Sidney Fisher, in favor of a chilledmeat industry in the West, not by any means in favor of an export trade in store cattle to Great Britain. The criticism is equally severe in respect. of the condition of the frontier line between Canada and the United States. Canada has to look to her own interests in relation to her nearest neighbor, and no Canadian in authority with whom we conversed when in the Dominion three years ago said anything else than what is said in the closing paragraph of this singularly opportune and pregnant article.

Care of the Brood Sow.

The question of a sufficient supply of hogs to keep the packing plants going during the coming year, will depend very much on the care of the brood sows during the winter, in order that they may produce strong litters that will live and prosper. The losses of spring litters in most years are very heavy and very disappointing. The cause of such losses should be sought out, and preventive measures, if possible, adopted. The fact that summer and fall litters are almost invariably strong and healthy when born, would appear to indicate that this is largely due to the pregnant sows having ample exercise on the land and the privilege of eating grass and grit at their will. These conditions are in wide contrast with those of the winter in the greater part of Canada, where the snow is generally too deep to admit of outdoor exercise or access to either grass or gravel, and in many cases the sows are confined to a small pen, in which most of their time is spent in sleeping, and they rise only to eat their meals, returning immediately to their nests. is also less variety, as a rule, in their winter feed. which is generally one variety of grain meal, fed in conjunction with large quantities of cold water or swill, which, in cold weather, may have a baleful influence upon the young they are carrying. Whatever is the cause, it is certain that large numbers of spring litters come weak and helpless, and live but a few hours or days at the longest, even when the sows seem to be in the best of health and condition. In many cases the pigs are large and fleshy when born-often so large as to endanger the life of the sow in delivery-but the pigs are soft and flabby, and in many cases are born but to gasp and die. The inference is that the cause may lie partly in lack of exercise on the part of the sow, and partly on the kind and lack of variety of feed and the way in which it is The men who have been the most successful, fed. in our observation, in raising strong litters, have kept their sows in open sheds, with liberty to run in the barnyard, where the snow is tramped down by cattle, during part of the day, and the sows get part of their feed in the form of whole grain scattered on the ground, so that they have to work for it, and part in the form of pulped roots mixed with a little meal and some clover leaves or cut clover, which serves to supply summer conditions to some extent, and also to balance the ration. The danger in modern conditions of buildings is that from want of exercise, ventilation and sunshine the health of the stock is liable to be impaired. Any provision that will minimize this danger should be adopted with the hope of lessening the risk from these causes. When the snow is not tramped in the barnyard, or it is not

Winter. l, by spring, y will be expractice too rouble to eduuntil the seae has arrived. expecting them not less irra-Under such ire, lose flesh. me practically This is the naed; and, while result, we, upso. The colt to go in harres easily beccustomed to are soft, lack re or less se perform ; his y called upon this tends to nt of want of from the fact solidity which it while perilders become to friction or to both. He trouble, as he eceived during tity and often and the diupon to perany cases, be or less severe

bable troubles tisfactory sernable care on

ot '' broken,'' increasing the also gradually he winter, the rm labor, and em gradually rs, also, gradand pressure, s expected to nctions of a tion to do so

adual. It is to handle one e lighter and time, in order r must not be get him acdone by putin snaffle bit w hours each ght the bit. to harness in be driven on g hitched, unadily to presnd when told t the word of ched with a ut steady and and value of manners, and ducation, notmay belong. d get regular d the amount ally increased. e increased in k or exerci**se** uld be fed a king or idle, of bulky food case as is necgrain ration the amount asonable care yould be very less cases of r the manner . respiratory ed the necesve become so l be in a conield when the ng, and he rk with comoff from any kes too much dmit that it season, when, but attend to it is an eduolt; and even h can usually ter, and we

I have now been in this country about twelve months, during which time your valuable paper has come under my notice several times, and I am so impressed by its exceptional qualities and general usefulness that I desire to become a subscriber, for which I enclose my annual aubscription for 1906, one dollar and a hilf. Kindly for-ward weekly "Farmer's Advocate" to the above ERNEST R. WATES. address. Nipissing, Ont., Jan. 1st, 1906.

convenient to give the sows the range of such yard, a plank or road-scraper may be used, or even a scoop or snow shovel, to clean the snow from a space to be used for scattering whole corn or corn ensilage for the sows to pick over. A few whole mangels thrown on the ground occa-sionally when the weather is mild, will also be helpful, and the taproots of turnips or mangels from the cellar, with the earth that drops from them, thrown on this feeding ground, may serve to satisfy the cravings of the sow's system and promote healthfulness.

The sows should certainly not be confined to small quarters until a week or two before due to farrow, and then will be the better for a run out for an hour or two each day right up to the end of the gestation period. The bedding at this time should be short and not overplentiful, but dry and comfortable, and any scraps of meat and greasy food available, which will help to relax the bowels, should be given.

Vexatious and Unfair Customs Regulations.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

The Great International Live-stock Show at Chicago is over, and we, among the exhibitors, wish to inform your readers of the way we were treated by our Canadian customs officials at Sarnia on our return. Mark the contrast of the way we were treated by the American customs officials. We left Chicago on Saturday night, Dec 23rd, and reached Port Huron about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The American officials were on hand, and released us from bond as quickly as possible, and told us they had wired to our officials to be ready for us, as we would be over that evening. We reached Sarnia about 7.30 Sunday evening, to find that the veterinary officers and other customs officers were all at home. We got the doctor by 'phone, and tried to induce him to come and inspect our stock and have us released, so that we might get home on Xmas. Day. He simply said it was against the rule to inspect stock after dark. Now, sir, before we left our homes we had veterinary certificates which proved that our sheep and stock were free from disease, and that allowed us to enter the United States, and at Chicago we were supplied with like certificates from a veterinary officer that our stock was free from disease. We informed the doctor that he had inspected our stock after dark before, and he replied that that was in order for us to reach the Guelph Show. We read a letter to one of the exhibitors from the Minister of Agriculture to him, which said that if we were delayed in getting released to wire him at Ottawa, but that did not move the Doctor; it was Sunday night, Ottawa could not be got by wire. Nor could the Minister of Customs be reached by wire. There we were, and there we had to stay; and it was about noon on Xmas. Day before the fifteen or sixteen cars of show stock were ready to leave, and it was two o'clock Li when the train left, making a delay of 18 hours If you ever saw a mad lot of men, at Sarnia. we were such-most of us a few hours' run from our homes. We were both hingry, cold and angry. We all went to the Y. M. C. A. for supper, and the landlady, weighing over 306 pounds, said she could accommodate five or six, but that if we all stayed she would not get supper for anybody. If the Minister of Agriculture had given the matter a second thought, he would have known Suffolks that we always arrive at Sarnia after dark, and have known that (d aler be reached by wire Sunday night, and that if it could have been, it is not at all probable that he would be there, especially on Christmas eve. If it is the rule that stock cannot be examined after dark, the Minister of Agriculture should be aware of the fact, and if he knows it, he should have informed the customs officials of this special occasion and have them inspect the stock without delay. The doctor said he had had no instruction to do so. I believe, on previous occasions the Minister had promised to see that we were released on our arrival at Sarnia, but it was not done. This is no trifling matter ; . show stock is valuable. For any Government to allow and cause such an unnecessary delay to those who have brought honor to their country, is inexcusable. The matter of customs and duties brings up another matter. No Canadian can take pure-bred B stock to the States and sell it, without paying T the duty on sheep-75c. for lambs and \$1.50 for sheep; cattle over one year, 20 per cent., and horses up to \$150, \$30 duty, and over that value, 20 per cent. Those who sold sheep from Canada Berkshire . (pure-bred), paid some hundreds of dollars duty. I know of one firm which paid \$100 duty on purebred sheep. On the other hand, Americans can flood our country with pure-bred stock of all descriptions, so long as it is registered in a recognized herdbook, and sell it in our country and pay no duty. Is that fair or just?

ment could change its own law and protect the best percentage of carcass to live weight was 64.85 per Canadian breeders. branches at different points in our country, and they are bringing over stallions in large numbers and taking the trade away from our own breeders. They also have a trade in bulls in our Western country which Ontario might have if the tariff was changed. Some Canadians are buying horses in Michigan and other States, fitting them here and selling them in our market; and so I could go on. Nearly everything the farmer grows to sell comes in with very little duty against it, but on what the farmer has to buy there is from 20

to 50 per cent. duty. I wish "The Farmer's Advocate" a prosperous New Year, also your readers, and especially our customers JOHN LLOYD-JONES. Brant Co., Ont.

The Smithfield Record of Gains in Weight.

The following tabulation of the average daily gain showed by the several classes named at Smithfield Show, London, England, 1903, together with the highest average daily gain of any animal in each class, live weight, and the number present in each class, will be found below :

CATTLE.

Classes Under Two Years.

	O CLIERCE	A NO ACCON	
p	Vo. resent n class.	Highest daily gain of class.	Average daily gain of class.
Hereford	9	2 - 6.07	2 - 2.10
Shorthorn	11	2-5.11	2 - 1.54
Aberdeen-Angus	13	$2 - 3.5$ }	1 - 15.27
Galloway		2 - 1.37	1 - 13.74
Cross-bred steers	10	2 - 5.17	2 - 1.28
Cross-bred heifers	11	2 - 4.60	1 - 15.66
Steers Above Two	and not	Exceeding Thre	e Years.
Hereford	6	2-1.30	1-14.10
Shorthorn	8	2 - 2.17	1 - 12.97
Aberdeen-Angus		1-12.58	1-11.21
Galloway	4	1-8.56	1 - 7.87
Cross-bred		1 - 13.90	1 - 12.41
Heifers Above Two	and not	Exceeding Th	ree Years.
Hereford	4	1 - 13.52	1 - 9.17
Shorthorn	4	1 - 12.60	1 - 11.34
Aberdeen-Angus	10	1 - 15.91	1 - 10.52
Galloway		1 - 7.98	1 - 5.98
Cross-bred	11	1 - 15.22	1 - 10.16

SHEEP.

Long-woolled Wether	Lambs,	Under Twelve	Months.
No).	Highest	Average
pre	esent	daily gain	daily gain
in	class.	of class.	of class.
Leicester	4	11.08	10.0;
Cotswold	2	10.47	10.40
Lincoln	5	12.36	11.97
Long-woolled Wethers,	Above 1 Months.		ceeding 24
Leicester	4	7.30	7.13
Cotswold	2	8.01	7.69
Lincoln	4	8.50	8.15
Short-woolled Wether	Lambs	Under Twelve	Months.
Southdowns	12	9.19	8.10
Hampshires	14	11.04	9.73

American horsemen have cent, given by the steer that took first prize, the avenage daily gain of which was 1 lb. 13.74 ozs., and de.d. 1 lb. 3.29 ozs. Of steers above two and not exceeding three years, there were six entries, which gave an average daily gain alive of 1 lb. 5.94 ozs., and dead, 0 lbs. 14.34 ozs., and dressed out at 65.36 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The best daily gain made was 1 lb. 9.16 ozs. alive, and the best in the carcass was 1 Hb. 1.86 ozs. This carcass, which was unnoticed in the award list, gave 72.84 per cent. of carcass to live weight, the highest in the class and the show. Of heifers not exceeding three years, eight were present, which gave an average daily gain of 1 lb, 8.13 ozs. and dressed 0 lbs. 15.68 ozs., showing 64.99 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The best daily gain alive was 1 lb. 15.17 ozs., shown by Mr. J. D. Fletcher's heifer, that secured the champion honor of this section. This heifer also gave the largest percentage of carcuss to live weight-65.72 per cent. in the class-but its average daily gain dead was only 1 lb. 4.28 ors., as compared with 1 lb. 5.26 ozs. given by the third-prize

FOUNDED 1866

THE SHEEP SECTION was full of interest to flockmasters, for in it neither breed, type nor character were thought of, but simply formation, depth of flesh, and least offal. There were six classes, but those for the long-woolled breeds were not largely represented. In the long-woolled class for lambs under twelve months, only two entries were made. These gave an average daily gain alive of 8.77 ozs. and 6.73 ozs., and in the carcass, 5.26 ozs. and 4.17 ozs., with an average of 60.63 per cent. of carcass to live weight. In the class for wethers above 12 and not exceeding 24 months, the four entries present gave an average daily gain alive of 3.95 ozs., and in the carcass, 2.59 ozs., which shows 56.72 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The best daily gain alive was 5.10 ozs., and dead, 3.48 ozs., for an unnoticed carcass. The highest percentage of carcass to live weight was 68.90 ozs. for the first carcass, with an average daily gain of 3.21 ozs. alive, and 2.18 ozs. in the carcass

The short-woolled lamb class had twenty-eight entries, the whole of which were highly meritorious. The average daily gain of the class was 8.27 ozs. alive, and 5.21 ozs. in the carcass, which gave 62.64 per cent. of 17 carcass to live weight. The highest daily gain alive was 10.79 ozs., and dead, 6.80 ozs. The largest per-.52 centage of carcass to live weight was 66.62. The carcass that won the champion prize in the sheep section .16 gave, it will be interesting to remark, an average daily gain of 7.66 alive, and 4.89 in the carcass, with a percentage of carcass to live weight of 63.77 per cent.

The short-woolled class for wethers over twelve and not exceeding 24 months had an entry of nine, the average daily gain of which alive was 4.09 ozs., and in the carcass, 2.60 ozs., showing 65.65 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The highest daily gain was 5.42 ozs. alive, and in the carcass 3.72 ozs. This carcass also gave the largest percentage of carcass to live weight,

The class for cross-bred lambs under twelve months had an entry of eight. Here the average daily gain alive was 8.11 ozs., and in the carcass 5.07 ozs., which gave an average of 62.50 per cent, of carcass to live weight. The highest daily gain alive was 9.18 per cent., and dead 6.01 per cent., whilst the best percentage of carcass to live weight was 68.33.

The yearling wether class had an entry of eight, which showed an average daily gain alive of 5.17 ovs. 10.05 and in the carcass of 3.41 ozs., which gave an average 9.93 daily gain was 6.43 ozs. alive, and 4.36 ozs. dead; the 9.19 latter carcass showing the highest percentage of carcass 9.92 to live weight, i.e., 70.53 per cent.

80

It may be argued that the Canadian Covernment cannot persuade the U.S. Government to change their law. No, but the Canadian Govern-

on oppnin congruntering	0	0. L	
Oxfords	4	11.19	
Dorsets	6	10.02	
Cross-breds	10	12.35	
Short-woolled Wethers	Above 1	9 and not Ex	

8

11.34

Months.

Southdowns	ī	5.65
Hampshires	5	6.94
Suffolks	3	7.58
Shropshires	3	7.04
Oxfords	2	7.96
Dorsets	1	5.75
Cross-breds	5	7.68

PIGS UNDER NINE MONTHS.

N	Ο.	Highest	Averag
pr	esent	daily gain	daily ga
ir	class.	of class.	ofela
arge White	4	1 - 7.25	16
erkshire	13	1 - 5.78	1 - 2
`amworth	1	1 - 1.05	1 - 1
PIGS ABOVE 9	AND	UNDER 12 MO	NTHS.
arge White	2	1-4.12	1 - 3

THE CARCASS TEST CLASSES

CATTLE.-Of steers not exceeding two years eight competed, their average daily gain alive being 1 lb. 12.78 ozs., and dressed 1 lb. 2.08 ozs., representing 62.19 per cent. of carcass weight to live weight. The highest daily gain alive was 1 lb. 15.79 ozs., and the highest daily gain slaughtered, 1 lb. 4.00 ozs. The

SWINE -Of pigs not exceeding 100 lbs. live weight, Exceeding 24 twelve entries were present, the average daily gain of which alive was 9.16 ozs., and in the carcass, 6.794.83 ozs., which gave 74.00 per cent. of carcass to live 6.76 weight. The highest average daily gain alive was 12.247.14 ozs., and in the carcass 9.03 ozs. The first-prize car-6.65 $\,$ cass, however, showed 82.76 per cent. of carcass to live 7.00 weight, with an average daily gain alive of 7.09 ezs., 5.75 and 6.33 ozs. in the carcass.

Of pigs exceeding 100 lbs., and not exceeding 220Of pigs exceeding 100 10s., and not reasonable gave bs. live weight, eleven entries were present, which gave an average daily gain of 11.66 ozs. alive, and 9.22 ozs. in the carcass, with 79.56 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The highest daily gain alive was 1 lb., and in the carcass 12.02 ozs. The largest percentage of 6.24 carcass to live weight was \$3.33 per cent.; the cham-2.92 pion pig showed an average daily gain alive of 15.98 .05 ozs., and in the carcass 6.68 ozs., giving 80.28 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The heavier class of pigs, exceeding 220 lbs in live weight, had an entry of 3.78 12, the average daily gain of which was 82.73 per cent. 1-2.80 giving an average daily gain of 14.10 ozs. alive, and 1-4.17 11.66 ozs. dead, with 82.73 per cent. of carcass to live W. W. C.

> The premiums for one new subscriber. Reading Glass and Compass, came to hand in due time all right. An much pleased with them, especially the Reading Glass

L. H. LAWRENCE. West Shefford, Jan 2nd, 1906.



NDED 1866

was 64.85 per orize, the averozs., and dead, not exceeding gave an averid dead, 0 ths. ent. of carcass ade was 1 lb. ass was 1 10. noticed in the reass to live he show. Of were present, lb. 8.13 ozs., 4.99 per cent. ily gain alive D. Fletcher's t this section. 🌒 ge of carcass lass-but its 4.28 o/s., as he third-prize

erest to flock character were of flesh, and those for the resented. In velve months, e an average , and in the average of In the class months, the gain alive of which shows The best 3.48 ozs., for ntage of carfirst carcass. ive, and 2.18

nty-eight enorious. The zs. alive, and per cent. of y gain alive largest per-62. The carsheep section average daily with a perper cent.

r twelve and ine, the **aver**-, and in the t. of carcass as 5.42 ozs. carcass also live weight,

velve months daily gain 7 ozs., which cass to live 18 per cent., ercentage of

ry of eight, of 5.17 o/s., an average s. dead; the e of carcass

JANUARY 18, 1906

The Four Great Beef Breeds. IV.

SHORTHORNS -Continued.

The names of Booth and Bates were prominent in connection with the improvement of the Short-hern breed from about 1790. The elder Booth (Thomas), as well as Thomas Bates, followed, with remarkable success, the system of in-and-inbreeding which the Collings had inaugurated, and for more than half a century there was keen rivalry between these men and the partisans of these competing families and types for public favor. The Booths and Bates were discriminating judges of quality in cattle, and founded their herds upon the best cows they could procure, and on the produce of these, using intensely-inbred bulls of high-class individual character, and the cattle bequeathed by them were certainly of the highest order of merit, the Booth cattle representing a type distinguished especially for substance and flesh, and the Bates tribes a class of the dual-purpose sort, possessing much refinement of character and undoubted quality, the cows being generally heavy milkers, a point to which Thomas Bates gave much attention and to which he attached great importance.

Thomas Booth, the founder of the tribes which bear his name, began his work at Killerby prior to the year 1790. He had strong faith in the potency of the blood of Hubback (319), and in the Bakewell system of in-and-inbreeding, but, unlike Bates and many other breeders of his day, not deem it essential to go to Ketton and Barmjton for females to carry on his work, but chose rather to use moderate-sized, strongly-bred Colling bulls upon large-framed, roomy cows, with good constitution and an aptitude to fatten; and the outcome revealed that he possessed much skill and independence of character, as the prizewinning record of the Booth cattle of his day and that of his sons, Richard and John, and other breeders of that cult in England for many years, amply attests. They were certainly a grand class of cattle for constitution, broad, strong, thicklyfleshed backs and superior handling quality, but many of them were inclined to become patchy at the rumps, and their flesh to roll on their rills, while their great fattening propensity frequently resulted in barrenness of the females at a comparatively early age. The females of the Booth tribes were generally much more attractive than the bulls, which, as a rule, had strong and somewhat coarse heads and horns, but were extremely prepotent; so much so that the Booths, especially John, of Killerby, claimed that four crosses of bulls of their breeding was sufficient to fix the type of cattle of indifferent previous breeding, a d he was not careful to trace the pedigrees of his cattle back further than that extent on the female line, though, of course, he was discriminating as to the quality of the cow, individually, on which the families were founded. Those who remember the great cows of Booth breeding which swept the prize-lists of the Royal in the fifties and sixties of last century-the trio of Brides, the quartette of Queens, Vivandiere, and others-will not admit that better ones have been produced since their

day, and the writer, who was privileged to see Lady Fragrant in breeding condition after her show-yard career, is firmly of the opinicn that she was far and away the best Shorthorn he has ever seen, and it has been his many of the leading lights of the breed in an experience of over fifty years of fairgoing. Thomas Bates, who was born in 1875, and who, at about the age of 25 years. began to take an active interest in the improved breed of Shorthorns, was a remarkable man, and achieved great distinction by his sk ll as a breeder. He was a keen observer, and had carefully studied the work of Bakewell and the Collings, and at a fair in Darlington. in 1800, he was attracted by a roan heifer of the Duchess blood, shown by Charles Colling, which realized his ideal more nearly than any other he had seen, and in 1804 he bought her, then a cow named Duchess, by Daisy Bull (186), predecessors of the female line of that family, the for 100 guineas. In Duchess he claimed to have secured the best cow in England, and the only one then living running direct from Hubback to Favcrite. She was always a deep, rich milker, givtig, on grass alone, 14 quarts of milk twice a day, making as high as 14 pounds of butter per week, and when fed off at 17 years of age, is said have made an excellent carcass of beef. At Ketton disperson, in 1810, he bought Young 1 bess, a granddaughter of Duchess, sired by the

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

1000-guineas hull, Comet (155), at 183 guineas. She was not one of the best, but Bates relied on her breeding, and, under the name of Duchess 1st, she proved the ancestress of the far-famed Duchess family, which ultimately became the highest-priced in Shorthorn history. Bates continued the prac-tice of breeding bulls to their own dams and daughters, weeding out the misfits. He had long had great respect for the o'd Princess strain in Robert Colling's herd, the original cow of which carried a



Thomas Bates.

double cross of Favori'e on top of Hubback. Hearing of the bull Belvedere (1706), of this breeding, he went to see him, and, passing the stable where he was kept, and seeing the head of the bull as he looked over the door, and knowing his descent, he expressed a positive determination to buy the bull, which he did, for the modest price of $\pounds 50$. Belvedere's sire and dam were own brother and sister, and his mating with his own daughter, Duchess 34th, gave Mr. Pates his greatest bull, Dule of Northumberland (1940), in whose tabulated pedi-gree the name Favorite (252) appears no fewer than fifteen times, twelve of which are on the side of his sire, Belvedere; yet Bates' greatest bull really carried only 25 per cent. of Du hess blood, and his dam, who had 50 per cent. Princess blood, was said to be a better beast than most of her



quality of beef, and also giving a great quantity of very rich milk." The live weight of the Duke at 3 years and 8 months was 2,520 pounds.

While the system of inbreeding was successful in improving the breed in its early days, the continuance of that system beyond reasonable limits eventually proved fatal to the Bates tribes when good and had individuals were kept for breeding purposes and pedigrees were regarded as of more importance than personal merit, resulting in sterility, weakness of constitution, hard handlers and slow feeders, and great damage to the reputation and character of the family and of the breed, the popularity of Bates blood having become so widespread that the blood was sought for and used in a very large percentage of the herds in Great Britain and America. This evil was greatly intensified by the craze for red color in America, which was carried to such extremes that roans and whites were greatly discounted in price, and inferior sires were, in many cases, used in preference to better bulls, simply because they were red and of Bates breeding. However, many of the most useful Shorthorn cattle of the present day have pedigrees founded on Bates blood, and having been judiciously built up in the top crosses, they have nic ed well with the approved type of the present period, and are doing much to save the reputation of the breed for good milking qualities, while car-rying high-class feeding and fleshing propensities.

Mr. Freeman's Compliments to Mr. Davies.

As a farmer who has had considerable interest in the hog industry, I would like to reply to Mr. Wm. Davies, in defence of the farmers who feel they have a grievance. He is kind enough to acknowledge that some years ago they made an appeal to the Government at Ottawa which made the bonding privileges a little less stringent. Then they rebuilt, and started on a missionary cam-The farmers responded nobly, and they paign. obtained a sufficient supply in Canada, since which time they have not imported an American hog to Toronto. If Mr. Davies has not imported an American hog, why need the packers be so alarmed about the American hog being shut out? The packers were sending their special dispatches to the papers, saying they would have to close because they could not get enough hogs. The farmers said nothing ; they watched very closely to see if the packers would come out ahead. He says their business increased by leaps and bounds, and that, on the whole, they have been prosperous.

Now, what is the trouble? One would naturally suppose he should be perfectly satisfied, but, from the tone of his letter, one must suspect there is something wrong. Well, by reading his letter over very carefully, the papers, the rest of the pork-packers, and Mr. Dryden, are his grievances. First, some years ago, he says one of the papers told the farmers that they were being robbed, that there was a combine, and that the iron heel of the oppressor " was upon them ! Then he says the pork packers are at each other's throats (I have great sympathy for them). Then, he has a crow to pick with Mr. Dryden. I might say he has not raised himself any in the estimation of the farmers by his uncalled-for attack on that gentleman. He speaks of some of his competitors; tells how some have made failures, the most notable ones being the farmers' co-operative Is there anything strange in that? er would be if they had succeeded. The known business men start in farming and make miserable failures. l shall show you later on that the farmers received a better price for their hogs the two years these concerns were in existence. Whether they were being forced out or not, I do not pretend to say. Before giving him a few facts to show him there must be something wrong, I must say that farmers are not lacking in common sense. My neighbors and myself have rever seen the paper alluded to, nor been influenced by it in the least. He spcaks of the money invested in packing-houses. I think I am safe in saying more money has been invested in hogpens the last few years than packing houses. Now, as to evidences of something wrong: From one shipping point, I have known three double-deck cars a week to be shipped ; now there are never more than one, and more often a single than a double deck, at that. If Mr. D. could take the time to come up here, I would drive him to Mr. R. W. Hawkin's home, a gentleman who farms 465 acres, and keeps a dairy of 80 to 100 cows, and we would ask him why he has converted his large hogpen into a stock stable, and filled it with steers this winter. drive to Mr. A. R. Fierheller & Sons, who farm 300 acres, have a herd of 40 pure-bred and highgrade Holstein cows, besides 60 steers, in the winter. We would ask them why they have gone to the expense of raising the building two feet higher, and made his fine hogpen ten feet in the clear, converting it into a breeding stable, and have hought five imported Clydesdale fillies to put into it. If you will pardon me, I might mention my own pen, which is 210 feet long, with a root

81

live weight, aily gain of arcass, 6.79 ass to live ve was 12.24 st-prize carreass to live of 7.09 ezs.,

ceeding 220 which gave 0 nd 9.22 ozs. cass to live 1 lb., and rcentage of ; the chamve of 15.98 5 80.28 per ier class of an entry of 73 per cent., alive, and cass to live W. W. C.

iber. viz., hand in with them,

RENCE.

Squire Wimple = 33006 =.

Champion Shorthern bull and winner of grand championship as best bull of any beef breed, Dominion Exhibition, 1905. Property of W. H. Ladner, Ladner, B. C.

> merit of the earlier Duchesses having been largely lost through excessive inbreeding. Duke of Northumberland was the acknowledged champion bull of England ip 1842. Writing of him in 1839; Bates had said : "I can state from measurements I took of Comet (155), that the Duke was nearly double his weight, both at ten months and at two years old. I selected this Duchess tribe of Shorthorns as superior to all other cattle, as great growers and quick grazers, with the finest

82

cellar which holds four thousand bushels of roots. The hogpen, which is empty, I purpose filling with sheep. I keep a dairy of sixty cows. I could mention many more. If this state of things exists all over our Province, it is a very serious affair. Our Canadian bacon industry, which we, as farmers, were so proud of, is surely in danger. The very plain, simple fact of the matter is, we were losing money. Farmers have made some money in the past, but it is run on a very close margin now. One of the reasons is, feed has been higher of late years. Shorts, that could be bought for \$14 and \$16 per ton in car lots, are \$20 and \$22 now; other coarse grain the same in proportion, and labor has gone up.

Now, sir, I will touch on a most tender point -raising Yorkshire hogs, which Mr. D. takes so much credit to himself for introducing to this I feel safe in saying it will cost every country. farmer 50 cents more for every Yorkshire hog he grows on his farm than it will with a cross between the Chester White and Tamworth or Berk-I don't care what breeders may say to shire. the contrary. I have raised and fed for the market three thousand dollars' worth of hogs a year, have tried all breeds, and know whereof I speak, and I can give proof. I wish to say they are going out as fast as they came in. 1 doubt very much the statement that three-fifths of the hogs grown are of Yorksire strain. I don't know of a pure-bred Yorkshire hog in our neighborhood. the Yorkshire is a better bacon hog than others, has Mr. D. really encouraged his growth? Has the farmer received any more for what he calls a first-class bacon hog? I say no, but he has lost money. The discussion on the type of bacon hog has become a byword.

He speaks of grading in the past, and grading severely. I call his attention to some of his grading (he does not do any more of it). Hogs were cheaper then. Go back to 1899: Out of a carload of 103 hogs, 62 selects, 24 small, 18 fats; price, selects 4 c., small 4c., fats $3\frac{3}{4}$ c., or $62\frac{1}{2}$ c. less per hundred. The average weight of these fat hogs was 155 pounds; the farmer's price was 50c. less per hundred all around. I have quoted Toronto prices. Forty-four graded out of this car of 103 at 50c. less per hundred. Another case of his: 107 hogs in car; 80 selects, 17 small, 10 fats; average weight of fats 1721 pounds. Price, selects 41c., small 41c., fats 31c.-Toronto prices. One more car: 97 hogs; 56 selects, 31 small, 10 fats; average weights of fats 177 pounds; average weight of small hogs 136 pounds. The wonder to me is why the balance of little pigs at home were not killed. I will say this for Mr. Davies, he was no worse than the rest of the packers. This was carried on for nearly two years. We have heard nothing of it since. The only grading that is done now is a very slight dockage on small Farmers know that the price is sure to hogs. come down in November, and they can better afford to take 25c. less per hundred for them than keep them until they are heavy enough and take one to two dollars less per hundred, which is the I will take the months of August and Nocase. vember for the last six or seven years. The year 1905, August price \$7, November price \$5.35 1904, August price \$5.65, November \$4.75; 1903, August price \$6, November \$4.65; 1902, August \$6.65, November \$5.871. Mr. D. will note the price is a dollar higher this year. The Farmers' Packing Co. were in business, also in 1901. For 1901 prices were, August \$6.50, November \$5.05; 1900, August \$5.871, November \$4; heavy dockage, with low prices, this year. In 1899-our banner year-August \$5, November \$3.621; very heavy grading this year. These prices Can bo back further country shipping points. with same results. Since Mr. Davies' house has been in the business I killed and dressed 40 hogs in one day, sold them to R. C. Scott for \$4.80 per hundred, cleared \$20 on one day's work. Mr. D. was only paying \$3.70. I don't think the farmers owe him anything. I know he pays all he can afford to pay for hogs. He has colossal losses, and he does not whine. He is not to blame. He sends his pork to the Old Country, and takes what they give him. I haven't followed the Old Country markets. It is strange the price is always lower in November. Beef, cheese. butter, and all other products, never run along in the same line year after year for 8 or 10 years. In conclusion, I wish to say this: I am a Liberal in politics, and all my relatives have been for generations. I believe in free trade, but I tell Mr. D., honestly, it is high time something is The easy-fed, fat, broad-shouldered Poldone. and-China hog products are being imported by millions of pounds, and we are obliged to compete with them-a thing which is impossible with the Yorkshire bacon hog. If we can't produce the hogs-which the past has proved to be falsesome of the packers can do as the Farmers' Cooperative Cos. did-go out of the business. My father sold hogs for \$9.75 per hundred before Mr. D.'s packing-house came into existence, and we farmers will run the chance of it again. Rather than lose our reputation in the Old Country, we will try a change. Give the farmers a taste of protection. I will vote for it with both hands. Oxford Co., Ont. S. A. FREEMAN.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE FARM.

Winter Application of Farmyard Manure

At no time can farmyard manure contain the essential elements of plant food in larger proportions than when it is freshly made. Fermentation may change to a large extent its chemical nature; it may render its plant food more readily available, but this change is invariably accompanied by a loss through oxidation of the carbonaceous matter-the bedding or litter-which would otherwise be converted into humus in the soil, and unless the fermentation occurred under ideal conditions, which in ordinary cases is impossible, there must be a very serious loss in nitrogen, the most valuable of the manurial constituents, as well. T_0 understand clearly this loss of nitrogen, we must know something of the form in which it occurs in brief, we must know something of its chemistry The element exists in the atmosphere in the form of a colorless, inodorous gas. It occurs in the soil as a plant food, combined with oxygen and lime or potash, in the form of a nitrate. In this form it is soluble in water, and readily absorbed by the roots of the growing plant. In the plant these nitrates are built into highly complex compounds, many so intricate that their composition cannot be established chemically. When the plant is consumed by the animal these complex forms are broken down in the digesting processes; a part of the nitrogen is employed in building up the animal's body, while the remainder and greater portion passes off in the excrement in the urine It is this part of the nitrogen that is as urea. of most importance to the farmer, for it is almost immediately available to the plant. On application it unites with the lime or potash in the soil, forming again the soluble nitrates that are readily utilized by the plant. Hence, we see the importance of this one element in the economy of nature, and when we reflect that it is the most costly of all fertilizing materials, running in commercial manures at from three to four times the price of either phosphoric acid or potash, and when we realize that the great proportion of the nitrogen in farmyard manure may be easily lost by careless or unintelligent management, its economic importance, and the value of understanding clearly the why and wherefore of the underlying principles of manuring, that this loss may be checked or en-

tirely prevented, is very apparent. When manure is applied to the land during winter, the only possible loss of plant focd, and particularly of nitrogen, is by drainage, and on no land, save steep hillsides such as are liable t_0 wash, is there any danger whatever of the fertilizing material leaching away. On the average land there is far less loss of plant food by washing than there is in the average yard where the manure may lie for several months beneath the eaves of the barns, draining its substance into some convenient ditch or pool. It matters not if the manure does appear bleached and dry and worthless after it has lain upon the soil all winter, or through the heavy March and April rains, its soluble, manurial constituents have not been carried away-they are safely stored in the first few inches of the surface, ready to feed the plant immediately growth commences in the spring

On the other hand, let us note the action that occurs if manure is left to rot in the yard, or, as is sometimes done, drawn to heaps in the field. The urea compound in which the nitrogen almost exclusively occurs, breaks up immediately it comes in contact with the moisture and warmth of the FOUNDED 1866

treated of in the agricultural press and lectured on in the Farmers' Institutes, until practically Yet we vennothing new can be written on it. ture to say that not 25 per cent. of the farmers of this Province make a practice of winter-manuring. At least half of our farmers are handling "their manure at a serious loss, but because that loss is not directly apparent, it is not realized. A ton of ordinary stable manure contains about ten pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of potash, and five pounds of phosphoric acid. Assuming, as some authorities do, that at least half the nitrogen in farmyard manure is lost through careless handling, taking no account whatever of the losses of the other two ingredients, considering only the loss of the one element, nitrogen, and estimating its value from the rates charged for it in the or dinary commercial manures, the annual loss from this one source alone, on an average .100-acre farm, cannot be less than \$75. Seventy-five dollars per year, it is true, is not a very large amount, but it is larger than most of our farmers can afford to squander by careless management. It is an unnecessary leak, and a very few just such leaks as this distinguishes the successful from the unsuccessful man. If the business is to prosper, it must cease to exist. If your present system of farming will permit of no method of handling the manure, save at a sacrifice of nearly half its fertilizing substance, then it is high time to change your system radically, for it is altogether too costly for present-day agriculture.

We would have liked to discuss other phases of this subject, and to have dwelt more fully on some questions necessarily only briefly touched on here, but we have already exceeded the limit set for this article, and must leave their consideration for a future time. Winter-manuring has been wonderfully successful with us in a long experience under varying conditions, and we believe it can be satisfactorily practiced in any part of the Province. H. B. S.

Lambton Co., Ont.

Cement vs. Wood Silo.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate "

I have had some experience with both wood and cement silos. The first one I had was built of $2 \ge 6$ -in. plank, 36 feet high, 12 feet diameter. I filled this one three times, when one day in July there came a heavy wind which totally demolished my silo, but not before I had sold it to a party who had not got his buildings in shape to put up a cement structure, so my loss was not so very great, as I was going to take it down, anyway, and there were only a few of the staves broken.

Some of my reasons for doing away with wood structure are: I found it considerable trouble to keep the hoops in place in dry weather when empty, and if tightened too much when dry they were liable to burst the hoops when filled. I also found, in spite of all I could do, there would be some places where the air would get in, and some of the ensilage would spoil. Also, the danger of blowing down was quite a consideration, since more than half of the wood silos in this vicinity have blown down. The last objection I will mention is the liability of wood to decay. No matter how good the lumber, the age of a wood silo must be comparatively short.

Now, I might mention some of the advantages of a cement silo. It will neither blow down nor rot down. If properly built, it is practically indestructible. Another great advantage over the wood silo is the better preservation of the ensilage. If a cement silo is properly plastered on the inside, there will be no waste whatever. My silo has been emptied four times, and there has not been a handful of ensilage wasted other than that we had to throw off the top when starting.

manure-heap into the form of two gases, carbon dioxide and ammonia, escaping at once into the atmosphere. It is the occurrence of this chemical process that gives the characteristic and pungent odor of ammonia around stables or manure-heaps, and wherever that odor occurs there also occurs a serious loss of the most valuable and essential fertilizing element, for ammonia, like the original urea, is a nitrogen compound, differing only in that it is a gas, whilst the urea is a solution.

Knowing, then, something of the chemistry of farmyard manure, the proposition seems only natural that, the sooner the manure is applied after it has been made, the less will be the loss in its fertilizing constituents. On that assumption we have, for a number of years, and with unvarying success, followed the practice of hauling the manure directly from the stable to the land. The practice is, however, not by any means general among farmers. Too many cling to the old belief that manure should be well rotted before it is applied to the soil; but in this, like some other long-established customs in agriculture, they are not sustained by modern scientific research. nor by actually conducted experiments. It is true that decomposition must occur before the fertilizing elements in the manure are available for the plant but let this occur in the soil, where there is little danger of any loss from volatilization. The action occurs there just as readily, though less slowly than in the heap, while the loss of plant food is reduced to a minimum.

This theory of winter-manuring has been preached by our experiment stations and practiced by our most progressive farmers for years. It has been As to the cost of wood, compared with cement, I would say, at the present price of lumber and cement, the latter will only cost about one-quarter more, provided you have not to pay too steep a price for the use of curbs for building.

A neighbor of mine built a cement silo last summer 12 feet in diameter and 33 feet high, at a cost of less than \$100, counting nothing for his own work. He hired one man. This silo wall was started 9 in. at bottom, and gradually reduced to about 5 in. at the top, which I believe is plenty heavy enough, since that is about the thickness of most of the round silos in this neighborhood, and I have never heard of one bursting. The price I mentioned for building included everything but the roof, which a great many people think unnecessary. In fact, most of the silos in this section have no cover whatever, but I believe one will be well repaid in comfort and saving of ensilage by having it roofed, which can be easily done by putting six bolts into top of silo when building, with threaded end projecting about two and a half inches above wall. To this wall securely fasten 2 in by 5 in. circular wall plate, and on this wall plate build circular roof, with gothic on one side and door for blower pipe. Perth Co., Ont. PAUL MADGE.

UNDED 1866

and lectured l practically Yet we venthe farmers vinter-manurare handling because that ot realized. A ns about ten tash, and five ng, as some nitrogen in careless hanof the losses ing only the d estimating it in the or al loss from ge .100-acre enty-five dolvery large our farmers management. ery few just ccessful trom s is to prospresent syshod of hance of nearly is high time it is altoriculture. ther phases ore fully on y touched on

the limit set consideration g has been long experie believe it part of the H. B. S.

٥.

th wood and as built of diameter. I day in July y demolished to a party hape to put was not so down, anythe staves

y with wood e trouble to eather when en dry they filled. I there would get in, and so, the danonsideration. filos in this objection I o decay. No e of a wood

advantages w down nor

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Facts and Figures from Annandale Farm.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

JANUARY 18, 1906

In response to the request of a correspondent of ence to a former article under this head, I subjoin the tabulated figures, showing our crop and operation for the past year :

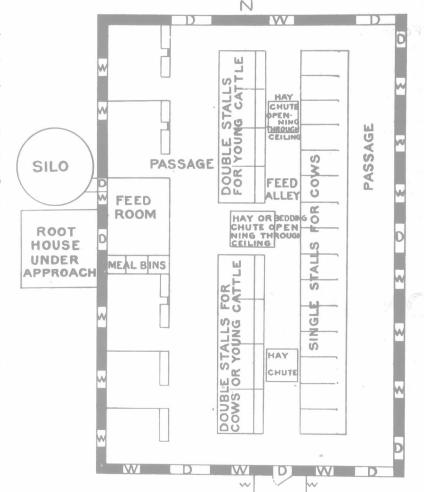
Acres.	Yield.	Price.	Total.
70 Hay	135 tons	\$6 00	\$ 810 00
35 Ensilage Corn	525 ''	2 00	1050 00
15 Ear Corn	1100 bush.	25	275 00
65 Oats	3000 · ·	35	1050 00
20 Wheat	450 ''	70	315 00
14 Peas	850 ''	70	245 00
5 Sugar Mangles.	8500 ''	05	175 00
1 Sugar Beets	630 "	10	63 00
12 Potatoes	1500 "	40	600 00
3 Early Potatoes.	230 **	75	187 50

\$4770 50

Besides the arable land on the Annandale Farm, we have over 300 acres of woodland and unbroken pasture land, so that we do not require much of the arable land for pasture. At the same time, after the clover was cut off the hay fields we had a great deal of pasture on the fields that is not shown here. We do not need to go further than our own farm to show the great benefit of keeping stock upon a farm and getting the benefit from the manure thus made. A 32-acre hay field near the barn, that has been always heavily cropped, but also heavily manured, grew this year at least double the amount of hay to the acre that a 23acre field on the very farthest corner of the farm grew, although this back hay field is comparatively new land, but it is so far away from the barn that it has never been treated with barnyard manure. Clover and rye have been plowed down, which has helped it considerably; however, there is nothing can take the place of stable manure, and it should be well saved. From a dairy herd, when a very succulent ration is fed, there is considerable liquid manure, which is equally valuable, but which is often wasted in whole or in part. Our plan is to have a perfectly water-tight box for cleaning out the stable, and as we can drive right through, the manure is put directly on the field, and no matter how deep the snow is I do not think there is very much waste, because when the snow commences to thaw the part not covered by manure thaws first, and thus the field becomes very rough, so that there is practically no chance for the valuable parts of manure to wash off. In looking over the table it will be seen that the corn, the mangels, the fodder crops, pay a good deal more to the acre than the grain crops. Of course there is some more labor, but the prices given are what they are worth when fed on the farm. In the case of wheat there is a large proportion of fertility sold off the farm. The only reason we would grow wheat is to get a large quantity of straw, which we require for bedding. In the list of crops grown there is no value allowed for the large quantity of straw from the grain. There is also no value given for the large amount of pasture off the clover fields when the hay was cut, the cornstalks, and several other items. The potato crop was not, on the whole, a very large yield this year, but it is a very profitable crop. However, it removes a large amount more of fertility than if a crop was grown and fed to stock. As it has been estimated, the fertilized constituency in the butter-fat of 10,000 lbs. of milk is only worth 18c., and where the product of the dairy is sold as butter, cheese or milk, the amount of fertility removed is very small. It will be seen from the crop table that this farm, upon which dairying has been carried on for several years, and which was in the first place comparatively poor land, now returns a good many dollars' worth of produce. But the biggest value from dairying or stock farming is that the crops can be sold at market prices to stock, and then a profit of at least 25% above market price when JUDICIOUSLY fed to the RIGHT KIND of stock. Whilst the above list shows nearly \$5,000 worth of produce grown, our deposits at the bank show during the year that \$9,000 worth of stuff is sold, which gives a handsome return for the labor expended in and caring for the stock, as well as retaining and increasing the fertility of the farm. About as many dollars are expended for feed, bran, shorts, etc., as are gotten for produce sold, and we expect to do better when I get everything going as GEO. RICE. I want. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Barn Plan.

In response to numerous requests for plans of dairy barns, we herewith present one especially "The Farmer's Advocate" for more figures in refer- prepared by us, which will prove adaptable to many different sizes and to many conditions. The plan we give is for a barn 72 by 48 feet, which will stable 15 cows in the row of single stalls, besides 16 cows and young cattle in the double stalls, 1 bull in the north box stall, and 12 to 15 calves of various ages in the row of box stalls along the west side. Behind each row of stalls is a passage about 71 feet wide, along which a team and stone-boat may be driven to clean the stables. If one wished to do so, he could put in a modern litter carrier, which would take up less room and save a few feet on the width of the barn. The floor, of course, is concrete throughout, and, though square gutters may be put in if desired, we favor having simply a plain drop of seven or eight inches behind the cows, and having the gutter slope up gently a couple of inches with-If properly laid, no out any square shoulder. trouble will be experienced from slipping, and the floor will be easier to clean. The platform on which the cattle stand is regulated to some extent by the breed of the cows kept, but it is well to have the platform longer at one end of the row, running forward a few inches towards the other, so the cows may be graded according to length. Any kind of manger may be used, but we prefer one with a slightly flaring back and



may open from the barn floor (which runs across the middle of the barn) behind each row of stalls, and another, if desired, may open over the pas-It will be sage which leads into the feed alley. noticed that plenty of windows are allowed for, most of them three feet wide, and as none of the partitions, not even those enclosing the feedroom, are more than five feet high, the whole interior is well lighted. The separator room is in the annex of the south end of the barn, has a window on each side, and a shelf along the south wall for the jars to hold the Babcock test composite samples.

The barn stands north and south, is approached from the west side, and the driveway runs across the center. In it is a grain crusher, and just south of it is a granary.

No provision is made for stock other than cat-We believe it is better to have the horse tle. stable and drive-house in a separate building. It might be placed, say 60 or 100 feet east of the main barn, the intervening barnyard being protected on the north by a shed connecting the north ends of the two buildings, or by a sheepor hogpen. Any arrangement which will afford a sheltered, sunshiny spot for the stock to exercise or pick a noonday feed of hay or straw, is greatly to be desired.

We have not indicated any watering system because it is an open question with many whether it is not, on the whole, better to water the cattle twice daily in a sheltered shed. Some dairymen, with a bottom a few inches higher than the floor of course, will throw up their hands at this, but we would merely point out that

there is danger of getting condi-tions too artificial, and it is just a question whether it would not be better for the health of our herds to have a little more exercise and fresh air than many of However, every man them get. must decide for himself how he purposes to water his stock.

No provision for ventilation is shown in this plan, but we shall give in an early issue descriptions of successful ventilation systems in actual use.

This plan may not be perfect, but it has, in our estimation, sev-eral strong points. It is systematic, fairly convenient, and admits of many modifications without altering the general layout. Too many barns are all cluttered up with a few box stalls, passages, chutes, etc., scattered around here and there, wherever there happened to be a little room in the designer's plan. We have tried to avoid such arrangements and to suggest one likely to be suited to the needs of farmers a couple of decades hence, when labor will, in all probability, be higher-priced than it is to-day.

Anyone having what he considers a better plan is requested to send it for inspection, and possibly for reproduction. Plans of beef, sheep and horse barns and piggeries are also desired. We wish to present to our readers this winter the best ideas known in barn construction.

we cannot dray

actically inge over the of the enlastered on atever. My d there has other than starting.

with cement, lumber and it one-quary too steep ing. t silo last

eet high, at hing for his is silo wall adually re-h I believe s about the os in this ard of one building inch a great act, most of r whatever, in comfort pofed, which ts into top d projecting ll. To this rcular wall rcular roof, olower pipe. MADGE.

The Bachelor Tax.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

On date of December 28th you open up the subject of taxing our bachelors. I hope it will receive due consideration from your writers, as it is a vital question. How would a county succession duties act do, leaving, say, 25 per cent. of the weath, etc., to be a separate fund for the improvement of roads, for libraries, colleges, hospitals, etc.? Our township board consists of two old bachelors, one married man of nearly 50 with no family, and two with small families. So many of our young people make light of the marriage question, and place no value on the real blessings and affections that follow a true, winsome and devoted courtship.

CORRESPONDENT. Waterloo Co.

S D

on which the cows stand. Between the two rows of cows is a six-foot feed alley, reached by a passage leading from the feed-room. With this layout a feed carrier could be installed to good advantage. The box stalls are of var.ous sizes. have fairly wide doors, and may be fitted with any kind of manger desired. A good one is in use in the farm barn of the Ontario Agricultural College. It is a sort of V-shape, swinging on pivots at the bottom, and held shut by a button at the top. When being filled it may be pulled out into the passage, and will harg that way until pushed shut. The root-house is a cement arch, built under the barn approach, and is filled, of course, from above. Additional root room could be provided by using the space in the northwest corner, allotted for bull pen and box stall. The roots could be put in here through the win-dows in the wall. From one corner of the feed compartment a narrow door opens into the silo chute, and along the opposite side of the room are three meal bins, fed by inclined chutes leading from larger bins in the granary on the floor A root slicer or pulper should be kept above. in the feed-room, and a chute for chaff or cut straw to mix with the silage runs down into the feed-room from the barn floor above. A stairway also leads up from the side opposite the meal bins, and under it forks, shovels, etc., may be kept. Chutes for throwing down hay run down from the mows, and open near each end of the feeding alley. A trapdoor for throwing down bedding

up a plan for everybody who asks for one; to do so would take more time than we can possibly

spare, while the expense of making the engravings from which to print would run into a very considerable sum. We try to present the ideas in a general way, leaving each man to figure out for himself a plan suitable to his specific needs.

To Colonize New Ontario.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It seems to me that what is mostly wanted in the colonization of New Ontario is a more vigorous policy of immigration-better inducements to settlers. Now that Britain is having some trouble with her unemployed, it would be a good plan for Canada, as well as for Britain, if some of them could be brought over and placed on the lots that will soon be open for settlement in the various townships of the Great Clay Belt. The home authorities could organize colonization bureaus for deserving workmen, each man, woman and child to be medically examined and attested. After a number of them have passed, say a thousand, the Government could then charter a transport, and give them free transportation with maintenance, and a small bonus of £5 (\$25) to start them in Canada. Of course, this would cost something, but it would be a permanent way out of the difficulty. The Ontario Government could give them free railway transportation from the port of debarkation to their destination, and a quarter section of land free, without taxes till after the issue

of the ratent, subject, of course, to the Crown Lands regulations.

What we want is more of this class of settler and less of the other. We can take all the overplus of Britain's population ; we need them to build up the country, but the Government must act in concert with the home Government to bring about this end. If the Ontario Government would pay more attention to co'onization and less to the lumber magnate, we would, in a few years, have a farming population second to none on the continent. These people would soon adapt themselves to their new surroundings, and become good settlers. One word more. What we want we must have ; what, we must have we must be willing to pay for. INTENDING SETTLER.

84

Inspires to Progress.

I value " The Farmer's Advocate " hecause its ideals of farm life ale correct, lofty and true. It keeps on . in close touch with the most progressive advanced agaicultural thought of our time. It has helped me to be a better farmer, and has inspired me to do more thorough and effective Institute work on the lecture platforms of Canada. There is no paper, periodical or magazine that comes into our home that is more eagerly read or more highly cherished than "The Farmer's Advocate." I wish it every success. Enclosed find \$1.50, postal note, being my renewal subscription.

Yours sincerely, DUNCAN ANDERSON Rugby, Ont., Jan. 4th, 1906.

THE DAIRY.

Cow-testing Association Formed.

On Saturday' afternoon, Jan. 6th, a meeting was held at Cowansville, Que., at which Mr. H. S. Foster pre-ided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. C. F. Whitley and Mr. C. Marker, of the Dairy Branch, and by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner. The attendance was large, nearly ninety farmers being present, all of whom seemed much interested in the matter, listened eagerly, and took part in the discussion. All the speakers urged the importance of the testing of each individual cow in the dairy herds, indicating the immense improvement that has been made in a very few years in Denmark, the home of co-operative testing associations. Mr. Marker, being a native of that country, was able to explain many details from personal knowledge.

After a brief discussion, it took but two or three minutes to enroll 26 farmers, with 538

Association.

This is a matter of great satisfaction to the Department of Agriculture, and may be looked upon as the direct outcome of the large amount of work undertaken in the last two years. It is expected that there will be a great growth of this Farmers are movement in the next few years. apparently alive to the necessity of finding out the total yield of a cow for her whole milking season, and weeding out the poor ones.

Following are the by-laws of the Association : 1. The organization shall be known as the Cowansville District Cow-test ng Association.

2. The officers shall consist of a president, a vice-president and a secre ary-treasurer. Three other members shall be appointed to act along with the officers as a committee of management.

3. The officers shall be elected to hold off co for one year, or until their successors are elected. 4. The annual inceting shall be held at the cal

of the president. 5. Meetings of the committee of management

shall be held at the call of the secretary-treasurer Three members shall form a quorum.

BY-LAWS

Any person who will agree to keep a record of individual cows during the whole milking period, to the extent of weighing the nonng's and evening's milk on at least three days every month, and also take a sample for testing, will be, admitted to membership. The number of nenbers may be limited at the discretion of the committee of management.

2. The milk will be preserved and a composite sample tested once a month with a Pa cock milk tester.

3. Members will be expected to provide themselves with scales and sample bottles for each cow, and a box for ho'ding the samples.

Members shall assume the responsibility of delivering the samples to the place where the tes ing is to be done, on such days as may be directed by the person in charge of that work.

5. For the season of 1906 the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, through the Tairy Commissioner, will agree to provide blanks for recording the weights of milk, do the testing once a month, compile the figures, and prepare a report at the end of the year.

I received the Farmer's Knife as a premium all right, and am well pleased with it, as I am with your most valuable paper, " The Farmer's Advocate. W. H. REYCROFT Middlesex Co., Jan. 6th, 1906.

cows, into the Cowansville District Cow-Testing Recording the Individual Performance of Dairy Cows.

The practice of keeping individual records of dairy cows is one that is not so lar ely followed as it should be at the present day. In fact, it is very doubtful if a great many dairymen have ever given the subject so much as a passing thought and the percentage of farmers who do keep individual records is very small indeed.

The reason for this state of affairs is obvious. The system is practically in its infancy, and farmers have not been educated up to it, the majority thinking that it involves considerable extra labor and expense; others, again, believing that there is no necessity of this extra trouble, and that they can tell all that is required to be known by a glance at the pail and contents after the cow is milked.

But is this a fact ? Only to a limited extent is it so. We find, on examining statistics of the production of different herds, that the average per cow is very low compared to what it should be This is due to the cows that give only a slight or no return over and above the cost of their feed, that are to be found to a greater or less extent in fractically every herd of milch cows; and it is to aid in the detection of these boarder cows that individual records are kept.

The labor involved in keeping the reco ds is not so great as one who has never kept them might think. If the scales and record sheets are kept in a convenient place, close to where the milk is emptied, it is only the work of a minute to weigh it and jot down the figures; and from one to two hours per month will be required to add up the daily yields and record them in the book kept for that purpose.

The expense connected with it is of little consequence, the spring balance that is necessary costing only one dollar, and the record sheets can Le obtained free from the Department at Ottawa.

By the use of the Pabcock tet in conjunction with the spr ng balance, we can tell just what each and every cow in the hord is doing, and in this way pick out the ones that are being kept at a loss. Catten them off and send them to the shambles, where they rightfully belong.

Any man that has kept these records for a year or more. I am satisfied will not care to throw them over and go back to the old haphażard method of guessing at which are the best cows for, by this method of keeping individual records of our dairy cows, and by this method only, can we single out the robber cows. and thus build up a herd of cows of deep milking qualities, such as we all would care to own. Brant Co., Cnt.

EASTERN ONTA DAIRYN CONVENTION.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was held in the City of Peterborough on January 10th, 11th and 12th. President D. Derbyshire, M.P., was on hand to fill the chair, and in his presidential address pointed out that in both aggregate production and returns realized, 1905 has been the banner year in the dairy industry. While we made about the same quantity of cheese as formerly, our butter production beat all records. The home market, too, is every year absorbing larger quantities of fine creamery butter. Our home consumption in 1905 was about 3,500,000 pack-For cheese, butter and bacon we received ages. \$10,000,000 more in 1905 than in 1904. about Our dairymen produced cheese valued at \$22,000. 000, butter \$8,000,000, bacon \$15,000,060, and the home consumption was \$50,000,000, or a grand total of \$95,000,000. We are sending our goods, not only to the mother country, but to Japan, and in increasing quantities each year. Our factories are being improved, and some really first-class cness being erected, and our makers are becoming better educated. We have had 26 instructors employed besides the chief instructor, and they have done good work, visiting, giving instruction, and attending meetings, so that the service to the factories has been better than ever before. Our goods have been finer and more uni-form. The Dominich Department of Agriculture has rendered splendid assistance by giving us regular refrigerator service, not only on cars to Montreal, but on the steamships from Montreal to the British market, and employed inspectors at Montreal and the different English ports to examine our goods and report weekly to our Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa the temperature of our goods on arrival at destination. We want this refrirerator service (mlarged and improved, as well as our transportation facilities, so our goods the coming season may be landed in perfect condition. The watching of our goods are ing at Mont real, as well as the different ports on the other side is working well, for they do not now lie around on the docks, but are quickly taken care of. The erection of two large warehouses at the Surrey Commercial Dock, fitted up with cold storage at London, is of great importance. Our goods are taken from the ships and immediately placed in these warehouses. Bristol is coming to the front

So the result is we the same or lose the trade. have made finer goods and had them delivered in better condition, thus receiving better prices and increased demand.

Makers were advised to attend the Dairy School at Kingston, which has been greatly enlarged and improved. All factories, too, were urged to join the syndicate system, so as to assist in making a uniform high quality of goods everywhere in Eastein Ontario.

While a large number of factories are good, and well equipped, we still have a large number where 22.2 pounds; difference between the best and the fnest goods can of be made. Canada rests on a more solid foundation, and why our factories should not be first-class buildings well painted, clean and tidy, with proper drainage, no one can explain. Why should shade trees not be planted and the grounds around the fac-tory made beautiful? Possibly because the makers of our cheese are the only ones that are not properly paid. A large number of our best men are quitting the business. While the milk producers are prosperous this last year, our manufacturers are poorer, having more to pay for labor, fuel and furnishings. Why not give them one and a quarter cents for making, and demand better boxes and a better service ? With our past experience, with the full knowledge that the production of cheese, butter and the bacon pig is the one in ustry exactly suited to Eastern Ontario, all our energies should be directed to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our goods. With our present orportunities for education and instruction, there will be no excuse for having an ordinary maker-for he is dear at any price-or having an old, open factory, resting in the mud, with no drainage; or not having modern machinery, or not delivering cheese to the station in clean wagons with proper covers to keep the cheese or butter clean, or not doing every. thing in our power to male the watchword for 1906 cleanliness and improvement all along the

with new docks, and other ports will have to do that, during the summer, the work of cow-testing has been carried on at seven places-four in Onterio, two in Quebec, and one in Prince Fdward Island. He presented a table showing the average standing of each of the four pure breeds, and also the average of the grade cows t sted at Mountain View, Ont. This test comprised 133 cows, consisting of 11 Jerseys, 21 Ayr-shires, 30 Shorthorns, 45 Holsteins, and 26 grades. According to this, it was shown that the best Jersey gave 45.5 pounds of butter-fat in the 30 days : the procest gave No business in poorest, 23.3 pounds, the average for the breed being 34.9 nounds The L e 45.3 pounds fat; the poorest 24.1 pounds ; difference between best and poorest, 21.2 jounds; average for the breed, 35.1 pounds. The best Shorthorn gave 46.2 pounds; the poorest gave 16.1 pounds; difference between best and poorest, 30.1 pourds; average for the bread, 35.4 pounds. The best Holstein gave 52 pounds fat: the poorest 26.6 pounds: difference between best and poorest, 29.1 jourds; average, 34.7 pounds. The best grade gave 38.1 pounds; poorest, 18.4 pounds; difference, 19.7 pounds; average of the grades, 30.3 pounds. The average production of the 133 cows in the test was 934 jounds mill, test nr 3.6 per cent, average production of butter-fat (eing 34 pounds, or 1.123 rounds of fat per cow per day With the above figures for a text. Mr. Whitley at pealed to the national pride of those present to do all in their power to improve the average production of our breeds by weeding out the poorest, coupled with better breeding, which means the use of a sire from good-milling stock. Every dairyman, he said, who wish's to consider himself up-to-date, must test bis cows. Profit in dairying depends upon three factors—yield of milk, yield of fat, and cost of feed, He announced that the Minister of Agriculture, Hen. Sydney Fister, had offered to supply a man, and do the work of testing wherever any twenty farmers in a locality would agree to purchase the recestary utilt which consists of a spring balance, costing \$1.25 to \$1.50; a small damen, costing 10 cents: and a new Lottles, costing 5 cents each, in which of individual dairy cows in various parts of the to keep the samples of each cow's milk for mak-country for the Dairy Commissioner's Franch of the Dabcock test. The farmer would simply the Dominion Department of Agriculture, stated have to weigh his milk and teep samples, and the

FOUNDED 1846

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY HERDS.

Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Experimental Farm Ottawa, who has been conducting thirty-day test NDED 1846

rformance

records of ely followed In fact, it is ten have ever ng thought, o keep it.di-

s is obvious, y, and farmthe majority extra labor that there e, and that be known by r the cow is

nited extent istics of the average per should be nly a slight of the r feed, less extent s; and it is r cows that

reco ds is kept them i sheets are ere the milk minute to d from one red to add n the book

f little cons necessary l sheets can at Ottawa. conjunction t what each and in this kept at a em to the s for a year

e to throw haphažarđ best cows; ual records lonly, can us build up es, sech as I. C

ION.

cow-testing our in Once Fdward g the averbreeds, and t sted at rised 133 21 Ayr-, and 26 was shown 5 pounds o est gave st and the the breed ca e 45.3 ls; average Shorthorn .1 pounds; 1 pourds The best orest 26.6 orest, 29.1 best grade difference, .3 poinds. ws in the per cent, 34 pounds, Ir. Whitley se present he average t the poormeans the Every sider him-Profit in ld of milk, annourced n. Sydney ind do the mers in a recestary g 10 cents: , in which for makild simply s, and the

JANUARY 18, 1906

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Departmental employee would do the testing and The advantages calculation free of charge. claimed for the work were : (1) The intense satisfaction which the knowledge gained affords the owner of the cows; (2) the increased self-respect that always follows the successful outcome of an efort toward improvement ; (3) the public esteem that attaches to a man who takes the lead in a progressive step; (4) last, but very import nt, the increased average returns. In conclus on, reterence was made to the fact that, down in Frince Edward Island, they were giving prizes to farmers who were producing the most milk per acre each The conditions are very simple, and the vear. man who won the prize last year had produced an average of 672 jounds milk for each acre on his farm.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

W. T. Connell, Bacteriologist, of Queen's University, Kingston, addressing the convent on, said last summer (1905) Mr. Publow had sent him a number of samples of rancid cheese, in which he found large numbers of bacillus resembling Bacilhis lactus arogenes, quite often found in the manure of cattle. This bacillus has the faculty of producing acidity and souring the milk, as well as producing more or less gas an foul flavor. Owing to its acid-producing power, it is able, to a certain extent, to grow along with common souring bacteria, especially if these be not so numerous as usual, and may, at times, gain the upper hand. In the set of samples from the various patrons of the affected factory, the bacterium was found in 20 out of 26, and were as numerous as the lactic acid bacteria, and readily detectable in each sample of milk. It had evidently gained the ascendancy in this factory over the desirable bacteria, and the trouble was kept alive through the whey, which the farmers took back in their cans. The whey tank of this factory had never been cleaned out until the trouble began. A number of samples of sweet-curdled milk had been sent him during 1905. All showed more or less viscidity or slimi-A number of different bacteria were separated from these samples. They produced the sweet-curdling largely through their developing a rennet-like ferment, but also by possessing more or less digestive power on the casein of the milk. The most common met with was a bacillus often found in hay dust and on certain vegetables, and frequently, too, in stagnant pools. Water from these pools gets on the udders, and the dried scum falls into the milk pail. In winter and fall the source would most likely be hay and stable dust. This bacillus, when introduced into fresh milk and kept at ordinary room heat, after 24 hours makes the milk thick and stringy. In warm temperatures it thickens the milk much more quickly, but the milk seldom shows much stringiness, but is more viscid. In all these samples the souring bacteria were either absent, or present only in small numbers, and when the souring bacteria are present, as a rule they rapidly check and prevent the development of the other bacteria, though not mecessarily so. Most of the bacteria investigated that produce this sweet-curdling, are spore-bearing hacilli, which are harder to get rid of than are non-spore-forming species.

The past summer he had met again with samples of rusty discoloration of cheese. This is the first authentic set of samples received from Fastern Ontario since he had detect d the condition in a factory in Leeds Co. in 1896. It is evident that the time has come for the closing up or rebuilding of factories in had condition from a hygienic and bacteriological standpoint. To make and to continue to make first-class cheese, not only must the makers be competent, but the milk must be clean and properly cared for, and the factories must be kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Cleanliness is GodEness in cheesemaking. would eat. During this second year, the herd tconsisting entirely of mature cows) ate \$33.00 worth of feed, and produced \$38.00 worth of milk, or a profit of \$5.00 per cow per year, as against a loss of \$3.50 the previous year. Many cows are insufficiently fed in the usual summer dry spell; by feeding then we can prolong the heavy milk flow into the fall. Silage is as economical as anything that can be grown for this purpose.

Experiments were cited to show the value of succulence in keeping up the milk flow. Silage and roots are valuable for this purpose. At fe.d values usually assigned, a ration comprising silage and roots is less expensive than one of dry feed, and is decidedly more valuable in maintaining the milk flow. It pays to study the preferences of individual cows. In 1899 the cows at the Experimental Farm were fed a uniform meal ration of 8 pounds a day, and gase an average of 6,100 pounds milk in the year. Next year the practice was changed. By studying the likes, dislikes and capacity of each cow, and varying the feed as considered advisable, they brought up the average milk yield by 1,100 pounds. The feed in 1899 cost over \$35.00 each; in 1900 it cost only an average of \$33.00; so they got the bigger yield while saving between \$2 and \$3 each on the feed.

In reply to a question, he said that an average cow should give a return of \$50 a year, and a clear profit of \$10 to \$20. He had had experience with five dairy breeds—Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey and French-Canadian—and among each he has had cows that produced over \$100 worth of milk per year. He hadn't had a Shorthorn yet that produced over \$100 worth, but some gave over \$90 worth. The average of each of the breeds was over \$60 per head, estimating butter at 20c. a pound, and skim milk at 15c. per cwt.

Proceeding, Prof. Grisdale touched on a very important point when he said that the average farmer is inclined to think that, because a cow is a pure-bred, it must be a good one. It isn't so, necessarily, at all. The chances of a pure-bred cow being a profitable milk-producer are slightly higher, perhaps, than in the case of the grade, but not much. The average farmer attaches too high a premium to a cow with a registered pedi-There are good and bad cows among purebreds, just as there are among scrubs, and while a good pure-bred has an added value because of being more prepotent in transmitting dairy quality to her offspring, still, the inferior pure-breds should be sacrificed as ruthlessly as the inferior scrub, and until we are willing to sacrifice every cow which at four years old doesn't show a good milk and butter record, we can't make progress. The average farmer should be encouraged in founding a herd to keep grade females rather than pure-breds, for if he has pedigreed cattle he will, almost invariably, be reluctant to sacrifice the culls; consequently, he will not make near the progress in improving the average milk and butter production of his herd that he would make if he were working with grades.

Prof. Grisdale heartily commended the action of several of our pure-bred dairy-breed associations in inaugurating advanced registry systems in which to record the names of cows giving over a certain minimum of milk in official test. this lies the hope of improving our cattle along useful lines. There have been a great number of pure-bred scrub bulls disseminated throughout the country, and so long as dairymen are willing to accept any old calf, simply because it has a pedigree, we won't make much progress. A pure-bred is worth much more than a scrub, provided both are right good producers, but no breeder has any right to charge an extra price for a pure-bred calf simply because it has a registered pedigree. It 's up to the dairymen to insist on getting from thebreeders sires from officially-tested cows of superior producing capacity, and we must demand that both sides of the bull's pedigree be of such superior ancestry, and when the demand becomes general breeders will go in strong for private and official records, and will weed out their inferior producers, and the pure-bred cattle will be greatly improved for utility purposes. Already a good many enterprising breeders are going in for advanced registry, and they deserve the praise, encouragement and patronage of men in quest of

cate; 28,241 patrons supplied milk to the above tactories, and of these 3,356 were personally visited at their farms. Ninety-four factory meetings were held during the summer, with an a.e.r age attendance of 30, making 2,720 patrons reached in this way. Much good is done by these meetings, but the visiting at the farms is far more beneficial. The speaker had known of 17, milk stands' being moved into more suitable surroundings as the result of one afte noon spent in this work. In some cases more farm visits would have been made, but the factory conditions were so bad the instructors had not moral courage to approach the patrons supplying them.

85

The number of tests for adulteration made was 65,631. Of this number 254 showed to have had fat abstracted, and 125 to contain added water. Fifty-four offenders paid fines to the extent of \$988 into the treasuries of the factories concerned, two were turned out of their factories, and the rest were warned. It is regrettable that the number of samples tampered with was greater than last year by 73.

There is an improvement regarding the care of milk at the farms. The instructors are received, in a more and more friendly manner. As a result of their efforts, 'many milkstands have been moved into purer atmosphere, cleaner mil ing places provided, and more pains taken in cleaning utensils. Many patrons are building up-to-date milkstands, with convenient attachments for cooling the milk rapidly immediately after milking. Improvement in the quality of cheese made in sections where this is done is very noticeable, and the patrons are beginning to realize what an improvement in quality and quantity can be made in cheese manufactured from milk thus treated.

The quality of the cheese was, on the whole, much superior to that of those made in previous seasons, the early make and the Octobers being of an 'unusually high standard. During the latter part of June and July a sudden onset of warm, damp weather resulted in a great many acidy cheese being made before the makers realized the conditions surrounding them. While in some in-stances the work of the makers showed carelessness, the orign of the cause of bad-flavored and acidy cheese could invariably be traced to the milk supply, and until some uniform and cleanly methods are adopted in such an industry, where so many individuals take part in manufacture, there will always be more or less trouble, both with the quality and the uniformity of the goods manufactured. Education has done much, but some good, healthy legislation is required to bring about what is beyond the power of persuasion.

Evidence that the manufacturers are showing a disposition to improve is the fact that 24 new factories have been built and 324 repaired, both in building and equipment. The improvements have consisted in the building of new curingrooms, providing better drainage and sanitary conditions, procuring new utensils, constructing cement floors, painting and beautifying the places in general, giving in all a total estimated expenditure of \$100,240.00. All the syndicates have contributed to this expenditure, but a few sections have done a great deal more than others, and these sections are making the most rapid strides in raising the standard of the cheese manufactured in their districts.

Some of the instructors have had acidimeters placed in all their factories, and regularly supply their makers with pure-culture starters, and perhaps nothing else has been so instrumental as these two things in bringing about uniformity. In some sections, however, starters could not be generally adopted, owing either to lack of skill on the part of the maker, or to unfavorable conditions surrounding the propagation. The weekly report of A. W. Woodard, Official Referee at Montreal, showed that, although threequarters of all the factories in Fastern Ontario belong to the instruction syndicates, only about one-quarter of the rejected cheese came from the syndicated factories. This fact speaks well for the results of instruction work. In his personal visits to the factories, Mr. Publow had found that most of the makers were keeping their factories in a cleaner condition, and more attention was being given to the finish of the cheese, and everything went to show that the visits of the instructors were having a healthy influence. These men have all made an honest effort to bring about A few complaints were made improvement. against them by factorymen, but, on investigation, it was seldom any blame could be attached to the instructors. Since the factories have been closed, the instructors have been present at 110 annual factory meetings, and many more will likely be attended. This work he considered of very great importance, as it pives the instructors a chance to meet the people and bring before them the defects found in their respective low califies before the opening of the season. A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS. Citizens' meeting was held on Wednesday evening. The addresses were of the usual popular character, and interspersed with particularly good Customary exercises were indulged in, music. such as the addresses of welcome from the Mayor,

FEEDING, BREEDING AND SELECTION.

There are wonderful possibilities in improving the average dairy cow's production, said Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Experimental Farm. Ottawa. The average cow in the country now produces about 2,500 pounds of milk a year a good cow, well fed, will give 10,000 pounds, or iour times as much, and some will do even better. Cive must get at the average farmer, and the Dairymen's Associations might do something a little more searching than had yet been attempt-He thought there might be a committee to interest makers and farmers in the important matter of improving dairy herds. There are three lines along which we might work : First, feeding better: second, improvement in breeding; third, election. Many cows don't get enough to eat. In New York State, the Profesor of Dairying started to investigate dairy conditions in some berds near the college. In one herd of 30 cows a record was kept of the cost of feed and value of dairy produce turned off, and the calculation showed that, in return for an average of \$28.50 her war for cost of keep, the cows gave \$25.00 worth of milk, and it is probable that, on the average, our Cntario cows are fed not one whit better than were these. The next year this same was fed under the direction of the Experimente Station, and the cows given all the feed they

DAIRY INSTRUCTION IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

G. G. Publow, in presenting his third annual report as chief of the dairy instructors for Eastern Ontario, stated that the work was conducted along the same lines as last year. The 650 applications received for instruction, which was an increase over last year, made it necessary to a range the factories into 26 groups. The number of factories that received instruction was 632, and to these 3,091 full-day visits were made, together with 1.848 calls at the factories. The call visits are being greatly appreciated by the makers, who are thereby enabled to keep in close touch with the instructors and with one another, and such visits are believed to be a strong factor in ensuring a uniform quality of checke throughout each syndi-

reponded to by Vice-President J. R. Dargavel, M. P. P., followed by speeches from the Parliamentary and Legislative representatives, but to the credit of their good sense, be it said that most of them, though undoubtedly better qualified to speak interestingly to the assembled audience than such personages usually are, on like occasions, made their speeches delightfully pithy and brief. On behalf of a long-suffering public, we breathe the hope that other public men to whom courtesy demands an invitation to speak, may take a leaf out of the book of these men and refrain from boring audiences with echoed platitudes on things they know nothing about.

President G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, made an excellent speech, dealing principally with the O. A. C. and the Macdonald The farmers of Untario, he said, have Institute. almost doubled their output in ten years, as the result of a superior intelligence in handling their lands and live stock, and the O. A. C. has been one of the great agencies in bringing this improvement about. In 1905 there were, all told, 1,004 student attending the institution, and 4,050 farmers are conducting experiments on their own farms for the Ontario Experimental Union.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, pointed out the natural adaptability of Eastern Ontario to dairying, and spoke of the immense importance of this industry to Canada. All the wealth produced in Cobalt was nothing compared to the increase in value of our dairy products this very year.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Thursday evening was a public session, and the commodious new opera house, in which all the meetings were held, was quite comfortably filled with a well-mixed audience. Prof. Dean hammered in the idea of co-operation-unselfish co-operation, such as they have in thrifty Denmark, where they "go the Chicago packing-houses one better by saving the squeal of the hogs to export to Scotland for use in the bagpipes." He also anticipated the day when electric energy would be used in running milking machines, which two or more dairymen would co-operate in purchasing, driving their cows to a central station to be milked. He thought this would be a fine thing in wet weather when it was bad for the women folks to get to the barn !

Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick spole entertainingly of his trip last summer to Great Britain and Denmark, and C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, gave a succint review of agricultural conditions in Ontario, pointing out that the continued movement of population from Eastern to Western Canada, coupled with the development of manufacturing in our midst, is continually giving rise to new problems, one of the most acute being the labor problem, which his department was trying to do something to solve by importing desirable labor-Now, in the growing time, we should coners. sider what was ahead of us, and each individual farmer think along the lines of his own experience, take stock of his conditions and prospects, and prepare for the inevitable rainy day. The two salient suggestions he threw out were, specialization in production, together with co-operative organization to regulate production and to assist in marketing.

CREAMERY PROBLEMS.

" Creamery Buttermaking " was the title of an excellent address on Friday morning, by J. W. Mitchell, B. A., Kingston Dairy School. He adnervman to try to get a few of his best patrons to set a good example in the to performance and less to form and fancy points in absence of a dissenting voice the nominees were declared care of cream, storing ice, etc. About two tons of ice should be put up for each cow kept. He contention, we feel obliged to remind our readers that Brockville; First Vice-President, John R. Dargavel, thought the cream-gathering creamery had come to stay, and that there was a good field for it, with- and the Ayrshire Breeders' Association has adopted a out encroaching on the cheese business. There scheme for advanced registry, based on the yearly milk are some districts where dairy butter is now made, and there are also sparsely-settled districts have long had their advanced registry, based on 7-day Gower; Div. No. 2, William Eager, Morrisburg; Div. now patronizing three or four small cheese factories, which it would be better for the cheese industry to have supplanted by one cream-gathering the pure-bred breeders, who have ever led in work of creamery covering the whole territory.

Mr. J. R. Dargavel. The bald resolution passed is, in substance, as follows :

While dairymen may not yet be prepared for such a measure (licensing), we believe a system of sanitary inspection of cheese and butter factories and dairies is, in the interest of the dairymen in Ontario, absolutely necessary, and this Association would most respectfully petition the Government of Ontario to provide such legislation as may be required to ensure our cheese factories, creameries and dairies being kept in a clean and sanitary condition, with a pure water supply."

Nothing was suggested that might be of any service to the Government in framing the required legislation.

THE PROBLEM OF BETTER MILK SUPPLY.

The wind-up of the convention was a splendid address by G. G. Publow, who urged the adoption of some recommendation by both Eastern and Western Associations of the most approved system of caring for the milk on the farm, with a view to securing uniformity of practice in this respect.

There is nothing, he said, so susceptible to odors as animal fats. Some of our most delicate perfumes are expressed from the flowers by means of fat; hence the great necessity for care in handling milk and cream. The only way to get good milk is for the man on the farm to do his part conscientiously. Milk may be seeded with the worst kinds of bacteria, and if they have not time to develop they may pass the most expert inspection at the weighstand, yet subsequently give rise to all kinds of trouble.

Keep cheese-factory milk stirred, so the cream will not rise; once it has risen, it will never be incorporated with cheese, and not only is there this direct loss of cheese-making material, but the casein will hold less moisture, for the moisture held is in proportion to the amount of fat incorporated. If all the milk sent to our factories were what it might be, it would take one-half pound less of milk to make a pound of cheese ; and if all the factories and curing-rooms were what they might be, we would save a pound of cheese for every cheese produced.

During the convention some Scotch Cheddar cheese were on exhibition. A few dairy appliances, such as scales, were in the building, and in the annex was an exhibit of Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser, by the J. B. Ford Co., of Wyardotte, Mich.

CHEESEMAKING.

" Cheesemaking " was the subject of a practical address by G. H. Barr, Secretary and Chief Instructor Western Ontario Dairymen's Association. Most of the points have been covered recently in these columns, but among other things he said : "When you have trouble getting the moisture out of your curds, 'back up' on the acid." "In summer never use more than .5% of starter-.25% to .5% should be the rule." "Some makers advise using a little starter in overripe milk, but a man trying that should be careful about it." Be particular at the weighstand ; use a pure-culture starter; study the acid development, and take great care to cook right, then be careful about the finish, and box the cheese well." In reply to a question, "6% to 7% of acid is about right for a culture; 5.5% to 7.5% will do; 7.5% should be the limit."

SOME DAIRY ECONOMICS.

In a sensible address on Thursday afternoon, Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, dealt principally with a comparison of the relative advan- despatch. The nominating committee submitted its retages of butter and cheese making. First, however, he port, recommending practically the same staff as last took occasion to emphasize the need of looking more pure-bred dairy stock. While heartily concurring in his elected. Officers are : President, D. Derbyshire, M.P., some breeders are taking up the matter of testing cows, and the Ayrshire Breeders' Association has adopted a records of regular breeding cows. The Holstein men and 30-day tests, and there is every reason to believe that when the public really wants officially-tested stock stock improvement, will be quite ready to meet the de- G. Murphy, Brockville; Treasurer, John R. Dargavel, mands. Any who exhibit reluctance, will find their M.P.P. President Derbyshire announced his intention stock discounted, as it certainly should be. Proceeding, Prof. Dean expressed the opinion that the people of Ontario would gradually make less cheese and more butter. Cheese is made of nitrogenous matter and fat, and the nitrogenous matter contains valuable elements of soil fertility; butter contains only fat, and a ton of it removes no fertility worth montioning. People patronizing cheese factories are robbing their farms of fertility, while those patronizing creameries are building theirs up. After covering a number of other points, the Professor submitted an estimate of the relative profits of cheese and butter dairying. Premising that cheese was worth 10% c. a pound, and creamery butter 211c., and that the milk that would make one pound of butter would make 21 lbs. cheese, we had a relative estimate of 261c. for cheese and 211c. for butter from a given quantity of milk. But the by-product (skim milk) from buttermaking he valued at 5c., while

the same quantity. The aggregate cash showing is, therefore, about the same, but there is this advantage still in favor of buttermaking, that the butter dairyman, by keeping up the fertility of his farm, produces. crops more cheaply, while he will also raise better cow stock with which to produce milk economically.

SOME NEEDS OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The above was the topic of an address by J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner. One need was better factories, especially better curing rooms. There is no use in providing an expensively insulated curingroom without an ice chamber in connection. By very thorough insulation one might succeed in keeping a low temperature without ice, but the air would be damp from the evaporation of the cheese and mould result. The ice chamber causes a circulation of air, and keeps the atmosphere dry and fresh. The cubic capacity ofthe ice chamber should be one-quarter to one-third that of the curing-room. A concrete floor is suitable for the curing-room, because the temperature of the ground is, if anything, lower than the temperature at which the curing-room should be kept, viz., 55 or 60 degrees. Many of our existing curing-rooms would be quite sufficiently insulated for cool-curing purposes, by stuffing planer shavings down between the studding. A thickness of shavings is a far better insulator than a socalled dead-air space, for very few such are actually dead-air spaces. Regarding the matter of official grading of cheese and butter, Mr. Ruddick stated that in New Zealand, which is frequently quoted as an illustration in this connection, official grading was adopted years ago as an educational measure, and the trade has developed under that system, whereas in Canada compulsory grading would be an innovation. Another point, in New Zealand the butter and cheese are shipped regularly and frequently, but how would it be to grade our cheese and then have them held in cold storage a couple months in Montreal? We have already provision, through our official referee, Mr. A. W. Woodard, for official grading at Montreal when desired, and last spring Mr. Ruddick had concluded it would be advisable to make a change in the work of this official, by having at least three grades. Compulsory grading, however, would cause no end of trouble. Regarding the idea of having central warehouses to which cheese could be shipped, the objection was that it would increase the expense of handling the cheese.

AN OLD ROOT OF CONTENTION.

To feed or not to feed turnips was the burden of a continually recurring discussion at the convention. came up first during an address on feeding by Henry Glendinning, of Manilla. Prof. Grisdale told of having fed Greystone, or late fall turnips, without any noticeable effects on the flavor of the butter, though he had never succeeded in feeding Swedes without imparting to the butter more or less of a turnip taint. He told of an experiment, however, in which cows supplying milk for a city milk trade were fed turnips, and the customers objected the first few days. They were promised the turnip feeding would be promptly discontinued. It was not discontinued, however, and the customers not only ceased to complain, but when the turnips actually were withheld later on, the people complained that the flavor of the milk was not so nice as formerly.

The general opinion of the convention was, that while a careful farmer might judiciously feed a very few turnips without bad results to butter or cheese, still it was always attended with some risk, and should not be attempted in a country where mangels can be grown to so good advantage as in Ontario.

OFFICERS FOR 1906.

The election of officers was accomplished with year: the motion was put by the President and in the

FOUNDED 1866.

86

MR. A. W. WOODARD.

Mr. A. W. Woodard, Official Reierce at Montreal, strongly advised makers to mark any cull cheese, and not try to slide them through, for some time they would surely get caught. butter we have made wonderful strides, and on the British market we are getting our produce ranked with the best. In a previous session Mr. Woodard had explained that the reason such a large proportion of the chesse he inspects are not passed as firsts, is because he is never called upon except when the buyer thinks he has cause for complaint, and, therefore, the majority of the cheese he passes upon are not quite up to the mark

SANITARY INSPECTION OF CHEESE FAC-TORIES.

The vitally important question which, in our opinion, should have occupied a large share of the the whey from the same quantity of milk he estimated time of this convention, viz., the report of the at 1c. So that counting the by-products the showing committee on licensing cheese factories, was al- was \$1.10 for the butter and skim milk from 100 lbs. lowed a four-minute speech to introduce it, by milk, as against \$1.09 for the cheese and whey from

M.P.P., Elgin; Second Vice-President, G. G. Publow, Kingston; Third Vice-President, T. B. Carlow, Warkworth; Fourth Vice-President, J. H. Singleton, Newboro. Directors-Division No. 1, Edward Kidd, North No. 3, Levi Patton, Brockville; Div. No. 4, Jas. Whitton, Wellman's Corners; Div. No. 5, Alex. Hume, Menie; Div. No. 6, Henry Glendinning, Manilla. Secretary, R. of seeing to it that he was not re-elected President next, year, but that the position be henceforth passed around.

Se C(

an in sł

.M.

f() ()}

ħe

th

17

The Royal Encourages Milking Shortborns.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England offers prizes at its annual show, donated by the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain, to stimulate the milk flow in the favorites of the Collings. As the American S. H. B. Association recently decided to open their record to Coates' Shorthorns of Vol. 40 and back, in place of Vol. 20 and back, as heretofore, on the excuse of improving the milking qualities of the breed, we can expect and hope to see similar clauses to the following in some of the prize-lists of our big shows :

"Cows entered in these Shorthorn dairy classes to be clean milked at six o'clock in the evening previous to the opening of the show. That on the first morning of the show all cows shall be milked in the ring in the presence of the

UNDED 1866.

JANUARY 18, 1906

20 pounds of milk."

COW

we opine.

poultry-keeping.

judge, who shall see the milk weighed, and any

standard shall be disqualified :- Cows having

calved within three calendar months of the show,

25 pounds of milk. If calved more than three

calendar months from the first day of the show,

could use some of its wealth in no better way,

POULTRY.

Poultry in Winter.

for money invested as poultry. On the other

hand, there is none which will sink money faster,

principles that underlie the business of successful

In the first place, it is essential that comfort-

able quarters be provided. They need not be ex-

pensive, but should be constructed so as to be free

from drafts, and that fluctuations in the weather

will influence the temperature inside the per as

little as possible. There should be plenty of

windows, as sunlight, it is well known, is the

cheapest and most efficient agent for the destruc-

tion of disease germs. A house kept too tight,

and foul. It is necessary, if the flock is to be

kept in a healthy condition, that there be perfect

dryness and the air pure. The mistake is fre-

Various

plucking and egg-eating are kindred vices, and may

theories are advanced, some claiming it is because

of something lacking in the food given them, and

others that it comes as a result of idleness. Each

is, probably, in a measure, the correct explana-

tion. If only one or two hens are affected, the

axe is the best remedy. If, however, this is not

desirable, they should be separated from the others,

as one hen will teach it to the whole flock. An

effective and entirely painless treatment for pre-

venting feather-pulling is to shave off with a

sharp knife the horny edges of the upper and lower

parts of the beak, cutting off the horny point of

the upper one so as to leave the points of the

be generally traced to a common cause.

No stock on the farm pays so large a profit

that does not yield up to the following

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

sh showing is, this advantage e butter dairyfarm, produces aise better cow mically.

NDUSTRY. ress by J. A. One need was rooms. There sulated curingtion. By very keeping a low vould be damp I mould result. air, and keeps bic capacity of one-third that is suitable for of the ground ture at which or 60 degrees. be quite suffies, by stuffing ing. A thickor than a soh are actually of official gradtated that in as an illustrawas adopted the trade has Canada comtion. Another ese are shipped it be to grade cold storage a e already pro-. W. Woodard sired, and last ld be advisable fficial, by havgrading, how-Regarding the ch cheese could would increase

TON.

he burden of a onvention. ding by Henry told of having out any noticethough he had t imparting to He told of supplying milk and the custowere promised continued. It customers not urnips actually ained that the rmerly.

ion was, that eed a very few cheese, still it should not be n be grown to

nplished with omitted its restaff as last nt. and in the were declared byshire, M.P., R. Dargavel. G. Publow Carlow, Warkingleton, Newd Kidd, North rrisburg; Div. 4, Jas. Whit-Hume, Menie; Secretary, R. R. Dargavel, his intention President next passed around.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GARDEN 🔅 ORCHARD.

Accounts of a Close-planted Wealthy Apple Orchard.

In the spring of 1896 there were in the nursery at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, 144 five-year-old Wealthy apple trees, which had been used in an experiment. As there was a piece of land available, they were planted out 10x10 feet apart on this area, which chanced to be a cold, light, sandy loam. In the 1902 annual report of the Horticulturist an account was published, the receipts and expenses being given up to the autumn of 1902. It was shown that from a little less than one-third of an acre of trees planted 10x10 feet in the spring of 1896, the receipts had been \$807.01, or at the rate of \$940.15 an acre, and the expenses if neglected or mismanaged. It may not be out \$454.62 per acre, leaving the net receipts per acre of place at this season to draw attention to a few \$485.53. The trees began bearing well in 1899, and the receipts represented the money obtained for the fruit of four years' crops. There are 131 trees left out of an original of 144.

The crop in 1903 was a light one, being 161 gallons picked fruit, and 162 gallons windfalls, or a total crop of about 131 barrels, but in 1904 it was very good, and while the fruit was smaller it was highly colored, and sold as well as could be expected on such a glutted market as there was last year.

In his 1904 report, Prof. Macoun gives the following table of receipts and expenditures from the year 1899, when the trees began to bear well, until the autumn of 1904. The expenses before 1899, including especially if a little overcrowded, becomes damp are estimated at \$150 per acre: rent of land, cost of trees, planting and cultivating,

RECEIPTS.

dryness and the air pure. The mistake is fre-	Estimated
quantly made of there has not	per acre.
	1899-1902
ing at the expense of ventilation. Hens can	1903–Sold 88 baskets at 174 cts 20 80 👘 62 92
stand considerable cold, provided their combs are	1904—Sold 60 boxes (Dublin), 4s.
not frozen. They should be given opportunity to	6d. (\$1.09)
keep themselves warm during the day by scratch-	Sold 30 boxes, 3s. 6d. (85c.) 25 50 77 14
ing for a good portion of their food. They may	Sold 30 boxes (Glasgow), 5s.
be easily induced to do this by keeping plenty of	(\$1.22)
dry litter on the floor at all times and scattering	Sold 46 baskets, at 20 cts 9 20 27 83
the grain among it. On massanably means day	Sold 42 baskets, at 1 + cts. 7 35 22 28
the grain among it. On reasonably warm days	Sold 53 bags (X grade) 30c. 15 90 . 48 10
it is a good plan to open the door during part of	
the time and allow them to take a run, which	Total receipts, 1899-1904\$487 76 \$1486 91
they will be eager to do if the snow is not too	
deep. At night the temperature of their roosting	EXPENSES.
quarters should be kept above the freezing point	Estimated
-about 45 degrees is all right, and may be had	per acre.
by dropping a curtain in front of the roost, so as	1896-1899-Estimated expenses per acre, in-
to partition them off from the rest of the build-	cluding rent of land, cost of trees,
ing. Fowls that are kept in closely during the	planting and cultivating\$ 150 00
	1899-1902—(For details see report for 1902.)

1899-1902-(For details see report for 1902.)
Total expenses per acre 4
1903—Rent of land
Spraying
Cost of baskets (baskets at 51c. each).
Cost of picking
Cost of packing
Commission on sales
1904—Rent of land
Spraying
Cost of boxes and baskets, (boxes at
141c., baskets 61c.)6
Cost of picking
Cost of packing and grading fruit in
boxes, including excelsior and card-
board6
Cost of packing baskets

of fruit sold

Development of Fruit-growing in Ireland In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate,"

editorial reference was made, and I think properly made. to the fact that the Canadian farmer has several good reasons for evincing a very practical interest in Ireland. Not the least important of these is the keen competition that exists at present between the two countries for possession of, or, rather, supremacy in the British markets; a competition which is calculated to become more spirited as time progresses, until one or other of the competitors gives up the fight. Of course, everybody knows that this rivalry manifests itself in many different kinds of farm produce common to both countriesnotably so with butter, eggs, bacon, hams, etc .- but it seems to be forgotten sometimes that another important commodity, namely, fruit, should be included in the list.

Information which comes to me from your side of the Atlantic reminds me of this, and I am led to believe that at present an apprehension prevails in your country that the Irish fruit-grower-and, of course, the apple producer is specially in my thoughts as I writethreatens to seriously interfere with the extensive trade so long enjoyed by Canada in the markets of the United Kingdom. Under the circumstances, and having regard to the wide importance of the subject to my readers, I may, without any fear of presenting an inappropriate topic for their consideration, deal in this article with the fruit-growing industry of "the disthrestful counthry " and the developments that have taken place, and are likely to take place therein. Canada will find Ireland a rival worthy of respectful regard.

There can be no possible doubt as to the fact that from the standpoint of both soil and climate Ireland is qualified to rank as a first-rate fruit-producing country, and not the least important of her natural advantages is her close proximity to the finest markets of the world. In view of this, the wonder is not so much that Ireland should now seriously dispute the ground with Canada, but that Canada should have so long enjoyed the position which she holds. The fact is that if Irishmen had been as wide-awake ten years ago as they are to-day, Canada would not be exporting the large quantities of fruit that she annually sends across the Atlantic. To briefly state the case : The reason why the imported apples have gained such a firm hold on the home markets has been because the home producer didn't know. He didn't know what he could do, or if he ever aspired towards improvements he didn't know how to go about it. But the subject necessarily assumes a different aspect when it is stated, as a fact, that now, and for the past four or five years, the Irish farmer has been having his eyes opened and his knowledge increased and his energy encouraged.

One of the great causes that has led up to this development was the stirring up the people got by the big fruit exhibition at Cork a few years ago, demonstrated what could be done in the country, and this was backed up last year at Ballsbridge, Dublin, 54 62 when the Department of Agriculture organized a Sur-3 00 prise Show of huge dimensions. The object of giving 9 44 only six weeks notice of the offcoming of the exhibition 4 64 was not to cater so much for professional gardeners, 8 05 who go in for the culture of show exhibits, but for the 5 82 ordinary farmer grower throughout the country. The 6 29 result was a surprising success ; fully two and a ha,f 8 00 thousand first-class exhibits came to hand, and afforded 9 44 conclusive evidence of the fact that fruit of the highest merit, as regards size, color, weight and general qual-59 27 ity, could be grown in practically every county. Thus **50 50** forcibly were the possibilities of the industry driven home to many of the county committees working throughout the country in connection with the Depart-19 01 ment, and arising out of the two great exhibitions sev-5 32 eral local committees made arrangements for the appointment of expert instructors to go round and show the people how to start fruit plots where formarly there had been no fruit grown, and urge others to get rid of old useless trees, which, unprofitably, encumbered so many orchards. As a further means of local instruction, what are known as demonstration plots were established. An example of the change brought about may be quoted from the case of the Co. Clare, which was formerly very backward, but which this year (1905) sent dessert fruit to Dublin market of the finest quality, and realized while it lasted about three times the price that the same growers were accustomed to get in their own districts. Similar results have occurred in other places, and, consequently, a great fillip has been given to the industry. During the past few years from 60,000 to 80,000 new fruit trees have been planted, and the number is increasing. Among the apples put down the bulk have been Bramley Scedlings, which is now very extensively grown. This variety is particularly suited to the Irish climate, and attains fully the size of the Canadian King. In the home markets its size and splendid flavor command for it an unrivalled place. Prices for choice grades of this apple range up to 25s. and 30s. per barrel during the latter half of the season, and about 20s. to 25s. for the first half. It might here be mentioned that observations show that among the home markets Dublin is the best for the producer as regards price. This year practically all the Irish apples were absorbed by the home demand. The two principal cross-channel markets that will be reached by Irish apples in the years to come-and soon to come too-will be Liverpool and Glasgow, which can both be supplied by sea in a short time, and at a low rate of freight. Of course other centers in the north

ing Short-

of England nated by the to stimulate Collings. As recently de-Shorthorns 20 and back, nproving the n expect and following in ows : thorn dairy clock in the

f the show. now all cows esence of the

mandibles a little apart when the hen's mouth is shut. It will grow out again in a few weeks, but by that time they will have forgotten the vice.

Feeding is, perhaps, the greatest problem which the poultry-keeper has to solve, and with its solution is to be found a satisfactory remedy for many of the ills, vices, etc., that afflict the average flock. During the summer months the hen can get green food in plenty, and gets a sufficient supply of animal food in the form of bugs and insects. But when winter comes, many farmers consider a daily feed of corn all that is required, and wonder why they get no eggs. The hen seeks in summer for variety in her food, and the owner should need no better guide in looking after her wants in winter. Provide the variety comprising \sim especially the more nitrogenous foods, as peas, oats, meat, green-cut bones, etc., and the green food in the form of mangels, cabbage, clover, etc. Observation and experience soon teach a feeder how to vary his rations to meet changes in the weather and apparent changes in the condition of the towls. Care should be taken that the hens are supplied at all times with pure water, and that it is not allowed to get frozen over. Grit also of great importance, and should be put where the fowls may readily have access to it.

The Manitoba Poultry Association will hold its and exhibition at Virden on February 5th to

fors of people will cease to be "your friend" as soon as they find they can no longer work west Land Co. amounted to 11,190 acres, the company's Not. Such people are friends for revenue only. sales for the year being 144,860 acres.

 $\mathbf{24}$ Commission on fruit sold in boxes...... 11 62 Commission on fruit sold in baskets 1 99 Total expenses, 1896-1904 999 75 Total receipts per acre, 1896-1904.....\$ 1496 91 Total expenses per acre, 1896-1904... 999 75\$ 487 16 Net receipts Average profit per acre per year, 1896-....\$ 54 13 1904 Average profit per acre per year, 1899-106 19 1904

*Part of this estimate of \$940.15 is based on the vields from 139 trees, and part from 144. Five trees died previous to 1899 and were not replaced, hence it was considered fairer to estimate from those that remained. In 1902 and since, however, the yields have been estimated on the area occupied by the original plantation of 144 trees, as this area is now fully occupied by the trees.

Land Sales.

It is stated that during the month of December, 52,218 acres of land were sold by the land department of the C. P. R., the average price paid being \$5.4) per acre. During the year the entire amount sold by the department aggregated 732,332 acres. During the month of December also, the sales of the Canada and North-

of England, such as Manchester, Leeds and Newcastle, can also be reached with comparative easy.

88

As an illustration of the growth of the industry, it might be mentioned that in one county, Armagh, about 15 years ago the total amount of fruit grown was about 100 tons, while last year the total produce was estimated at over 6,000 tons. Concurrently with this, it will not surprise anybody to hear that during that period there has been a gradual diminution in the use of Canadian apples. The other day I strolled through the Dublin fruit market, and I noticed several barrels of Canadian apples unopened, which at the same period in other years would have been practically cleared off. On enquiry I was told that the reason was the continuance of a steady supply of home produce until a far later stage of the season than ever before. A very prominent salesman furnished me with the information that, whereas about fifteen years ago he had to get the whole of his winter apple supply from Canada, he had not this year a Canadian apple in the place till the end of November. The fact that even in the severest winter there are hardly ever more than two or three days of frost is a very great advantage to the Irish fruit-grower, as apples can be stored with perfect security from October to April, and supplies in this way can be gradually put on the market as demand suggests ; consequently, there is hardly any probability in the future of any considerable quantity of Irish apples being lost through frosts-a fact which will largely operate in their favor when big quantities find their way to the English markets.

Before the creation of the Department of Agriculture several enthusiasts in fruit culture in Ireland foresaw that big developments were coming about in the industry, and took steps to organize the trade on the best modern lines. When the Department started, these enthusiasts got into touch with it, and a small committee was established to "standarize" packages in which Irish fruit could be marketed. After various experiments and testing of the packages suggested a complete set for all kinds of fruit was at last adopted, and their use recommended to growers. At first the change from the old packages was a little slow, only about 1,000 of the new pattern being sold the year they went put on the market, but in the second year 2,700 were sold; in the third year over 5,000, and since the sale has been steadily increasing from year to year. These packages are so made as to ensure the fruit being in perfect condition when shown in the markets, and mostly consist of one layer of choice fruit only. Packages for secondclass fruit consist of two or three or more layers. Grades of apples, pears and other larger fruits were established, and the packages are marked so that from the outside the buyer knows the grade of fruit within. The result has been that an almost instantaneous demand has sprung up for fruit packed in this way, and every year this demand is rapidly growing.

With regard to railway rates, fruit is undoubtedly more fortunate than most other classes of farm produce. The various railway companies were approached early in the history of the revival of the industry, and before there was great temptation to adhere to high charges. They appeared inclined to foster the industry, which was becoming of serious dimensions, and accordingly reasonable rates were secured all over Ireland, so that there is little to complain of in that respect.

It would not be true to say that all defects have been done away with in Irish fruit-growing, but those growers who have not as yet gone in fer improved packing are by force of sheer competition being driven out of the markets, and compelled to give up the business or improve.

It would be impossible yet to know fully the results of the extensive planting done during the past few years, as five or ten years must elapse ere the trees quired for the new Union Station, Toronto, reach full bearing. However, if Canadian growers wish to hold their own, they cannot permit the grass to grow under their feet. To sum up grow under their feet. To sum up, on the under the G. T. Pacific Ranaway has been granted at isages another to in another to in the growing in Island. Work on the whereas will begin about the each; \$125 was offered in special prizes for Oxfords at in the cash is \$125 was offered in special prizes for Oxfords at in the cash is \$125 was offered in special prizes for Oxfords at in the cash is \$125 was offered in special prizes for Oxfords at in the cash is \$125 was offered in special prizes for Oxfords at in the cash is \$125 was offered in special prizes for Oxfords at in the cash is \$125 was offered in special prizes for Oxfords at in the cash is \$125 was offered in special prizes for \$125 was offered in special prizes for \$125 was offered in special prizes for \$125 was offered in the cash is \$125 was offered in special prizes for \$125 was offered in the cash is \$125 was offered in t be remunerative, but it is not likely for some years $y_{\rm e}t$ that the supply will exceed the demand.

above all people in the Dominion, seem to be asleep on this subject; and with equal clearness, it seems, farmers, above all people in the Dominion, are the ones who must benefit most by a judicious forestry system, and who have, to the greatest extent, the power of assisting in this great work In the next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate we will give a complete resume of this great gathering, prepared by our special representative.

Early Grey, in his address, placed emphasis upon the fact that he had seen, in India, Asia Minor, Italy and Greece, vast tracts, once richly fruitful, now barren wastes, because of ignorant and excessive deforestation. Is there any possibility that Canada can escape the results of a similarly brainless and extravagant waste? Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his closing address to the delegates, enjoined each, when he went to his home, to become a missionary for forest preservation. May not our farmers find it to their interest and lasting advantage to take this advice deeply unto themselves? In the words of the Scotch proverb, "Mony a mickle maks a muckle," and a united Canadian farm people may do wonders in regard to our forests if they choose.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Ripple of Current Events.

There is a hot time in more senses than one along the Panama. The colored workmen are leaving by the hundred; the big canal work lags; money is being lost. and the President, Mr. Taft, and the U.S. Government in general, are being held over the gridiron of public criticism. Of course the U. S. papers and journals are in a howl, most of them wailing tearfully that, unless the administration of canal affairs is changed and the work transferred from Government direction to general contract, there is a possibility that the big, oozy. malaria-breeding canal route may become the grave of American as well as French reputations. M. de Lesseps, it will be remembered-the great French engineer who carried the Suez Canal to a successful finish-met, twenty years ago, with miserable failure on this same spot, where, among the rank marsh growth and the hovering mosquitoes, ruined buildings and rusted cars and derricks still stand as a monument to his defeat. Whatever be the real cause of the trouble-and it is hinted that wretched sanitary arrangements and unfair treatment of the colored workmen form no insignificant proportion of it-it is to be hoped that the big venture will not this time have to be abandoned. The United States should, it would seem, be able to furnish the money and the labor necessary, nor should it be a far cry to suppose that she might also be able to supply the fairness of treatment which will be an effectual check to the wholesale emigration to the adjacent British islands. "Yankee push" has been much vaunted. and perhaps it is yet too soon to prophesy that the world may not yet have cause to r joice at the completion of this great engineering masterpiece at the hands of the American people.

-Canadian.

The Dominion surplus for the last half year is \$12. 129,472.

Two hundred thousand five hundred dollars is the sum the G. T. R. is propared to pay for the land re-

Despatches from B. C.

FOUNDED 1866

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's election address was chiefly devoted to a severe indictment of the late Government, whose term he represents as an almost unbroken expanse of mismanagement and extravagance. Upon the protection policy of Mr. Balfour's regime he dealt especial censure.

A special train conveyed the remains of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine from Paris to Cherbourg, where the coffin was placed on board the torpedo boat Zouave, and conveyed to the battleship Dominion, which is now en route for Canada, and will probably arrive at Halifax on the 20th.

Eight officers of St. Petersburg garrison have been arrested, charged with a conspiracy to capture the Following out M. Durnovo's orders for the fortress. arrest of suspicious persons, and the searching of hou eswithout a warrant, a wholesale investigation of suspicious circumstances is being carried on in Russia, and the number of arrests already numbers up in the thou-sands. Premier Witte has announced that he only awaits the arrival of the Manchurian army to secure the complete pacification of Russia.

French delegates to the approaching Moroccan Conference at Algeeicas, will insist that France, owing to her geographical proximity, is entitled to a special and privileged position in Morocco, with control of police, customs and other duties. Germany will seek to secure international control, which will grant all nations the same status in Morocco. Great Britain, the United States, Spain and other nations will, it is assirted, send warships to remain at Algeciras during the Conference.

-

The uneasiness existent in regard to the precautionary measures which are being taken by the French and German Governments in strengthening the Franco-German frontier and the military in general, would seem to indicate that the tension consequent upon the Moroccan controversy has by no means died out. It may or may not be significant that the French army has been brought to a state of efficiency seldom equalled in the history of the Republic, and that Germany has just issued an order to firms in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, for the construction of 20,000 freight cars suitable for troop transportation. The cost of the cars will aggregate \$50,000,000.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Annual Meeting American Oxford Down Record Association.

The annual meeting of the American Oxford Down Record Association was held in Pedigree Record Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Tuesday evening, Dec. 19th, with Pres. Stone in the chair, and about thirty members present.

A committee appointed by the Canadian Live-stock Record Association, consisting of Hon. John Dryden, F. W. Hodson and Robert Miller, came before the meeting for the purpose of discussing the que-tion of establishing international registration On motion, the President appointed a committee, consisting of B. F. Miller, A. L. Wright and W. A. Shafor, to confer with the Canadian committee, with power to act.

On motion it was resolved that \$45 be offered in special prizes for Oxfords at State and Provincial fairs in the United States and Canada in 1906, and where

EMERALD ISLE.

The Forestry Convention.

The Forestry Convention, which met in the Railway Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, Ottawa, on January 10th, has come and gone, after a three-days' session of crowded meetings and unremitting interest, which promises well for future developments in regard to this, a subject of such deep importance to the farmers and manufacturers of Canada. The papers read by delegates to the Convention were unusually practical and to the point, and the addresses rendered by Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. R. L. Borden, Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere. President of the Canadian Forestry Association: Mr. Gifford Pin-chot, Chief of the U. S. Forestry Service, and others, were especially stimulating, those of the three former being especially gratifying in that they foreshadowed a distinct Governmental action. by way of still more strenuous efforts for the preservation and reforestation of large forest reserves in Canada.

It seems a pity that the farmers of our Dominion could not have been present in large numbers to hear these papers and addresses. Farmers,

The steamer Madagascar took on 80,000 bushels of wheat at Fort William on January 5th, and found no late navigation is unparalleled.

-

It is believed that a valuable mine lies under La've Moyie, in the Kootenay Listrict, B. C. A shuft, the sides of which will have to be protected against the water by cement walls, will probably ie sunk in the

An extensive power-house will be erected at the St. Clair Tunnel, through which trains are to be propolled by electricity. The length of the tunnel, which is one of the largest submarine tunnels in the world, is 6.025 feet, with approaches 5,603 feet, or more than two miles

-British and Foreign.

Mf. Vesuvius, Italy, and Mt. Etna, Sicily, are both

President Harper, of Chicaeo Iniversity, a meteri-

An earthquake shock, which lasted for about tea minutes, has occurred in Kansas City and vicinity.

the International in 1906, and at Guelph an amount ia the same proportion to prizes offered for Oxfords there.

It was decided to ask the directors of the International to select a committee of three to pass upon difficulty in moving down the river. This record of the champion classes at future shows. Officers were elected for 1906 as follows : President, R. J. Stone. Stonington, Ill. Directors-B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich.; Geo. McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wis.; Henry Arbell, Arbell, Ont.; Jno. C. Williamson, Xenia, O. Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Shafor, Hamilton, O. Adjourned, to meet at Chicago during time of International Show December, 1906.

Holstein Breeders' Meeting.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Iroquois Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 6th. 1906, at 1 o'clock p.m. The Executive Committee will meet at 9 o'clock a.m. Mr. J. F. K. Herrick ei es associations, the president of each branch association to be a member of the executive of the general associ-tion. Mr. R. S. Stevenson gives notice that a motion will be made to amend Rule V., Record of Merit, so as to admit cows on an officially authenticated yearly $(\tau)^{1}$ duction of milk and butter-fat. Mr. B. Mallory giles notice that a motion will be made to amend Art. 6. Sec. 5 of the constitution. To secure reduced rates, a single ticket to Toronto should be purchased, and a standard certificate procured from the agent.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.



UNDED 1866

JANUARY 18, 1906

be less. Paint over the wound.

The Pruning of Trees.

examples in our daily walks, and it will show at

It will be seen by sample marked No. 1, that

the branch starts from near the heart of the tree.

the same time how to avoid such evil results.

election address ment of the late as an almost und extravagance. four's regime he

ns of Hon. Rayourg, where the lo boat Zouave, on, which is now arrive at Hali-

rison have been to capture the orders for the rching of hou es gation of suspiin Russia, and up in the thou- \mathbb{O} d that he only army to secure

Moroccan Conance, owing to o a special and ntrol of police, I seek to secure all nations the in, the United s assisted, send the Conference.

the precautionthe French and he Franco-Geral, would seem uent upon the died out. It e French army seldom equalled t Germany has nany, Belgium, construction of transportation. 000,000.

ETIN

ford Down

Oxford Down Record Buildevening, Dec. l about thirty

ian Live-stock John Dryden, efore the meete question of n motion, tha ing of B. F. o confer with act.

be off-red in rovincial fairs 6, and where

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

tree, it dies and will soon begin to decay, under When it is clear that a branch will have to be the influence of the weather, and gradually fall off, further decay. leaving an opening in the side of the tree. But close p removed sooner or later, better remove it sooner, before it gets too big; the injury to the tree will Through that opening the interior of the tree becomes exposed to the same injurious influence as A glance at the specimens of pruning shown with this will leave no doubt as to the evil rethat which destroyed the stump left outside the tree, and with the same results. sults of careless pruning, of which we see so many

Number eleven in the specimens of defective pruning shows how decay resulting from defective pruning has continued in that part of the branch inside the tree, and how it has been arrested.

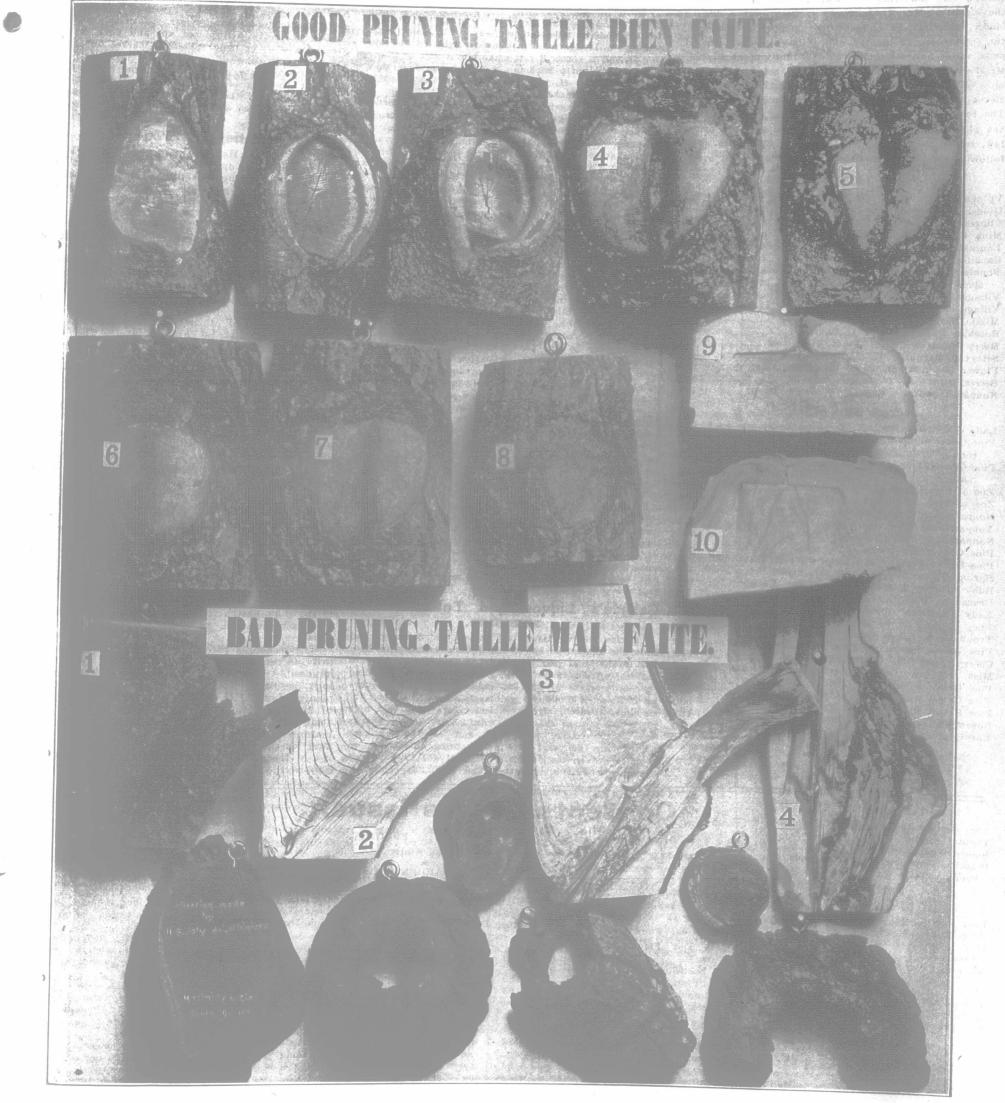
e branch starts from hear the heart of the tree. In this case the decaying stump must had Instead of cutting off the branch close to the been sawn off close to the tree before it had unk of the tree, so as to give nature the op- quite fallen off otherwise a hole would have been

cover the wound so as to keep out the cause of

But close pruning, applied in time, is the only safe method. In this particular case we can learn its value. Though it was resorted to too late to prevent the decay from entering the tree, it stopped it before it could penetrate deep enough to cause the death of the tree.

HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.

Victoria, B. C. (The accompanying illustration is made from a Instead of cutting on the branch close to the been sawn on close to the tree duite fallen off otherwise a hole would have been duite fallen off ot



89

Ċ.

offered, the of two prizes or Oxfords at an amount in Oxfords there. of the Interto pass upon Officers were R. J. Stone. Flint, Mich.; Arlell, Arlell, e retary and Adjourned, to Adjournes... tional Show

ng.

the Holsteinheld at the ebruary 6th. form branch association Morit, so as d yearly (r)-Mallory giles nend Art. 6. uced rates, a used, and a

Practical Demonstratic n of Methods of Pruring Trees.

One for Johnny Canuck.

to his estate, in the seigniory of of Lotbiniere, Quebec, he found his workmen pruning the trees after the wrong method; he corrected them, and had the other trees pruned in the proper way. Some years afterwards, noting the results of the good and bad methods of pruning on the several trees, he had these trees cut down and an exhibit prepared, from a photo of which our illustration is made. We have not seen a more practical illustration at any of the agricultural colleges we have had the good fortune to attend or visit.-Ed.]

The Rockland Shorthorn Sale.

The second annual auction sale of Shorthorn cattle from the herd of Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., held at Pine Grove Farm, Rockland, Ontario, on January 10th, was not largely attended by Canadian breeders, and attracted very few from the States. One of the latter, the agent of Mr. T. Johnson, of Ohio, was a liberal bidder, securing the highest-priced number in the sale, the light roan, 15 months bull, Village Clipper, second prize senior bull calf at Toronto Exhibition, at \$1,225; Mr. Peter White, Jr., Pembroke, Ont., being the runner up. The highest-priced female, Lady Lancaster 9th, eleven months old, also went to Mr. Johnson, at \$550. The best things brought moderately good prices, but for the plainer bulls the bidding was slow and the prices low, ten of the 26 selling for less than \$100 each. The following is the list of those selling for \$100 and over :

BULLS.

Village Clipper; T. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio......\$1,225 Golden Champion; Ontario Agricultural College 500 Clipper Marquis; C. J. Stuckey, Columbus, Ohio 185 Mina Champion; W. Paterson, Cumberland, Ont.. 115 Lancaster Champion; John Miller, Ashburn..... 150 Canadian Marquis; T. Johnson 195 Bonnie Champion ; H. B. Stewart, Beebe Plains,

Que.	295
Village Gloster; R. Miller, Stouffville	115
Village Lancaster ; R. Miller	105
Missie Marquis; A. Crozier, Beechburg	115
Rosebud Champion; J. I. Davidson	110
Merry Monarch; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton	150
Sittyton Marquis; T. E. Robson, Ilderton	215
Flower Boy; W. D. Dyer, Columbus, Ont	170
Secret Pride ; W. D. Flatt	150
Nonpareil Sultan ; Geo. A. Hodgins, Carp	105

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Lady Lancaster 9th; T. Johnson\$ 550 Pine Grove Clipper 8th ; D. Gunn & Sons, Beaver-

ton **Fine Grove Clipper 9th** ; Norman F. Wilson, Cum-

berland Zoe of Pine Grove 4th ; T. Johnson Zoe of Pine Grove 5th ; J. I. Davidson Nonpareil of Pine Grove 3rd ; C. J. Stuckey Nonpareil of Pine Grove 5th; W. D. Flatt Nonpareil of Pine Grove 4th ; W. D. Flatt Pine Grove Secret 2nd ; T. Johnson..... Pine Grove Duchess of Gloster; W. D. Flatt..... Spring Grove Lavender; W. D. Flatt..... Ruby of Pine Grove 7th; Ont. Ag. College Crocus of Pine Grove; John Davidson, Ashburn Lady Lancaster 10th; Ont. Ag. College Lucy of Pine Grove 3rd ; W. D. Flatt Trout Creek Queen ; John Davidson Pine Grove Sunshine; Peter White, Jr., Pembroke Cherry Queen ; A. Crozier, Columbus, Ohio..... Miss Jealousy; Ontario Agricultural College Pine Grove Mildred 4th ; M. McNab, Cowal...... Pine Grove Mildred 9th; D. Melvin, Winchester..... Grove Mildred 10th ; T. Johnson ...

Some of the readers of this paper have likely heard of the Yankee editor, who with his right hand could write an article for his paper, answer a business letter with his left hand, and rock the cradle with his feet, all at the same time. But when an American-as per commentary in recent issue of this paper-attempts to judge the rank and file of Canada from a street corner point of view, the writer is reminded of the three tailors, an Englishman, a Scotchman and an Irishman, who incidentally met in a public house. Each was putting forth his claims of superiority as a workman, until finally, during a lull in the conversation, the Englishman blurted out, "Well, gentlemen, I'll tell ye, if I were to meet a man when walking down street, and see the slope of his shoulders, I could go home and make a suit of clothes to fit him." The canny Scot, after a moment's reflection, replied : "Why, mon, that's naething ! If I would just catch sight of the mon going 'round a corner I cud make him a suit o' claes' whereupon the witty Irishman, not to be outdone, said Begorra, byes, if ye'll jist show me the carner he wint 'round I'll make him an illigant suit !"

Without saving whether there is or is not a certain amount of truth in our American friend's statements. they come to us with better grace than did the insinuations of an English writer, who, some time ago, during a stay in Canada, discovered a marked inferiority of the Canadian women to the corresponding sex in the little island across the sea. We, unfortunately, or, rather fortunately, have no verification of the fact that either of these gentlemen is a good authority along these lines. While we appreciate the former's complimentary attitude to the fair sex of our Dominion, we are inclined to think him far from the mark in his opinion of the male.population. In the opinion of the writer, the Canadian standard of manhood would have nothing to gain by the influx that is steadily creeping across the southern border; the improvement (there is always room for improvement) will have to come from our already established homes. However, should the conditions which he outlines really exist in the cities which he has visited, even in a noticeable degree, it may probably be due to the fact that, owing to the immense strides which the occupation of agriculture has made of late, and the great importance attached to it, mainly caused by the educative influences at work throughout the country, the rush of a large proportion

of our young men to the cities has been considerably checked, thereby depriving the urban population of a great amount of vim and stamina, which these progress-

ives carry with them to their trades and professions. 405 and which has been such a strong factor in the past in the building up of our towns and cities. 385

Again, he unknowingly pays us a rare tribute when 275 200 he mentions the fact of our supplying the Republic with a great number of intelligent and capable men. While 140 275 this is true, we still retain enough of the necessary element to take our place among nations and hold our 350 own, physically and mentally, with our cousins south of 300 us. Jack Canuck does not proclaim his capabilities 325 350 from the housetops, but insists on "sayin' nuthin' but just sawin' wood "; and, what's more, he gets there 200 too, every time. FARMER JOHN. 200 225

Canada's Liquor and Tobacco Consumption.

190 Excise returns issued at Ottawa on January 2nd 430 155 show the amount of spirituous liquors consumed in Can-130 ada in the fiscal year just ended to have been 3,112,843 110 gallons, as contrasted with 3,481,287 in the preceding 125 year-a decrease of 368,444 gallons. In malt liquors an increase of 3,004,085 gallons is shown. Among the 330 155 smokers, tobacco, cigarettes and cigars have held high of sunlight, and the segregation of tuberculosed Lovely of Pine Grove 4th ; John Davidson 240 revel, the returns showing a total of 8,115,904 pounds tobacco, 6,708,800 cigarettes, and 93,084,295 cigars measures in reach of farmers. sold during the year; these figures being an increase respectively over the preceding year of 401,1991 pounds rid of the white plague should be evinced by the tobacco, 4.522,309 cigarettes, and 5,739,266 cigars.

Notes from New Brunswick.

The winter so far is all that can be desired. After two cold and one excessively hard, cold winter, such as we had last year, everyone knows how to appreciate such a nice, mild one as we are enjoying at present. The snow came quite early, and has stayed on, giving us good roads and pleasant days, with a few cold ones dropped in here and there to let people know what season it is.

As a consequence, if there is anything in stock being easier to keep in mild weather they are getting the benefit of it, as well as those short of fodder.

Hay is quite high, good being worth \$12 a ton. with feeds about as usual, from \$21 for bran, to \$24 for middlings, of which King's Co. farmers use a great many carloads. Hides being such a good price, a large number of cattle, especially old cows, have been killed, and now the demand for cows is rather exceptional, and they are somewhat scarce, owing, no doubt, also to the fact that butter is high, the creamery paying 26c. a pound for butter-fat at present.

Beef is pretty well picked up, and pork is worth 84c., with offerings light. Poultry market for the season about over, and all kinds sold at profitable prices. Turkeys were quite plentiful and high, from 15c. to 22c., but generally of a poor quality, failure of buckwheat crop largely the cause of it. Eggs are scarce ; strictly fresh almost any price. Wood worth from \$3 to \$4.50 for dry.

Fighting Tuberculosis.

At the recent Health Congress at Buda-Pesth, the consensus of opinion was to the effect that the bacillus causing the disease is identical in man and animals, although it may exhibit variations in virulence and stage of development, and that infection can take place from men to animals, and vice versa.

Dr. Bang, of Copenhagen, summed up the results of his observations as follows :

"It is urgently necessary to take measures to combat tuberculosis, not only in consequence of the agricultural losses caused by it, but also on account of the danger of infection to human beings.'

The extirpation of cattle tuberculosis is practicable, and must be aimed at. The early slaughter of diseased animals is indispensable, as well as the careful protection aga nst tuberculosis of calves and other healthy cattle. It is desirable to spread among agriculturists correct information as to the nature of tuberculosis, its manner of infection, and the efficacy of the tuberculin test, The Government should make a grant of money to assist this propaganda. Tuberculin can be recommended as the best means of diagnosing the disease. Tuberculin should be supplied by the Government, but should be given only to veterinary surgeons.

It is strongly recommended that the Government should adopt the necessary steps for combating the disease; only in this way can its spread be hindered, and its gradual extinction brought about.

The following two measures are considered necessary :-

(a) The obligation on the part of veterinary doctors to report any cases of tuberculosis that come to their knowledge.

(b) The destruction of all diseased animals, with compensation, to which Government should assist

The measures recommended above are scientifically correct, even if, in their entirety. practically impossible to enforce. More ventilation in buildings, resulting in a plentiful supply of pure air. of windows to admit the bactericidal ray stuff from that free of disease, are all practical There is no occasion for panic, but a steady determination to get adoption of rational scientific methods.

90

the

Rosewood Maid 2nd ; D. Melvin

5 5 5		
26	bulls averaged\$175	00
26	females averaged	50
52	head averaged 210	29

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Vearling	Southdown	Wether		79
Thomas	Bates			81
Squire W	imple $=3300$	6=		81
Practical	Demonstratio	on of Me	thods of	
Pruning	Trees			89

EDITORIAL.

Government Record Supervision Earl Carrington and the Embargo ... 77 Practical Experience Wanted How Should Record Associations be Financed ? 78 Assisting Nature ... 78

HORSES.

Handle the Colts During Winter 78 79 A Horse-breeding Act ... The Problem of Securing Good Stallions 79

LIVE STOCK.

The Embargo Agitation	19
Vexatious and Unfair Customs Regu-	80
The Smithfield Record of Gains in Weight	

The Four Great Beef Breeds 81 Mr. Freeman's Compliments to Mr. Davies 81

THE FARM.

250

Winter Application of Farmyard Manure	
Cement vs. Wood Silo	8:
Facts and Figures from Annandale Farm	
The Bachelor Tax	
Barn Plan (illustrated)	
To Colonize New Ontario	
Inspires to Progress	8

THE DAIRY.

Cow-testing Association Formed	84
Eastern Ontario Dairymen in Conven-	
tion	84
Recording the Individual Performance	
of Dairy Cows	81
'he Royal Encourages Milking Short-	
horns	86

Contents of this Issue.

OL			100	LIR
	Poultry	in	Winter	

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Accounts of a Close-planted Wealthy	
Apple Orchard	87
Land Sales	87
Development of Fruit-growing in Ire-	
land	87
The Forestry Convention	88

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Annual Meeting American Oxfo	rd
Down Record Association ; Holste	in
Breeders' Meeting	99
The Pruning of Trees	80
The Rockland Shorthorn Sale; ()	ne
for Johnny Canuck : Canada	g
Liquor and Tobacco Consumption	
Notes from New Brunswick : Figh	+
ing Tuberculosis	
MARKETS	
HOME MAGAZINE	a 69

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

ha

the

Die

for

Ha

\$1:

Eczema; abortion-dead calf; eczema; itchy legs-sore neck; abscess in mammæ - erythema; colt with

Miscellaneous.

87

Clover hay for horses-mare with cough; effect of lactation period on composition of milk ... 101 Chester Whites wanted ; Suffolk, hogs wanted; waterproof oilcloth; cow failing to breed; buckwheat hulls; Hotel accommodation; a valid lease; a wages claim; farm water supply; registering imported Clydesdales;

A hunch of Galloway steers, averaging 1,251 Hs., brought \$7.05 per cwt. on the Kansas City market last week, the highest price paid there since 1902; and 36 Hereford yearlings, 959 lbs., brought \$7. Both lots were bought by the Armour 92 to 98 Packing Co.

IDED 1866

ck.

sired. After winter, such o appreciate at present. d on, giving w cold ones w what sea-

stock being getting the \$12 a ton.

ran, to \$24 use a great rice, a large been killed. ptional, and also to the ying 26c. a

k is worth for the seatable prices. om 15c. to re of buckare scarce ; th from \$3 H.

uda-Pesth, effect that entical in ibit variament. and en to ani-

p the re-

easures to quence of it also on to human

s is prac-The early ensable, as **ibercu**losis t is desirorrect inthe tubermake a da. Tubermeans of should be l be given

e Governfor comy can its extinction

considered veterinary

osis that animals, nt should

scientifiractically n in buildpure air. cidal rav berculosed practical no occaon to get ed by the

JANUARY 18, 1906

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Montreal.

Live Stock-Cables from England were all of one character this week; in fact, it is now three weeks since any change was reported. The local market is holding firm. The stock is not so fine as it was during the holiday season, but it is better than it was before that time, and prices are higher. A few choice steers are selling at 41c. to 5c., and some fine stock at 4c. 4kc., good being 8kc. to 4c., medium at 8c. to 94c., and common, 2c. to 3c. Sheep brought 41c., when fine, and lambs, 6c., when choice's and even a shade more. Calves, good ones, were 4c. to 5c., and milch cows, \$85 to \$45 for good. Select hogs, steady, at 7c. Demand fairly active, and supplies not heavy.

Horses-Trade in horses is looking up a little. Dealers quote : \$225 to \$250 for heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.; \$175 to \$225 for 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. weight; coal-cart horses, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each, and express horses, 1,100 to 1,800 lbs., \$125 to \$175 each. Cheap horses, inferior animals, may be had at \$75 to \$100, while choice drivers and saddle horses range up to \$500.

Butter-A much-improved market noticeable last week. Demand from England has strengthened the market of late. Good to fine creamery, 221c. to 231c. Dairies are in larger supply at 201c. to '211c., the latter price being for fresh rolls.

Cheese-Cheese buyers this year are doing well. Best sales reported have been 134c. for finest Ontarios. Situation is strong. It is accepted that a quarter million boxes is an outside estimate of stocks in Canada. A fair range is 134c. to 18%c. for Ontarios, and 13c. to 18%c. for Easterns.

Eggs-20c. to 21c. for Montreal-limed; 21c. to 22c. for cold-storage, and 25c. to 28c. for held-fresh. Some dealers claim to have been selling fresh-gathered at 30c. to 35c.

Poultry-Choice turkeys as high as 15c., and geese as high as 11c., though 9c. to 10c. is more general. Ducks are scarce, and, probably, up to 18c. Chickens, about the same price as geese ; lowl, 6c. to 8c., and perhaps 9c. occasionally.

Potatoes-Fairly active demand. Dealers selling at 70c., in broken lots, delievered, per 90-lb. bag; some 5c. more. Grain-Feature of the produce market is the improvement in the grain market, especially in oats. No. 2 oats, 40c.; No. 8, 89c., and No. 4, 38c.. Corn, about 53c.

Millfeed-Continued active demand. \$18 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$19 for shorts. Ontarios, in bulk, valued about the same.

Hay-Market easy. Carloads, Montreal, are \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for clover ; \$6.25 to \$6.50 for clover-mixed; \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2 timothy, and \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 1.

Seeds-Deliveries of seed are light throughout the country, and will, doubtless, become lighter as the time approaches-now not very far off-when farmers will be buying seed instead of selling it. Meantime, dealers are offering \$6.25 to \$7 per bushel of f0 lbs., for red clover, and \$4 to \$6.50 for alsike, country points, Ontario. Timothy sells at \$2 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs., Montreal.



91

Interest paid 4 times a year.

53 Branches Throughout the Dominion

Chicago.

Cattle-Common to prime steers, \$3.40 to \$4.25; cows, \$8 to \$4.40; heifers, \$2.25 to \$5; bulls, \$2 to \$4.10; calves, \$3 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.40. Hogs-Choice to prime, heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.471; medium to good, heavy. \$5.35 to \$5.40; butchers' weight, \$5.30 to \$5.40; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$5.321 to \$5.371; packing, \$5.25 to \$5.35. Sheep and Lambs-Sheep, \$4 to \$6; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.75; lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.85.

GOSSIP.

Over two hundred and sixty students are taking in the short courses at Ontario Agricultural College.

If a farmer is depending upon his own grain for seed, he ought to make sure that the crop from which his seed has to be taken had been properly harvested and the grain properly stored after being threshed. It will be found that newlythreshed grain germinates more quickly than that which has been threshed and stored in a granary for some time.-Bruce.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale by Mr. Alex. Burns, of Rockwood, near Guelph. The imported bull, Scotland's Fame, heads the herd, and there are for sale two yearling bulls, bred from imported sire and dams, also females of all Parties requiring such should ages. write for prices and particulars, or call and see the stock at the farm, convenient to Rockwood Station, G. T. R.

The different kinds of farming are often but a choice of evils ; as soon as one evil is past another cometh. No one becomes rich on the produce of the soil nowadays; but the healthy life, fresh air,

calf skins and sheep skins, tallow, etc., quote: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 10c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 10 tc.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 91c.; country hides, flat, 9c. to 91c.; calf skins, No. 1 selected, 13c.; sheep skins, \$1.20 to \$1.25; horse hides, \$8 to \$3.25; tallow, rendered, 4c. to 44c.

Dressed hogs, light, cwt., \$9; heavy, \$8.50. Butter, 25c. to 28c. Eggs, 35c. to 40c. Spring chickens, dressed, 7c. to Sc; live, 5c. Old chickens, dressed, 7c.; live, 4c. Turkeys, dressed, 14c. to 15c.; live, 12c. Geese, live, 8c.; dressed, 10c. to 12c. Potatoes, per bag, 85c. to \$1; artichokes, peck, 25c.; onions, peck, 30c.; apples, bbl., \$2 to \$3.50; carrots, bag, 60c. to 75c.; turnips, bag, 40c. Beef, hind quarters, 7c. to Sc. ; fore quarters, 4 to 5 tc.; carcasses, 6c. to 7c.; lambs, 10c. to 11c.; mutton, 8c. to 9c.; veal, 81c. to 10c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat-Ontario-78c. to 79c. for white, and 77c. to 78c. for red and mixed, outside; goose and spring, 73c. to 74c.

in car lots, outside; shorts, \$17 to \$18. Manitoba bran, \$17 to \$19.50; shorts, \$18 to \$19.50, at Toronto and equal points. Oats-Firm in tone, 35c. for No. 2, outside.

Barley-Business quiet, offerings light ; 47c. to 49c. for No. 2, 45c. for No. 3 extra, and 42c. for No. 3, outside.

Rye-Quiet, 70c., outside.

Corn-Canadian, 42c. to 44c., Chatham freights; American No. 3 yellow, 50c. to 50%c., at Toronto.

Butter-Market active, with a good demand for choice, and plenty of low-grade butter is offering. Creamery, 24c. to 25c.; solids, 23c. to 24c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 21c. to 22c. ; tubs, 21c. to 22c.; medium, 19c. to 21c.; inferior, 18c. to 20c.

ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

THE CANADIAN BANK

OF COMMERCE

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL.-Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

MARKETS.

B. E. WALKER, General Manager

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

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

Butchers' Cattle-Picked lots, \$4.30 to \$4.50; good to choice, \$3.90 to \$4.20; fair to good, \$3 to \$3.70; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25, and canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Stockers and Feeders-Some dealing in stockers, although the run of and the demand for these cattle is now a little quiet. Short-keep feeders, \$8.60 to \$4; good feeders, \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; good stockers, \$2.80 to \$3.50; rough to common, \$2 to \$2.70, and bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows-The demand for choice cows active; \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves-Market about steady. \$2 to \$10 each, and 31c. to 61c. per pound. Sheep and Lambs-Export sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt. for ewes, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 for bucks; culls, \$3.50 to \$3.75; grain-fed lambs, \$6 to \$6.50, and mixed lots, \$5.50 to \$6.

Hogs—Up another notch, quotations being 6.50 for selects, and 6.25 for lights and fats.

HORSES.

Trade activity is maintained in the local horse market, and for workers and delivery horses the demand is exceptional-The dealers, however, comly good. plain that the unseasonable weather has greatly retarded business in the light harness and carriage classes, the absence of sleighing having practically killed the demand. True, a few shipments have seen made to outside points but these

FARMERS' MARKET. (Retail Prices.)

Millfeed-Ontario bran, \$15.50 to \$16,

Peas-Firm and unchanged at 78c. to 79c., outside.

Buckwheat-Nominal, at 51c. to 52c., outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

ERS. eczema; cess in with107

e with riod on 101 k hogs ; cow hulls; lease; supply; sdales;

averaging wt. on the the high-2; and 36 rought \$7. e Armour

have been spread over such a long period that they do not loom up very large in the present calculation of the dealers. The feature of the week has been the big speed sale at the Repository, where about 90 high-class horses were disposed of at auction. The bidding was brisk, and the entire lot brought good prices. The highest price, \$825, was paid for Josie, 2.084. Other sales were Erskine Reid, 2.121, \$750; The Elk, 2.151, \$450; Fancy Pat, \$350; J. B. F., 2.181, \$485; Dixey Boy, \$425; Louisa A., \$425. There was a good enquiry early last week for the commercial classes, The Victoria Harbor Co.; Messrs. Wheeler & Meehan, Milton; C. McKinnon, Durham; W. Hurley, Seiforth; James Greenland, Elmvale, and Wm. Woodleigh, of Burton, being amonget the buyers of blocks and drafters. The weekly report of prevailing prices follows : Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$160; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 His S125 to \$170; general-purpose and expressers. 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$125 to 1.350 to 1.750 lbs., 1.350 to 1.750 lbs., 1.50° to 1.80; serviceable second-hand workers and drivers, \$50 to \$80.

HIDES AND TALLOW. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front

St. wholesale dealers in wool, hides, 104c.

Cheese-Firm at 13c. for large, and 13gc. for twins.

Eggs-Easy, with receipts increasing. New-laid, 27c. to 28c.; storage, 21c., and limed, 19c.

Poultry-Steady to firm, with receipts light. Fat chickens, 10c. to 11c.; thin, 7c. to Sc. Fat hens, 61c. to 81c.; thin, 5gc. to 7c. Ducks, 11c. to 13c.; thin, 54c. to Sc. Grese, 10c. to 11c. Turkeys, 13c., with 15c. for choice small lots.

Potatoes-Ontario, 65c. to 75c. per bag, on track, 75c. to 85c., out of store: Eastern, 70c. to 80c., on track, and 80c. to 90c., out of store.

Baled Hay-Easy at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, in car lots, here, and \$6 for No. 2.

Honey-Market steady, and demand fairy active at \$1.25 to \$2 per dozen for combs. and 7c. to 8c. per pound for strained.

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

Hogs-Car lots of dressed, on track, here, hold steady at \$8.25 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Lard-Tierces, 10%c.; tubs, 11c.; pails,

Detroit Bean Market.

H. E. Botsford & Co., quote : The bean market has been very quiet since the first of the year, contrary to the general expectation of dealers that prices would be higher. The demand has fallen off greatly, and the Eastern markets, at least, appear to be pretty well stocked. About 70 per cent. of the crop has been moved, we estimate, and of that which is back, about 10 per cent. is in dealers' hands, and 20 per cent. in farmers. Dealers are free in their offerings at \$1.50, but it looks as though they will have to come down, if they want to sell their beans.

Buffalo.

Veals-\$5.50 to \$9.75. Hogs-Heavy and mixed, \$5.60; Yorkers, \$5.60 to \$5.65; pigs, \$5.65 to \$5.70; roughs, \$4.70 to \$1.90; stags, \$8 to \$8.50. Sheep and Lambs-Lambs, \$6.25 to \$8; yearlings, \$6.75 to \$7; wethers, \$5.50 to \$6; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$3.50; Canada lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; Western lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

early hours, pure food, love of live stock, the free life of the country, the sunshine and rain, and the stern joys of facing a storm in winter as it sweeps across the hills, have charms for many which cover a multitude of drawbacks, and which will ensure that there will never be lacking men to follow the plow while there is a furrow to be turned.-McConnell.

With the spring horse shows within a measurable distance of time ahead, many exhibitors will have made considerable progress in the schooling of the young stock which they have decided shall represent them. The turn of the older horses will come later, when the question of condition enters into the arrangements, but the two-year-olds require a very neccessary course of handling and schooling in addition to being made fit for show. Nothing is worse than a hurried preparation. A horse, no matter what its age is, is sure to suffer from a sudden change of food. A preliminary course of physic, mild or otherwise as circumstances dictate, is usually necessary, and the daily allowance of stimulating food should be gradually increased. Happily, the tendency of the times is all against the over-fatted show horse. More attention is paid to the muscular development of the horses, and no one can gainsay the advantage that has attended the change of ideas .- [Live-stock Journal.

92 THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. FOUNDED 1-66

Like, Literature and Education.

Under Local Option.

Now that the abolition of the bar by local option Las become a thing established in so many municipalities, there are a few considerations which should be blazoned in red letters before the eyes of those in whose hands the power of public protection By John D. McGregor, Halton Co., Ont. lies. There is a vast and continually increasing tra elling public in Canada, and it must not be forgotten that this public has rights which must not be sacrificed. A licensed hotel is compelled to be at the service of its patrors. For instance, if a traveller g. es to a hotel whose proprietor may have a personal grudge against him, he is none the less sure of his room and board, and even if the rooms are all occupied, he cannot te turned out into the street; he can occupy what the sitting-room, etc., affords. If he enters another and finds the public parlors unheated, he can demand that the hotel-keeper attend to the heating. The temperance public house, on the other hand, under present arrangements, while it cannot refuse account modation without becoming liable under the common law, still, for the protection of the public, it should be required to make such provisions as are exacted of the licensed hotels. It is absolutely essential that those who live on the road be supplied with good board, warm rooms, independence and privacy. Average boarding-house accomodation is not enough. By all means let us have temperance and temperance houses, but, as has lean suggested by many who have had good reason to study the question let the temperance houses be held by license, with, say, a small nominal fee, and subject to such an inspection as will ensure the best class of accommodation. The bar not being a necessary adjunct of a properly-conducted and successful house of public entertainment, there nied be no excuse for a low standard or inefficient service. Regarding the other side of the question, smuggling, and the possibility of underhand drinking in cellars and "dives," a yet more energetic viligance will be required, coupled with an unshrinking courage and persistence in enforcing the law to the letter. Total prohibition. it goes without saying, must be a boon to some proportion of every community. Half-enforced measures which will permit, instead of open drinking, resort to stealth, intrigue, lying or perjury, must only result in making the latter end of the case worse than the first. Under Provincial Statute, "Local Option " is the law of the land, and the Government, through its machinery of commissioners, inspectors, etc., are in duty bound to see that its provisions are enforced in municipalities where local option is

ado; ted by the people. worked so energetically to have local option carried, and every other citizer who desires to see law and order preserved, will do well to keep alert, but the onus of responsibility; let it be understood, rests upon the authorities. If this suggestions are carried out, as pointed out, failures will be avoided, and the temperance cause will not lose in one year the ground that it has taken ten years to gain.

Reading on the Farm.

In speaking of the future of young people, we do not mean that, to be successful in becoming really great, they must necessarily become wealthy or climb to a high position in the business or political world. Scotland has among her sons net who are multim llionaires; she has sons who have occupied high positions, and who boasted of the fact that Royal blood coursed through their veins; but when Scotchmen, in any land, wish to speak of the person loved and revered above others, they speak of the plowboy poet, Robby Burns. A fortune, a business, a farm, are but in the memory of a day, but a great mind males an impression that never dies. Let young people remember this, " Mind is the measure of the man."

When we say that the manner in which young people spend their leisure time determines what their future will be, we state a truth that applies to all young people. If leisure time is spent viciously, the end is short and sure. If it is spent simply in an aimless manner, the future will be one of small influence ; but if in the company of the great and good, the lives of the young reople themselves will be influenced by the company they keep. In towns or villages, the majority of the young people are out several. evenings every week; but in the farmhouses the mcs! of the family are home four of five nights a Here lies the greatest danger and also the greatest opportunity for country young people. In many homes the children dread the long winter evenings. If they are not in a continual round of parties, they become dissatisfied and go to the towns or cities, leaving farms where their future was assured, to take their place in already overcrowded occupations. Every wise father and mother is anxious to provide amusement in the home, and to invite good company. They are proud if their sons and daughters are associates of the tramy men and women of the r neighborhood. Now, how easily, by the judicious expenditure of a modest sum of money for books, parents can invite to their homes, not only the best minds of this country and this age, but every country and every age. Give the boys and girls a generous

Those who supply of good boo's, and the long winter econors will be the pleasantest part of the year-a time in which to appreciate Cowper's " Evening.

- stir the fire, and clove the shutter fast,
- Lot fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round;
- And while the bubbling and loud kissing urn
- Throws up a steamy column, and the that nothing else can. cups
- That chier, but not inebriate, wait on each,
- So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

Libraries in Sunday Schools, when composed of good (not "goodygood " books about the good little boy who died) books, are doing a good work. Many of our bright yoing public-school teachers are also doing a grand work by establishing libraries; but the best place to have a library is in the home. A single reading of the poets is simply ridiculous. We must live with them to know them.

Many will say that the ordinary farmer cannot afford a library. claim, Mr. Editor, that there s not a farmer, a mechanic or laboring man but can afford a library. What does it cost in actual money, gathered gradually, as the books are digested ? We will suppose, for a start, that every man has the Bible. Next, he wants Burns; this will cost him from 25 cents up. Longfellow and Tennyson would come next, Tennyson costing \$1.00. The other poets could be added as desired, at trifling expense. For prose, Victor Hugo's masterpiece, Les Miserables." can be had in Toronto's departmental stores for 19 cents-a perfect library in itself. Vanity Fair and Pendennis, by Thackeray, can be bought for 55 cents each. Aldersyde and Gates of Eden, by Annie S. Swan : Macleod of Dare and Daughter of Feath, by William Black; Adam Bede and Midolemarch, by George Eliot : Ponnie Briar Bush and Days of Auld Lang Syne, by Lei McLaren : Black Rock, Sky Pilof. Man from Glenvarry, Glengarry School Days, and Prospector, by Ralth Cornor: Duncan Polite, by Marien Keth: Fternal City, by Hall Caine, also come at reasonable fig res In Scott's, we should have at least Kenilworth and Ivanhoe, but a whole set could be procured for \$4.25. In Dicleus, Favid Copperfield, Bleak House, Tale of Two Cities, and The Old Curiesity Shon, all con e before us, and it is hard to make a selection. A complete set, well bound. can be secured for \$4,75; and, if this could be afforded, Scott and Dickens would be a resterable library to start with. H)r, by Lew Wallace, and In His words. Steps, by C. M. Sheldon. These are simply given as suggestions - 1. we get into the habit of buying a Quest on 2" book whenever possible, and selecting

"Fnoch Arden," "Sir Galahad," 💹 " Morte d'Arthur " " Loci sley Hall. " Break, Break, Break," " The Lotus Eaters," and "Maud." What a wealth of study is before us when we start to study " In Memoriam,"

or "Idylls of the King." Then will follow Milton and Shakespeare. Literary societies are useful, no doubt, but for broad culture, well-scienced books in the home exert an influence

[Note.-Good Scot that you are, you have put Poinbie Burns first. Possibly we'll not quarrel with you very much. We wear a bit of a thistle and a cairngorm ourselves, on occasion, but, possibly, too, someone else might like to remark upon this choice of books. If so, welcome to a friendly discussion. . . . We can suggest a still less expensive method by which our farmers may add to their libraries, viz., by writing firstclass essays for our F. A. & H. M. L. S. By the way, has it sunk upon you deeply that the members of the new British Cabin t are mostly Scotch. A usually staid Old London paper boiled over one day lately. calling the new Cabinet a "horde of hungry Scotchmen !'' Hurrah for the heather ! Now ye knights of the Shamrock and the Rose come forth!]

F. A. and H. M. L. S.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF OUR LITERARY SOCIETY

Mr. S. Brillinger, Bruce Co., Ont., has been enrolled as the first nember of the F. A. & H. M. L. S. He writes : " Thanks, many thanks, for forming the Literary Club. Enrol me as a member, please. I will feel an interest in the welfare of the Society as long as it lasts. What about a society badge? Suggest it to the members It would be popular, I am sure."

[We are open to suggestions regarding the badge. Will prospective members kindly write us if they h_{avo} any idea in regard to such a thing ?]

What can be pleasanter than a devoting a night to Longfellow.

Another evening with Tennyson:

A NEW TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION. Since the time for closing the discursion on our last topic will be up before the paper reaches you, it may, perhaps, be opport $n_{\mathbb{P}}$ to announce our new topic. This time we are going to have something of a different order, and we want the crispest, shortest, most pointed letters possible : indeed, we think we cannot let you pass the limit of 200 words. But, thin, that's a generous offer, too, for we are quite sure, if you were actually at the bit of business, . One might add l'en you would do it in much fewer

Here, then, is our topic : "What's the Best Method of Popping the And, remember, discussion of this question is by no wisely, we will be surprised how our means restricted to the sterner element among our contributors. The girls and women should know something about it., Kind'y send your "Evangeline," "Courtship of Miles at this office by February 20th, You Standi h." "Tales of a Way-ide must have some opinion on the sub-lun," "The Bridge." "The Golden her Write us, Books will, as beletters so that we shall receive them at this office by February 20th. You fore, he sent as little renembrances to those who succeed in writing the

MICRO SAFETY -

OUNDED 1-66

JANUARY 18, 1906

which woman is absent.'

him.

his sin.

the purpose in her heart of having

a talk with her husband, but Donald

Finch knew her ways well, and had

resolved that he would have no

speech with her upon the matter, for

The morning brought the mother

husband. He, contrary to his cus-

tom, remained until breakfast in his

room. Outside in the kitchen, he

could hear Billy Jack's cheerful tones

and hearty laugh, and it angered him

to think that his displeasure should

have so little effect upon his house-

hold. If the house had remained

Billy Jack's cheerful words and

Supply,



Sir - Galahad, '' 💹 loc'sley Hall, ' " The Lotus What a fore us when a Memoriam," Then will kespeare. Litful, no doubt, , well-sei eto: "t an influence

at you are, Burns first. rrel with you a bit of a ourselves, on too, soneremark upon f so, welcome . We can ensive method may add to writing first-A. & H. M. it.sunk upmembers of t are mestly id Old Lonne day lately. t a "horde Hurrah for nights of the come forth!]

I. L. S.

COFOUR IETY. ce Co., Ont., e first nem-H. M. L. hanks, many

the Litera member. interest in ty as long it a society the memular, I am

gestions reprospective if they have h a thing ?]

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

If

A Question of Demand and About eighteen months ago a series were to be had. Why do we only send our boys to the colonies, and not our girls? If I may venture to of letters was published in a leading English paper, under the heading, offer a solution of the difficulty, it "Should Women Emigrate?" in would be this : Let every father which men and women of experience, who is equipping one of his sons for as well as several bachelors and the colonies, teach him agriculture and farming, giving him an approspinsters, took part. As a whole, priate outfit, and a sum of money to the subject was approached in serious start a ranch; let him send out one vein, and amongst some of the facts of this boy's sisters with him, and brought out in the course of the disthe thing would be done. every young Englishman had a sensicussion were the following : That, hly-brought-up sister with him, the " in England and Wales the women young settlers and farmers would outnumber the men by 1,000,000, inevitably intermarry, and you would whilst in Canada there are 90,000 have a sturdy Anglo-Saxon populaand in Australia 180,000 more men tion of a highly intelligent class growing up naturally. The girl, in Sir John A. Cockburn, in alluding the first place, would have to learn to these somewhat startling statecooking, housework, light farm work ments, remarked "that the situation etc., the training for which, as well called for some intra-Imper al adas in gardening, dairy work, poultryjustment to establish that equalizakeeping, laundry, dressmaking and tion of the sexes which should be the general housewifery, is provided at normal condition of monogamic comthe Horticultural College, at Swanmunities." He went on to sav that, ley, Kent, England, and probably ' in all but the roughest preliminary with a more thorough adaptability work of colonization, woman is the to the requirements of the situation, most important factor, for the unat the Agricultural College at Guelph mated male is nomadic, and gets no and in other training schools of its further than the camp stage of set-

kind in Canada. tlement. The household gods do not Perhaps the hardest things said of make their abode by the hearth from English women were said in the capacity for giggling, ought to stay

Another correspondent said: "We women themselves, but it remained English have taken care to annex all for "Sarah Grand" to describe, in the best climates in the world which the person of, let us hope, an imaginary, "Rosa," the thoroughly incompetent middle-class, wasted woman who, shackled by prejudices, and going about asking for advice until her hair was gray-age finding her still in the throes of uncertainty when called upon to make even an unimportant decision for herselfwould be the most unsuitable of emigrants to any colony.

A lady from Balham had these wise words to say in the course of her letter : " In the New World a woman's work is not undervalued merey because it is a woman's work, but the Englishwoman who thinks of emigrating should satisfy herself that she has three essential qualities for Canadian life. She must have a sound physique to stand the strain of extremes of climate : an adaptable temperament which will not fret and fume because she does not find things as they are in, say, Clapham or Nottingham; and a plucky soul to help her face any initial difficulties or possible adversities. . Girls who contemplate emigrating merely in search of husbands, girls who are afraid of genuine hard work, girls who fancy that life was meant for pleasure only, girls who have merely a smattering of music and a

in England, or because England needs them, but because young and rapidly developing countries will not harbor deadheads of either sex."

63

A Corn shman recorded himself as "not wishing to discourage the emigration women, but advised them to take no random plunge into the unknown, and, in any case, not to expect too much. Our colonies," the said, "already have their own women, often very charming and capable women, sometimes equally competent and unashamed to do the family washing in the morning, ride in the afternoon, dance and sing in the evening. And, as regards the colonies as a cure for moral informities, let us not forget the say-ing of the wise Roman, that they who run across the sea change their climate, but do not change their souls.

The questions of demand and supply, of quantity versus quality, of the separation of the tares from the wheat, will probably all find their answer as the years roll on, but in the interests of our wonderful country, which is making through its once unknown Northwest such giant strides towards the occupying of a foremost place amongst the nations, surely our reply to the question, "Should Woman Emigrate," might well be in the affirmation Canada wants them, and Canada offers them course of this discussion by English at home-not that they are better off a welcome.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS. The mother went downstairs with

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor – Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER VI.-Continued.

he knew that it would be impossible then replied, "Go to it, then." for him to persevere in his intention to "deal with" Thomas, if he al-"I am going, and I am going to "regain its composure. take Thomas to that meeting at lowed his wife to have any talk with nine o'clock.''

" I did not know that you had business there," said the old man, no opportunity of speech with her sarcastically.

"Then you may know it now," blazed forth Billy Jack, "for I am going. And as sure as I stand here I will see that Thomas gets fair play there if he doesn't at home, if ly about, and greeted Mr. Finch with I have to lick every trustee in the great heartiness. section.

shrouded in gloom, and the family had gone about on tiptoes and with bated breath, it would have shown not give me any impertmence, and the logs, I hear." no more than a proper appreciation do not accuse me of unfairness. of the father's displeasure; but as

Have you heard Thomas's side of the story ?" returned Billy Jack.

laughter fell upon his ear, he re-'I have heard enough and more newed his yows to do his duty that than encugh. day in upholding his authority, and

You haven't heard both sides." "I know the truth of it, what- through."

bringing to his son a due sense of ever, the shameful and disgraceful In grim silence he ate his breaktruth of it. I know that the coun-

Again the old man hesitated, and some chairs and put the room to rights, thus allowing the family to

"Cood morning, Mrs. Finch. You will be thinking I have slept in your barn all night." It was Long John Cameron.

" Come away in, Mr. Cameron. It is never too early for friends to come to this house," said Mrs. Finch, her voice showing her great relief.

Long John came in, glanced shrewd-

'lt's a fine winter's day, Mr. "Hold your peace, sir," said his Finch, but it looks as if we might father, coming nearer him. "Do have a storm. You are busy with

Old Donald was slowly recovering himself.

"And a fine lot you are having," continued Long John. "I was just saying the other day that it was wonderful the work you could get

" Indeed, it is hard enough to do anything here '' said Donald Finch

"And what may you have to do with it," asked the old man.

"As to that, indeed," replied Long Jchn, coolly, "I am not quite sure. But if I might ask without being too bold, what is the particular duty to which you are referring ?'

"You may ask, and you and all have a right to know, for I am about to visit upon my son his sin and shame."

" And is it meaning to wheep him you are ?"

" Ay," said the old man, and his lips came fiercely together. ' Indeed, then, you will do no such

thing this morning." And by what right do you inter-

fere in my domestic 'affairs ?'' demanded Old Donald with dignity.

"Answer me that, Mr. Cameron." "Right or no right," replied Long John, "before any mar. lays a finger on Thomas there, he will need to be-gin with myself. Ard," he added, grimly, "there are not many in the country who would care for that job.

Old Donald Finch looked at his. visitor in speechless amazement. At length Long John grew excited. "Man alive !" he exclaimed, "it's a quare father you are. You may

SCUSSION. sing the diswill le up you. it may, o announce ime we **a**re of a differ-the crispest, etters poswe cannot 200 words. erous offer, ue, if you of business,

c: "What's opping the mber. disis hy no sterner eleitors. The GOW SOUNDsend your eceive them 20th. You reinbrances criting the

nuch fewer

throughout the meal to make cheerful conversation with Jessac and his mother. At his father's rebuke Billy Jack dropped his cheerful tone, and avoiding his mother's eyes, he assumed at once an attitude of open defiance, his tones and words plainly offering to his father war, if war he would have.

You will come to me in the room after breakfast," said his father, as Thomas rose to go to the stable.

There's a meeting of the trustees at nine o'clock at the school-house at which Thomas must be present, interposed Billy Jack, in firm, steady

'He may go when I have done with him," said his father, angrily, and in the meantime you will attend to your own business."

Yes, sir, I will that !" Billy Jack's response came back with fierce

The old man glanced at him, caught the light in his eyes, hesitated a moment, and then, throwing derstand. No less perplexed was her all restraint to the winds, thundered out. "What do you mean, sir ?' What I say. I am going to atteral to my own business, and that step, there came a knock to the back quark, eager, defiant.

except for a sharp rebuke to try-side is ringing with it. I know with some bitterness. Billy Jack, who had been laboring that in the house of God the minister held up my family to the scorn Long John, cheerfully. of the people. And I vowed to do my duty to my house.

such a height that for a moment Billy Jack quailed before it. In the pause that followed the old man's outburst the mother came to her son

"Hush, William John ! You are not to forget yourself, nor your duty to your father and to me. Thomas will receive full justice in this mat-There was a quiet strength ter. and dignity in her manner that commanded immediate attention from both men.

The mother went on in a low, even voice, "Your father has his duty to perform, and you must not take upon yourself to interfere.

Billy Jack could hardly believe his ears. That his mother should desert him, and should support what he knew she felt to be injustice and tyranny, was more than he could un-

As they stood there looking at each other, uncertain as to the next be doing my duty this morning." pausing on her way to push back is why I am come."

ith some bitterness. "You may say so," responded The snow is that depth in the bush, and-"

You were wanting to see me, Mr. The old man's passion had risen to Cameron," interrupted Donald. · · · J have a business on hand which requires attention."

'Indeed, and so have I. For it is-''

" And indeed, it is just as well you and all should know it, for my disgrace is well known." "Disgrace !" exclaimed Long John.

"Ay, disgrace. For is it not a disgrace to have the conduct of your family become the occasion of a sermon on the Lord's Day?

' Indeed, I did not think much of yon sermon, whatever," replied Long John.

"I cannot agree with you, Mr. Cameron. It was a powerfal sermon, and it was only too sorely needed. But I hope it will not be without profit to myself."

" Indeed, it is not a sermon you have much need of," said Long John, ' for everyone knows what a-'

Ay, it is myself that needs it, but with the help of the Lord I will And I am very glad to hear Billy Jack's tone was door. The mother went to open it, that," replied Long John, "for that in the wrong in such a way !"

be thinking it disgrace, but the section will be proud that there is a boy in it brave enough to stand up for the weak against a brute bully." And then he proceeded to tell the tale as he had heard it from Don, with such strong passion and rude vigor, that in spite of himself old Dena'd found his rage vanish, and his heart began to move within him toward his son.

"And it is for that," cried Long John, dashing his fist into his open palm, "it is for that you would punish your son. May God forgive me! but the man that lays a finger on Thomas yonder, will come into sore grief this day. Ay, lad," continued Long John, striding toward Thomas and gripping him by the shoulders with both hands, "you are a man,, and you stood up for the. weak yon day, and if you ever will be wanting a friend, remember John Cameron.'

"Well, well, Mr. Cameron," said old Donald, who was more deeply moved than he cared to show, " it may be as you say. It may be the lad was not so much in the wrong." "In the wrong ?" roared Long John, blowing his nose hard. "In the wrong. May my boys ever be (To be continued).

FUJI WICRO

"Home Along."

94

A calm has settled down upon the little village by the shore. Honest labor has earned its best reward-the welcome of wife and children awaiting it upon the threshold of its home. The larger craft upturned upon the beach may need more tinkering yet to fit it for service, but that is to-morrow's work, and to-morrow can take care of itself. Perhaps it is some such quizzical remark as that which is being uttered by its owner in reply to the query of the more-impatient wife : "Why, Bill, I thought the little 'Sea-gull' would have had her sailing orders by to-night?" H. A. B.

Concerning the Little Children

Editor,-In every cemetery are to be found children's graves-in many homes a little "vacant chair." Many years ago, I saw an article from the pen of the late Wm. Morley Punshon, referring to the death of young children, in which he "It always seems to me, that said : there is something touchingly beautiful in the death of young children. Sight and sense, indeed, recoil from it, but faith, eagle-eyed, away beyond the ken of human vision, beholds mortal loveliness putting on Immortality-the loved one going ere the winds chilled it or the rains stained it, to be an ever-unfolding flower in the great garden of the Eternal King, rising from earth with so little memory of it that it would almost seem as if a mother's cradle had been rocked in the House of Many Mansions.

"It was the Saviour who said : 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.' Is there not something touchingly beautiful in all this. 'Behold ve not the bright light which is in the cloud.' "

Not long ago a personal friend, while touring in Virginia, found in a comotery a stone at a child's grave on which was this inscription :

Willie was with us four years and six months. He left us one day. We have one less to love on earth, and one more here. A father or mother who has been to love in heaven."

It did not tell when he was born, when he died, nor who his parents were; but, how much was implied in the few words : strong faith in the immortality of the soul, and firm belief in the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God. E. KER.

Christ's Little Ones.

They were gathered early, earth's young and fair ;

Time cannot touch them, nor woe, nor care ;

Safe in the harbor of the endless rest, The babes are cradled on Jesus' breast.

There are eyes of sapphire, and locks of gold.

And roseate hues, in that little fold ; Music untaught, like the wild birds' song, In gushes burst from the cherub throng.

The innocent heirs of a sordid care, They were snatched from the teeth of the gilded snare.

There are some who were taken we know not why,

By the love that walketh in mystery, The thercy that moves behind sunless clouds :

For earth's saints wept o er their early shrouds.

There are those o'er whom solemn tears were shed

By parents who struggled for daily bread. Who mourned o'er the soul they brought to strife;

But the angels gave it the bread of life.

They are one in heaven,-the wept and dear,

The foundling who perished without a tear.

Of lands and titles earth's infant heir, And the blighted offspring of want and care.

The lambs of Christ ! by the founts and rills,

O'er the heights of the everlasting hills, They follow with joy the Brid.groom's train ;

If ye love, can ye wish them back again ?

I gladly follow out the line of thought suggested by our correspondent, but wish to speak, not only of the little children who are safely nestling in the arms of our Lord, but also of those who are still exposed to danger and templation called to yield up a child while it is shining with the bright purity of innocence, finds no rankling bitterness in the cup of sorrow. Those who look away from their own sad hearts and enter, as parents should, into the lives of their children, will surely find a deep and true joy in the midst of tribulation. It is a beautiful sight to see a strong man with little children clinging to him in fearless trustfulness; and think of the gladness of the children in Paradise, as they cling to the hand of Him who is so gentle and strong. Think how they look up into His face, listen to His gentle, loving words, and climb into His arms when tired of play, resting confidingly on His strength-as we all need to do. Surely those who really love their children can be unselfish enough to turn sometimes from the thought of their own loss, and

be glad in the gladness of Christ's little ones who have departed to be with Him, "which is far better." They are promoted early to a higher room in life's school. The Master has taken them into His special care and is drawing out their powers, educating and training them to serve Him more effectively-teaching them as you could never do. Oh, never take up that gloomy, cheerless idea that when God transplants a young and precious flower into His own special conservatory its growth stops. Where there is life, there must always be growth, therefore entrance into a higher life must mean richer and more glorious growth. When God takes a little hand tenderly into His, and leads the eager soul out of the doubts and difficulties of this lower atmosphere into the clear brightness beyond the dark river, how dare anyone say, pityingly : "It is very sad to see a promising life cut off so early." The sadness of separation is natural and right, it would be cold and heartless not to feel it -God means us to feel it, for only through suffering can our human nature be perfected-but to pity a happy child because he has been lifted up into the Saviour's arms, is to openly declare that we can do more for his real good and happiness than God can. Dare any of us think that? Dare we look up into our Father's face and demand our treasure back-in sure confidence that we are seeking good and not evil for the child? If we are afraid to venture so far, knowing the awful might of temptation in this world, let us not be so disloyal to Almighty Love and Wisdom as to imply by look or tone that it would have been kinder to have left our child here. 1 know that people don't mean to be disloyal to God when they gaze pityingly at a pure little face, lying in the awful beauty of death, and say : " Poor child !" but how such want of confidence must hurt our Lord. How disappointed He must be when we refuse to trust ourselves and those we hold most dear, in His hands. When anyone says: "Is it well with

thee ? is it well with thy husband ? is it well with the child ? " surely you have the opportunity of sending a thrill of joy to the human heart of Jesus, by answering, quietly and confidently, like the great woman of Shunem : "It is well." Some children never seem to have a chance to grow spiritually, and very little chance to grow physically, in this world. Forlorn, unloved and dirty, they are still very dear to the heart of Him who said : Suffer the little children to come unto ME."

FOUNDED 1880

They strayed through the streets of the city,

With shoulders and ankles bare; Their pallor so strangely contrasting

With the children fresh-colored and fair : They entered their homes mean and cheer-

less Where pitiless want daily comes. And there seemed no brightness nor

beauty

For children who lived in the elums.

I dreamed-'Twas a land of abundance, Abundance that knew no price,

And the children were decked with fair blossoms-

The blossoms of Paradise;

I heard the voice of the Shepherd As he called them to sunlight bowers, And they kissed the hem of His gar-

ment, And offered Him garlands of flowers.

My dream fled away with the darkness And lo ! when the morning came, As I passed through the streets of the

city The children seemed no more the same

For I thought of the Guardian Angels Who the face of their Father hehold. And I thought of the beautiful pastures Prepared for the lambs of the Fold.

But, in spite of what I have said, it is

our bounden duty as well as our pleasure to keep Christ's little ones in the world as long as we can, and give them a chance here, too. Those who have no children of their own have no right to think themselves exempt from a service, which is, or should be, a service of love. St. Peter was told that he must prove his love for his Master by feeding his lambs. If we are truly one with Christ, His children must be our children too; and he will certainly hold us responsible for some of them, according to our opportunities of reaching and helping them. It is an awfully (I am using that word in its literal sense) solemn thing to attempt to feed Christ's lambs; let no one dare attempt it without earnestly seeking the help of the Holy Spirit. But it is a very glad and encouraging pursuit too. When I walk along the dirty streets and alleys of the "slums," and see the vicious faces and slouching figures of many men and women, and then pass a little knot of curly-headed children, with all the bright promise of what God means them to be shining through the dirt on their faces, it seems as though no trouble could be too great if only some of the rubbish may be cleared out of the way of their eager, aspiring souls. You know what a wilderness a garden would become if let alone, and the letting-alone process doesn't answer with these human plants either. The field is so big that it is discouragingly overwhelming when looked at as a whole, but, though no one may be able to help a whole city, each of us can help a few individuals. Did not our Great Example set Himself to teach the whole world by carefully training twelve individuals? It is as in-

dividuals that the Settlement work amongst the children is mostly done here. About eight boys and girls are put into each class, and it is the business of each teacher to get into living, human touch with each child, to win its love and confidence, and try to inspire high ideals. The great difficulty in this neighborhood is that nearly all the people are Jews, and we can only retain our hold on the children at all by carefully retraining from any direct Christian teaching. Such teaching would result in the removal of the children from the classes. But the soil is splendid. These descendants of the great heroes of old show a faithfulness to conscience and obedience to parents that are rare in Ch istian children of the same class. Five of my little Jew hoys came to see me yestorday, and not one of the five would eat a sandwich - and they were not pork sandwiches either. They have their own rules about the preparing of

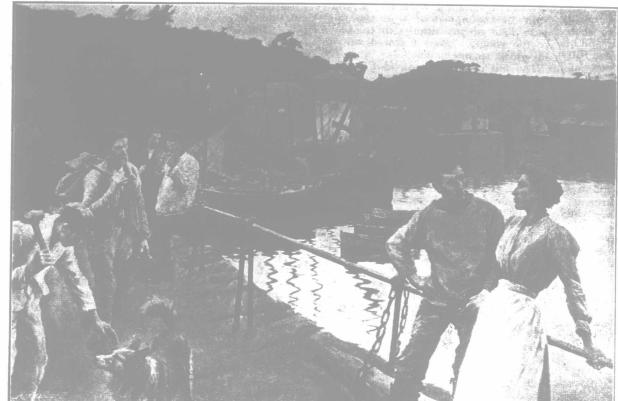
From silken couches, and

beds of down, Through the dusky ways of the crowded town, By hall, and village, and moorland bleak, Have the angels travelled those buds to seek.

And some were born to an earthly crown, When the angels called them, they laid it down : 'Twas a weary weight for those tiny heads. So they died uncrowned in their little beds.

There are those who were born in grief and shame, Without mother's love, or a father's name; their lamps of O'er life the chill night wind swept. They were laid in the earth unowned, unwept.

There are some for whom gray heads toiled and planned, they hoarded gold, And and they purchased land ;



Stanhope A. Forbes, A. R. A

"Home Along."

IDED 1800

treets of the

bare : ntrasting red and fair an and cheer-

rightness nor the elums.

comes.

of abundance,

price, ed with fair

epherd light bowers, of His gar-

of flowers. he darkness

treets of the

g came,

re the same; lian Angels er hehold, ful pastures the Fold.

ve said, it is as our pleasones in the nd give them who have no no right to m a service, vice of love, must prove feeding his with Christ, children too; s responsible to our opelping them. g that word thing to at-; let no one estly seeking But it is a pursuit too. streets and see the vires of many pass a little with all the means them he dirt on though no f only some d out of the souls. You arden would letting-alone these human so big that lming when ough no one e city, each duals. Did Himself to refully traint is as in-

JANUARY 18, 1906

meat, and the little fellows could be trusted not to disobey their parents' ordersthough they like sandwiches as well as other boys. I wish you could have seen how eager they were to write on my typewriter, and each one went away with his own name and address pinned to his coat-a treasure, indeed, for was it not typed with his own hand. It is a great pleasure to tell them stories, they are so bright and interested. Surely, surely those bright, eager faces will never become heavy and stupid with drink. One little chap-Abraham, by name-told me he was head of a "gang." When I expressed disapproval, he looked astonished and explained that the object of the gang " is the putting down of cigarette smoking.

There was a Christmas party last week for all the children who attend the Settlement House classes, and there were plenty of smiles to the square inch of I can tell you. child, There were more than 100 children, and they did have a splendid time ! A first-class juggler was there to entertain them, they were treated to cake and ice-cream, and each happy child carried off an orange and a popcorn ball. I believe there is a party every month for the neighborhood children, as well as another for their parents, and kindness is never thrown away on anybody, though its result may not be seen instantly.

But, I must stop talking about Settlement work and go out to do some,-my little Jew "Game Club " will be waiting for me in the Settlement House across the street. What a royal welcome they would give me if I should take the typewriter with me-but then, alas for the poor machine !

Now, all this talk about the city work is not intended to make you think that life is more interesting here than in the country. Life is full of interest always if we are reaching out to get into living touch with others-it is that which makes the writing of this Quiet Hour a joy to me. Human nature is much the same everywhere, and friendliness, if genuine, is always appreciated. But the smiles and kindly words must not be all outside show. In dealing with our fellows, the same rule holds good as in dealing with God-the rule stated with such tremendous emphasis by St. Paul: "If I bestow all my goods to feed the . . . but have not love, it poor. profiteth me nothing."-(I Cor. xiii.: 3, R. V.)

You can get into real, human touch with old and young, with rich and poor in the country; and here in the city we can never hope to do more than that. Was it not for that privilege of touching men personally and individually, that the Son of God came to this earth of ours? He emptied Himself of His glory that He might have the joy of becoming one with us through the mystery of His Hely Incarnation. God stooped to take man's nature upon Him that He might draw humanity into the Godhead. And each of us can help a little. We, too, can reach out and touch this one and that with the hand of power, in the glad cer-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



"At Home."

At Home" to-day, from 3 to 4. Never such a crush before ! Lady This and Countess That, Still they come-rat-tat-tat ! 'How d'ye do ? A lovely day ! Another cup? Oh, can't you stay?" Oh, I'm having such a game-Go, my dears, and do the same.

The Mother's Psalm.

In the times of the persecution of the Covenanters even the children's lives were in peril. S. R. Crockett, in his book, "The Men of the Moss Hags," gives this account of the little ones who were saved by the "the mother's psalm ":

Now, when the soldiers came near to the huddled cluster of bairns, that same little heart-broken bleating which I have heard the lambs make broke again from them. It made my heart bleed and the blood tingle in my palms. And this was King Charles Stuart making war ! It had not been his father's way. But the soldiers, though some few were smiling a little as at an excellent play, were mostly black ashamed. Nevertheless, they took the bairns and made them kneel, for that was the order, and without mutiny they could not better it.

"Sodger-man, will ye let me tak' my wee brither by the hand and dee that way? I think he would thole it better ! " said a little maid of eight, looking And the soldier let go a great up. oath and looked at Westerha', as 'though he could have slain him.

"Bonny wark," he cried, "deil burn me gin I listed for this ! "

But the little lass had already taken her brother by the hand, " Bend doon, bonny Alec, my man, doon on your knees!" said she.

The boy glanced up at her. He had long, yellow hair. "Will it be sair?" he asked. "Think ye, Maggie? I houp it'll no be awfu' sair ! "

Na, Alec," his sister made answer, it'll not be either lang or sair."

But the boy of ten, whose name was James Johnstone, neither bent nor knelt. "I hae dune nae wrang. I'll just dee

At this the heart within me gave way. and I roared out in my helpless pain a perfect "growl" of anger and grief. "Bonny Whigs ye air," cried Westerha",

"to dee without even a prayer. Put up a prayer this minute for ye shall all dee, every one of you."

And the boy, James Johnstone, made answer to him : "Sir, we cannot pray, for we be too young to pray."

"You are not too young to rebel, nor yet to die for it !" was the brutebeast's answer. Then with that the little girl held up a hand, as if she were answering a dominie in a class,

"An' if it please ye, sir," she said, "me and Alec can sing 'The Lord's my Shepherd,' Mither taught it us afor she gaed awa." And before anyone could stop her, she stood up like one that leads the singing in a kirk.

"Stand up, Alec, my wee mannie," she said.

Then all the bairns stood up. I declare it minded me of Bethlehem and the night when Herod's troopers rode to look for Mary's bonny Bairn. Then from the lips of babes and sucklings arose the quavering strains :

"The Lord's my Shepherd, I'll not want. He makes me down to lie

In pastures green ; He leadeth me

The quiet waters by."

As they sang I gripped out my pistols and began to sort and prime them, hardly knowing what I did. For I was resolved to make a break for it, and, at the least, to blow a hole in James Johnson, of Westerha', that would mar him for life before I suffered any more of it. But as they sang I saw trooper after trooper turn away his head, for being Scots' bairns, they had all learned that psalm. The ranks shook. Man after man fell out, and I saw the tears hopping down their cheeks. But it was Douglas of Morton, that stark persecutor, who first broke down.

"Curse it, Westerha'," he cried, "I canna thole this langer. I'll war na mair wi bairns for a' the earldoms i' the North."

And at last even Westerha' turned his bridle rein and rode away from off the bonny holms of Shield hill, for the victory was to the bairns. I wonder what his thoughts were, for he, too, had



Heads Up!

95

Don't kick and whine, Just get in line With the follows who've grit and pluck ; Don't frown and scowl, Look glum and growl, Stop prating about ill-luck.

Lift up your head, Don't seem half dead, Stop wearing a wrinkled face ; Give smiling hope Sufficient scope, And joys will come apace.

Out on the man Whose little span Is full of grief and gloom ! Always dreary, Never cheery, From trundle bed to tomb.

Give me the chap Who, whatever may hap, Looks up and is cheerful still ; Who meets a brunt With a smiling front,

And nerve, and vim, and will.

A Gentleman.

I knew him for a gentleman By signs that never fail : His coat was rough and rather worn. His cheeks were thin and pale-A lad who had his way to make,

With little time to play,

I knew him for a gentleman

By certain signs to-day.

He met his mother on the street : Off came his little cap. My door was shut; he waited there

Until I heard his rap. He took the bundle from my hand,

And when I dropped my pen He sprang to pick it up for me.

This gentleman of ten.

He does not push or crowd along ;

His voice is gently pitched ; He does not fling his books about

As if he were bewitched.

He stands aside to let you pass ;

He always shuts the door ; He runs on errands willingly,

To forge and mill and store.

He thinks of you before himself ; He serves you if he can ;

For in whatever company,

The manners make the man. At ten and forty 'tis the same :

The manner tells the tale. And I discern the gentleman By signs that never fail.

At the Table. The years have sped since first I led You to the table, dear. And you sat over there alone And I sat smiling here.

nostly done eight boys e put into d it is the h teacher to ng, human ch child, to and conto inspire The great s neighbornearly all Jews, and retain our children at 7 refraining t Christian h teaching in the ree children sses. But did. These the great d show a conscience to parents n Ch istian ame class. little Jew ee m/e yesot one of eat a sandwere not es either. own rules paring of

the Settle-

mongst the

tainty that no cup of cold water offered for love's sake can fail to help in the great uplifting of our race.

" No life Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife,

And all life not be purer and stronger thereby ! "

HOPE.

A PROBLEM.

"Now, in order to substract," explained a teacher to the class in mathematics, "things have to always be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs."

A hand went up in the back part of the room. "Teacher," shouted a small boy, can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows? "-, The Argonaut.

A quack doctor, whose treatment had evidently led to the death of his patient, was examined sternly by the Coroner.

What did you give the poor fellow ? " asked the Coroner.

Jpecacuanha, sir."

You might just as well have given the aurora borealis," said the

Well, sir, that's just what I was goit to give him when he died."



"'At Home' To-day from 3 to 4."

this way," he said, and he stood up like learned that psalm, at the knees of his one that straightens himself at drill. mother. And as the troopers rode loosa-The Westerha' bid fire over the bairns' heads, which was cruel, cruel work, and only some of the soldiers did it. But ing followed after them, and soughing even the few pieces that went off made a great noise in that lonely place. At the sound of the muskets some of the bairns fell forward on their faces, as if they had been really shot, some leapt in the air, but the most part knelt quietly and composedly. The little boy, Alec, whose mister had his hand clasped, in hers,

made as if he would rise. "Bide ye doon, Aler," she said, very quietly, "it's no oor turn yet !"

ly up hill and down brae, broken and ashamed, the sound of these bairns' singacross the fells came the words :

Yea, though I walk in Death's dark vale. Yet will I fear no ill :

For Thou art with me; and Thy rod And staff me comfort still."

Then Westerha' swore a great oath and put the spurs in his horse to get clear of the sweet singing.

A year or two flew past, and you No longer sat alone,

A little one was in your arms, Your darling and my own.

And then another year or so, And someone else was there ; And Willie sat near me, you know, While Trottie claimed your care.

The years have sped since first I led You to the table, dear, And you looked queenly at the foot And I felt kingly here.

To-day as I look down at you, On either side I see A row of hungry little ones All gazing up at me.

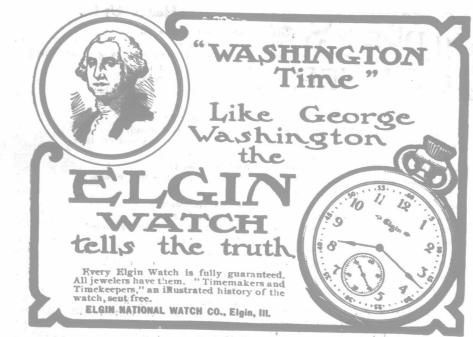
We've added leaves, one after one, And you are far away-Aye, thrice as far, my dear as on That happy, happy day.

But though we sit so far apart-You there and I up here-Two rows of hearts from my fond hears Stretch down to you, my dear.

Thank God for every extra leaf The table holds to-day. And may we never know the grief Of putting one away.



FOUNDED 1866



There Are Two Kinds

of flour, "Five Roses" and—the others. "Five Roses" is in a class by itself on account of its uniformity and purity, and year after year its sales increase. This is a silent, but significant, testimony of its never-failing superiority over ordinary brands.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, Limited.

\$10.00 in Prizes

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



through Europe.

"An Excellent Thing in Womon."

I was just going to remark, when I had to stop last week, that never had the truth of King Lear's observation-"Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman "-been so strongly impressed on me as when thought the Canadians spoke more loudly coming down on the train a few days ago. I had been given a "brand new," padded, crimson-covered copy of the Persian Poets as a Christmas gift, and keep a harness on the volume of them, had snuggled down early in the journey with the prospect of a cosy six hours' 'read,'' and a good opportunity of quietly finding out the treasures of my new book.

It wasn't so very hard to let one's self be transported to the magic land of the Orient, and, presently, I found myself absorbed in Nizami's story of the loves of Laili and Majnun. Now, don't be shocked that a dame do austere, and ancient, and blue-nosed as Dame Durden should be bothering about a love-story. You know very well that you like to read one now and again yourself, if you will only confess it.

Well, to go on : I had just come to

- Her richly-flowing locks were black as night,
- And Laili, she was called-that heart's delight

when a shrill, rasping voice from one of two woman, who had just settled in a scat opposite, interjected : "You know I was goin' up to Mary Ann's fer New Year's, and I sez, etc., etc.

After that, and all mixed up with the rumble of the train, the alternation of poetry and refrain were, for a time, somewhat as follows :

- 'He gazed upon her cheek, and, as he gazed.
- Love's flaming taper more intensely blazed.

- 'jist full o' fat. Now, I never like much fat in my turkey dressin'."

- And ruby lips and teeth of pearls. And dark eyes flashing quick and bright,
- Like lightning on the brow of night,"
- -" all bunged up with the measles, Johnnie was, and I sez,-"
- "His bosom heaved with groans and sighs, Tears ever gushing from his eyes,'

To gather a moral : Have we Canadian women naturally high, sharp, pen-trating voices ? I know a little Irish girl who has a voice, oh, so low and sweet-a

car for hours, with an account of a trip

veritable object lesson. She says that when she first came to Canada, she than necessary. Possibly we may not. be able to distil the notes of bulbul into our tones, but may we not, at least and see to it that we-well, avoid disturbing the community. Other people are not, as a rule, especially interestel in us. Why, then, should we thrust our conversation and our personality upon them ? DAME DURDEN. The Farmer's Advocate " office, Lon-

Sunglint on Women's Secrets.

Dear Dame Durden,-" Are women Why, capable of keeping a secret?" certainly ! In my opinion that ques.ion is as superfluous as it would be to ask : Are MEN capable of keeping a secret?" Some men are, but not all-by no means all. And, so it is with our set. We all know "leaky" specimens of both sexes, though I grant that the women offenders are in a great majority. Then there are the women-chatterers, all of them-who turn every little incident into a subject of conversation. Everything is talked over to "hubby" when he comes in the house (and how often "hubby" chances to be one of your silent men, who says little or nothing in reply, but who enjoys the entertaining chat of his wife), and sometimes, when the unruly member is going in an extra lively manner, some little word will slip out that should not have been spoken, some little story, meant for my lady's sympathetic ear alone, is well begun before she remembers. With a flush, she remembers, and well for the peace of her conscience if she can be brave enough to say : am sure she did not mean me to tell even you," and let the story remain unfinished. You have met her, have you not, dear Dame? I have-right here ! Then there is the grand, well-balanced woman, in whom it is safe to confide. My mother was one of them. All sorts of confidences came to her, and they were safer than if buried " forty fathoms deep." She could not betray, because she was so true. If one woman was capable of keeping a se ret, why not If forty, why not four thousand ? And so on, ad infinitum.

Now, let others give of their own person

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

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

Only actual names of intending builders will be counted.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. (Limited), PRESTON, ONTARIO.

fer my part, I never like to sleep on feather ticks.

Now, this was getting unbearable. Whatever was thet fellow crying me the last time I wrote, that would be about? And was it the fashion among about? And was it the fashion among dip." as I am. A glint of brightness is difficulty I got free of the feather ticss, all I can claim. I wonder if you e er

" Laili had, with her kindred been removed

Among the Nigid Mountains,"

and that her lover in distraction was seeking for her. All went well for a while, and I was just beginning to wander, with Laili and her muids, into a beautiful grove of palms, where, seemed. Majnun would surely find her. when that voice in high F, sharped, broke

" Now, gooseberri's always make me sick at my stomach.

I gave up in despair. Now, I hadn't the slightest objection to Mrs. Somebody being averse to frother leds, or not liking fat, or leing sick ned by goose erries: was delivering a lecture to his class on but these things didn't seem to blend the chinoscores, noticed that the atten-with Persian Portry somehow. I could tion of the students was wandering. only remember one worse experience of 'Gentlemen,' he said, sternly, ' if you the kind. That time, a very richly- expect to realize the remarkably hideous herself one of the four-hundre's filled the eyes fixed on me

, as I have tried to do, and the subject will get the good airing it needs. SUNGLINT.

P. S.-Not Sunlight, dear, as you had a large proposition for a lit le "fartling did anything so absurd as I have done this morning. I dropped my Saturday morning's work-in the midst thereof-to scribble the above to the Ingle Nook. 'The Farmer's Advocate'' came last night, and the one little note of the subject inspired me to hurry along my contribution. Hope you will think it-not SUNGLINT.

Do such absurd thin s? Of course I have, especially when the subject happened to be one of such importance. I think our proxy Dame Durden struck a fine topic that time, don't you ? As one of the sex, I am willing to admit that. as a rule, we women do need a little drilling in bridling our tongues. D. D.

 Λ -professor of natural history, who dressed dame, who seemed to consider nature of thes least you must keep your NDED 1866



int of a trip

we Canadian , penstrating ish girl who and sweet-a e says that Canada, she more loudly we may not bulbul into ot, at least me of them, , avoid disother people interestel in thrust our onality upon DURDEN. office, Lon-

Secrets.

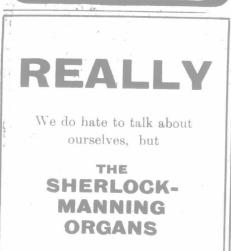
re women ? '' Why, nat question be to ask g a secret?" y no means r set. We ens of both the women rity. Then rers, all of ncident into verything is en he comes silent men, reply, but chat of his the unruly lively manp out that some little sympathetic ore she reremembers, conscience o say : '' I me to tell remain unhave you ight here ! ell-balanced to confide. All sorts I they were ty fathoms y, because oman was , why not not four itum.

JANUARY 18, 1906

The new principle of coal oil lighting employed in The Angle Lamp is fast displac-ing gas and electricity. Partly due to the quality of light; best in the world. Soft, mellow, restful to the eyes.

Light Without Any Shadow. You light and extinguish like gas, you can fill without extinguishing. The only lamp of its kind—the light for country homes. Equals the best light of the city man at a fraction of the cost. You can't know all about it until you use it.

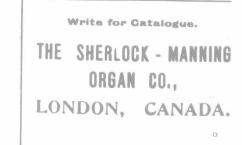
Seld On 30 Days Trial. Send for catalog 20 and full information. THE BACH SPECIALTY CO. 355% Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



have and are giving such

PERFECT SATISFACTION

that we cannot refrain from calling your attention to the name.



THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Flowering Plants in Winter.

Every winter, when the plants begin to droop or turn yellow, the cry comes up from some distracted flower lover : What shall I do with my plants? " In the first place, this question is to be considered : Have your plants wors t'emselves out with blooming during the summer? If so, you can't expect them to keep going on as though nothing had happened through the winter. Just put them away in some cool, rather dark place, cut off the water supply until you are giving only enough to keep life dormant, and let the leaves fall off if they will. Your little favorites will then come out in the spring rested and fit for another season's work.

If, however, your plants should be in good condition for flowering during the winter, and yet are not doing well, a somewhat different proposition confronts you. In the first place, see to it that the air of the room in which they are flowering is pure, and kept somewhat moist by a little kettle of water on stove or radiator. Then be sure that shifting is not necessary. Turn the pots sidewise and tap against a table, at the same time holding the left hand over the surface of the soil in order to keep it from tumbling out. Now, incline the pot gently downward, and 'the soil should turn 'out in a ball without disturbing the plant. If the roots are crowding out all around the edge, set the ball into a larger pot, with, of course, some drainage material in the bottom of it, and fill all around with fre h soil. Plants should always be shifted into pots just a size or two larger.

The general rule for watering flowe ing plants in winter is to water only when they are dry. This may usually be found out by examining the soil on top, and

tapping the side of the pot with something hard. If a ringing sound is given out, it may be taken for grantel that water is needed. A thorough soaking should be given every time the plants are watered, but water should never be permitted to stand in the sauce s.

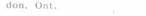
Fertilizers should be applied very carefully, and only while the plants are growing actively. When the buds have well formed, give no more. Three kinds are good : (1) Prepared fertilizers, which may ber bought, wi h directions, from any florist; (2) liquid ammonia, applied at the rate of 5 or 6 drops to a cup of water, with a slight increase afterward; (3) weak liquid manure. None of these need be applied more than once in two weeks.

Regarding pests, spray freely with water for the little red spider that ap-Lears in small rusty specks under the leaves; spray with sulpho-tobacco soap solution, or dust lightly with tobacco dust for aphis, or green plant lice: and wash well with soapy water for scale. Mealy-bug also succumbs, to vigorous syringing with soapy water, fir-tre-oil soap, or whale-oil soap preferred.

Nearly all flowering plants enjoy a frequent washing of the leaves to take off the dust, hairy-leaved plants being the only ones that seem to resent this treatment.

INFORMATION WANTED RE TEA ROSES.

I should very much like to hear from any of our readers who have grown tea roses s' cc. safully. Should be especially glad to know just how far north they will do well in Canada, and what treatment they require in the colder latitudes. Address " FLORIST." The Farmer's Advocate," office, Lon-



ABOUT THE HOUSE.

" I don't believe in that puffy, shiny pie- o' them. crust that all comes off in flakes like a boiled fish, except fer grand occasions, knife-always a knife, my dear, not a like company 'n' sich,'' said Aunt spoon, ner worse, yer hand, like Sara Patsy, 'though,'' with cons ious pride, ''I Ann Potter does, 'n' sich a mess !--'n' kin make it, ye know. It isn't good fer take yer cup o' cold water in yer other the stomach for ord'nary use. Now, hand. Start addin' the water, little by what I usually like. Tottie, 's a good, light, sensible country sort o' paste, with knife, 'n' jist keep pourin' in until the no extra frills to it, 'n' no danger o' bad dreams ner doctor bills on the heels of I'll show ye how to make that kind, bowl clean. if ye like, 'n' then ye kin learn the other kind afterward.

Aunt Patsy's Apple Pie Recipe. possible. Jist put yer fingers in, 'n' rub the butter 'n' flour up nice with the tips

> When that's done, take yer mixin' little, mixin' it in all the time with yer whole 's in a nice soft dough that 'll turn out like the biscuits



97

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocca maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.



A dollar pot lasts a month, and will con-vince any young man or woman of its worth. Don't go about with a blotched face, but set our cure. Fourteen years' experience Oldest established akin specialists in Canada. Superfluous Hair, moles, etc., eradicated forever by our method of electrolygil. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for book-let F. 0 let F.

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



Condensed advertisements will be inserted inder 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 poulity and each for sale will find plenty of customers by main our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BARRED Rock Cockerels.—A number of choicely barred birds, strong, vigorous and healthy. Bred from hens selected for their good laying qualities and sired by an A1 cock. W. C. Shearer. Bright, Ont.

B. P. ROCK Cockerels—A few choice birds left; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Herbert G. Miller, Keene, Ont.

FOR SALE — Mammoth Bronze Turkeys heavy birds, bred from prizewinning im ported toms, stock from the first-prize Pau American winners. Pairs and trios mated not akin. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont. o

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Heavy birds-Both sexes. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. G. E. Nixon, Arva.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys; Silver-Grey Dorkings; Barred Bocks. Fine lot of birds from prizewinners. Pairs mated, not akin.

do, and the ng it needs. NGLINT.

s you had t would be farthing rightness is f you e er have done Saturday thereof-to thereon—to ngle Nook. came last of the sub-g my con-nk it—not NGLINT. 0

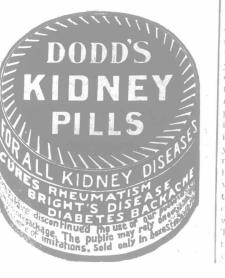
course I e subject ortance. I struck a ? As one lmit that. d a little s. D. D.

tory, who s class on the attenwandering if you y hideous k.ep your

Grow old along with me ! The best is yet t be. The last of life, for which the first was made :

Our times are in His hand Who saith, " A whole I planned, Youth shows but half; trust God: see all, nor be afraid ! "

-Robert Browning.



goin' to make: you git the apples Tottie, mind ye that. Put it on yer ready, Tottie, 'n' I'll make the pastry. greased pie-pan, 'n' trim round with a Don't slice 'em all up into shavin's. Just peel 'n' quarter 'em nice, 'n' cut each quarter into bits, not too fine. . Now, then, here's the way I do the crust '' :

Going to the baking-cabinet, Aunt Patsy began to set things out in her usual businesslike manner: sugar, butter, nutmeg, baking-powder, etc.

" First, I git everything ready," she remarked. "I never could bear to go chasin' round fer every blessed thing I need, like Sara Ann Potter. . . . Now," taking up the sifter, "seein' there's jist you 'n' Tom to bake fer, we'll jist make one pie. First, put six good heapin' tablespoonfuls o' flour in the sifter, with a good half teaspoonful o' bakin' powder, 'n' a pin h o' salt if the butter is very fresh. Run all through the sifter into the mixin' bowl-this is a good one ye've got, not too deep, 'n' nice 'n' round in the bottom. Next put in two heapin' tablespoonfuls o' butter-three, if ve want it real rich-'n' mix the whole thing up until it is about like bread crumbs, not too fine. Don't stick ver whole hands right down in the flour, Tottie. It's a mussy way o' doin' things. Besides, yer hands is hot, 'n' yer flour needs to be kept as cool as make a stiff batter.

yeı

" Divide yer dough in two, 'n' roll out first the bottom fer the ple on the board, "Now, s'pose it's an apple pie we're without any more mixin' er kneadin', sharp knife. Now, put in some of yer chopped apples; about half a cup o' sugar, er less, if ye don't like it so sweet; a few scrapes o' nutmeg, er a bit o' lemon peel ; 'n' the rest of yer apples on top. Last of all, put yer top crust on, trim around the edge 'n' notch it to look nice. Br sh all over the top with milk to make it brown, 'n' bake. Hev' yer oven quick at first, 'n' let it go down a little later.

"Now, then, yer pie 's all ready, 'n' see if Tom 'll not like it ! Do yer mixin' always jist as fast as ye can, 'n', Tottie. mark my words, as long as ye live never let me ketch ye kneadin' yer pie paste again ! "

Recipes.

Layer Cake.-1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sweet milk, whites of 3 eggs, 11 cups "Five Roses" flour. 2 teaspoons baking powder. Add the well-beaten whites last of all, and use the yolks for a custard filling.

Raspberry Cake.-1 cup sugar, 1 cup. butter, ½ cup sour milk, 1 cup canned raspberries, 2 eggs (beaten), 1 teaspoon soda, enough "Five Roses" flour to

Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, Ont. 0 WHITE Wyandotte cockerels Parents direct from Duston. \$2 Silver Wyan-dotte's \$1. E. W. Burt, Paris. WHITE Wyandottes exclusively. Choice quality and fine winter layers. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head. Ont. 50 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS sired by imported toms from the best prizewin-ning stock in America. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont. \$ 1 2.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day. GEO, H. STAHL, Quincy, III. SHOEMAKER'S POOL TRRY and Almanse for 1906 contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about poultry houses and porrate them. All about poultry houses and porrate them. You need it. Price way 12 sets cf.cl.SHOEMAKER, Boz 480, FREEPOULT, LL. The Quincy Incubator, THE HATCHER The second secon

Den't fall to investigate the Guiney. New different from others and our other is the mostliberal. Prices low. And for Proc Catalogues. It will help minks more poultry prefit. QUINOT INCURATOR CO., Bog 58, QUINOT, ILL.



.98

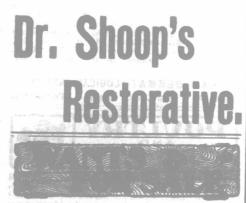
Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a sympton. It is a sympton that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMACE STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control I have not room here to explain how these tander, they nerves control and operate the

In have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the somethy the second s

For the free book nd the Health For the "Heart and the "Heart Token" you must ad-dress Dr. Shoop, Box A. Racine, Wis. State Book 1 on Dyspepsia. 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for Men. Book 6 on Rheumatism

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



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

Situations Wanted, Pet Stock, and miscellaneous advertising. 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.

FOR SALE—63 acres, situated West Nissouri, lot 14, con. 7; three miles from Thorndale; good brick house, two barns; well watered. Terms reasonable; possession next spring. Jas. Murell, Cobble Hill.

MPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co.. Edmonton. Alta.

WANTED-Farmers who desire farm laborers W or servants, and parties wishing domestics for the spring. Apply to Alex. Stevenson, im-migration agent. Kilmarnock, Scotland.

WANTED-Experienced married man, cap-able of taking foreman's position and lead-ing work on large farm; must be used to handling men. Wife willing to board from four to six men. House, garden, fuel and cow supplied. For terms apply: Box G, Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED, April 1st.-Managing foreman for W a farm of 1300 acres, in Huron County, Must be strictly honest, a practical farmer, able to manage men and to buy cattle. Good salary, Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned). John Ransford, Box 586, London, Ont.

HEALTH IN THE HOME. By a Trained Nurse

Cooking for the Sick.

The question of varying the diet in the sick-room is often a troublesome one. Patients grow very tired of milk, and it is a good thing, when possible, to occasionally replace it with some other digestible fluid, obtaining first the physician's permission to do so. The following recipes are taken from "A Textbook of Nursing," by Clara S. Weeks, an excellent work much used in hospitals.

Beef Tea with Oatmeal.-Mix a tablespoonful of well-cooked oatmeal with two of boiling water; add a cupful of strong beef tea, and bring to the boiling point; salt and pepper to taste, and serve with toast or crackers. Rice may be used in place of oatmeal.

White Celery Soup .-- To half a pint of strong beef tea add an equal quantity of boiled milk, slightly and evenly thickened with flour; flavor with celery seeds or pieces of celery, which are to be strained out before serving; salt to taste. Mutton Broth .- Cut up fine two pounds of lean mutton, without fat or skin; add a tablespoonful of barley, a quart of cold water, and a teaspoonful of salt. Let it boil slowly for two hours. If rice is used in place of barley, it will not need to be put in until half an hour before the broth is done.

Oyster Broth .- Cut into small pieces a pint of oysters; put them into half a pint of cold water, and let them simmer gently for ten minutes over a slow fire. Skim; strain; add salt and pepper.

Rice Soup .- Take half a pint of chicken stock and two tablespoons of rice. Let them simmer together for two hours, then strain, and add half a pint of boiling cream, and salt to taste. Boil up once, and serve hot.

Flour Emel.-Mix a tablespoonful of flour with milk enough to make a smooth paste, and stir it into a quart of boiling milk. Boil for half an hour, being careful not to let it burn. Salt, and strain. This is good in cases of diarrhœa.

Boiled-flour Gruel.-Moisten a pint of flour with a couple of ounces of cold water; make it into a ball, and tie it up tightly in a strong cloth; slightly dampen the cloth, sprinkle it with flour, and boil it hard for ten hours. Then take off the cloth, and let the ball dry in a slow oven for ten hours more. Grate two teaspoonfuls of flour from the dry ball, mix it with cold water to a smooth paste, and stir it into half a pint of boiling milk. Simmer about three minutes, and sweeten. This is considered especially good for children while teething.

Arrowroot.-Mix a teaspoonful of Berarrowroot with four of cold milk. Stir it slowly into half a pint of boiling milk, and let it simmer for five minutes. It must be stirred all the time to prevent lumps, and keep it from burning. Add half a teaspoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt, and one of cinnamon, is desired. In place of the cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of brandy may be used, or a dozen large raisins may be boiled in the milk. If the maisins are preferred, they should be stoned, and the sugar may be omitted.

Egg Water .- Stir the whites of two eggs into half a pint of ice water without beating. Add enough salt or sugar to make it palatable. Good for teething children with diarrhoa.

Egg Broth.-Beat together one egg and half a teaspoonful of sugar until very light, and pour on a pint of boiling water, stirring well to keep it from curdling. Add salt, and serve hot.

Lemonade with Egg.-Beat one egg with two tablespoonfuls of sugar until very light; then stir in three tablespoonfuls of cold water and the juice of a small lemon. Fill the glass with pounded ice, and drink through a straw.

Barley Water .-- Wash thoroughly two ounces of pearl barley in cold water. Add two quarts of boiling water, and boil till reduced to one quart-or about two hours-stirring frequently. Strain; add the juice of a lemon, and sweeten. For infants, omit the lemon.

Toast Water .- Toast three slices of stale bread to a very dark brown, but do not burn. Put into a pitcher and pour over them a quart of boiling water. Cover closely, and let it stand on ice until cold. Strain. Good for nausea from diarrhoea. A little wine and sugar may be added, if desired.

Apple Water .- Slice into a pitcher half a dozen juicy sour apples. Add a tablespoonful of sugar, and pour over them a quart of boiling water. Cover closely, until cold, then strain. Slightly laxative.

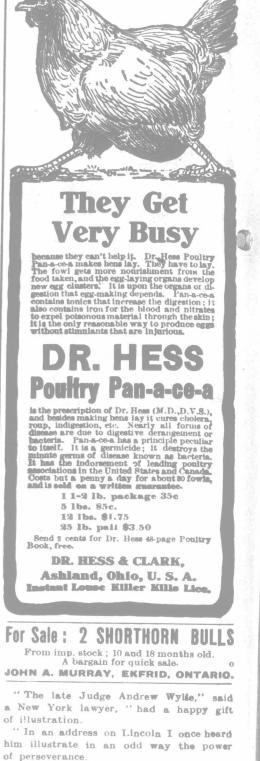
Flaxseed Lemonade .- Into a pint of hot water put two tablespoonfuls of sugar and three of whole flaxseed. Steep for an hour, then strain; add the juice of a lemon, nd set on ice until required. A. G. OWEN

Hobbies for Health.

The best thing in the world for nerves is sleep; the next, proper food; the third, proper dress. But as good as any one of these is a hobby.

How often does one hear the expression : "Oh, that is So-and-So's hobby," spoken rather disparagingly? It is the tendency of the average mind to regard a person who has a pronounced enthusiasm as a species of harmless lunatic, rather to be pitied. The truth of the matter is that anyone who has any especial fad is greatly to be envied, as it probably provides more interest and amusement for its possessor than anything else. Any decided interest in life, whether it is dignified by the name of an occupation or is simply an enthusiasm, or even mentioned slightly as a fad, is eminently desirable.

"I have never seen a genuine collector that is not happy when h



'Lincoln persevered,' he said, ' and it is only they who persevere, they who concentrate their energies, who succeed. Don't give three years to journalism, and then, discouraged, try the law a while. Don't learn the grocery business and in a little while take up placer mining or plumbing. Consider rather the postage stamp, whose usefulness depends on its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there.' '

lo

01

of ch

an re Re he

Al

sir

32

br

str

an

to

dec

sur

he

sid

(in

by

dau

a

Che

Mo

yea

old

Till

Pri

Out

red

bull

jdoc.

1) O W

Lad

by g

by

seve

stoc

of s

Willi

her

mon

all

sents

tario for s

er.

price

thing

Nory

and

a



WEDDING stationery. Young ladies who are interested in what is proper in the matter of stationery for weddings, should send for our booklet. Free for the asking. Latest type faces. Best imported stock. Lynn Side Press. Dept. 5. Simcoo. Ont.

\$12 WOMAN'S WINTER SUITS \$4.50

MADE TO ORDER. Suits to \$15.00. Jackets, Rain coats, Waists and Skirts at manufacturers' price for Samples, Cloths and Fashions. (Dept. 27) SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON. CAN.

Seek not to know to-morrow's doom That is not ours which is to come. The present moments are our store, The next should Heaven allow Then this will be no more ;

So all our life is but one instant-now. -William Congreve.

Tobacco Habit.

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

Liquor Habit. Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada. om

Treacle Possett.-Bring a cupful of milk to the boiling point, and stir into it a tablespoonful of molasses. Let it boil up well; strain, and serve.

Sago Milk .-- Wash a tablespoonful of pearl sago, and soak it over night in four of cold water. Put it in a double kettle, with a quart of milk, and boil until the sago is nearly dissolved. Sweeten to taste, and serve either hot or cold. Milk and Albumin -- Put into a clean quart bottle a pint of milk, the whites of two eggs, and a small pinch of salt; cork, and shake hard for five minutes.

Wine Whey .- Heat half a pint of milk to the boiling point, and pour into it a wineglass of sherry. Stir once around the edge, and as soon as the curd separates, remove from the fire, and strain. Sweeten, if desired. The whey can be similarly separated by lemon juice, vinegar, or rennet. With rennet whey, use salt instead of sugar.

allowed by circumstances to gratify his tastes," remarked a student of human nature, "and a bent in that direction should always be encouraged. It is a curious phase of our humanity that we will work diligently to make provision for our material needs when we are old, and quite neglect to store up mental resources that will interest and amuse us until we are called hence.

Hobbies help one to forget sorrow, and give us pleasure in the present. They are among the best things in life-promoters of health, peace, and happiness

MORE CLEANLY.

In popular parlance, the new maid ' caught on '' readily enough to most of the suggestions and directions given he but a request for a finger-bowl invariably brought a look of surprised remonstrance to her face, which at last so exasperated her mistress that she cried out :

'Why, Rosa ! didn't the lady you lived with before ever use finger-bowls ?

"No'm !" was the meek reply ; " her company mostly washed their hands before they came ! "

I received the hand-bag safe, with many thanks, as I like it very much. MISS ELSIE DIGBY.

Hobart, Jan. 3, 1906.

HE MEANT EVFRY WORD HE SAID

Ex-Reeve's Rheumatism Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Was so Crippled that he could Hardly get Around and could get no Relief from Doctors or Medicines.

Dresden. Ont., Jan. 15.-(Special). Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Rheumatism slick and clean." Mr. W. G. Cragg, the well-known merchant and ex-reeve of this place, was the speaker, and he evidently meant every word he said.

"It was the Inflammatory kind of Rheumatism I had, and it crippled me up so that I could hardly get around to do my work in my store. I had the best doctors and everything in the line of medicines I could hear of, but nothing even gave me relief.

"Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and six boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by curing the Kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the Kidneys are right, they will strain all the Uric Acid out of the blood, and the Rheumatism will go with it.

OUNDED 1866

C THE **Jet** ISY

0

r. Hess Poultry hey have to lay, ment from the organs develop he organs or di-ds. l'an-a-ce-a, he digestion; ji tod and nitrates he digestion; ji tod and nitrates progh the akin; o produce eggs jurious.

ESS a-ce-a

(M.D., D.V.S.), cures cholera, v all forms of erangement or nciple peculiar t destroys the rn as bacteria, ading poultry res and Canada, about 30 fowis, ransee. 8 35c

-page Poultry ARK. J. S. A. Kills Lice.



Wylie,'' said a happy gift In I once heard

way the power said, 'and it

they who conwho succeed. ournalism, and law a while. iness and in a er mining or the postage pends on its g until it gets

DV

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Four yearling Shorthorn bulls and four cows and yearling heifers, in calf, and 50 Large Yorkshire sows are advertised for sale in this issue by Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont. See the advertisement, and write for prices and particulars.

GOSSIP

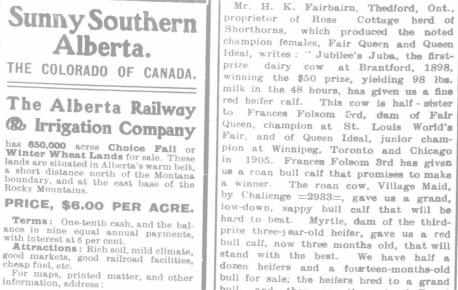
JANUARY 18, 1906

In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. W. J. Church, Arthur, Ont., offering for sale two stallions and two mares, all imported, of which he "The Clydesdale stallion is six writes : years old, sired by Prince of Clay, by the champion horse, Prince Alexander, and out of lady Jane, by Henry Irving, by the great Macgregor. This is a lowdown, very thick horse, and guaranteed a sure breeder. The Hackney stallion is four years old, of good size and action, being the winner of four prizes at some of the principal shows in England before exportation; second prize at Toronto in 1904, and first at every local show where he has been shown. The mares are four and seven years, up to big size, and both in foal; the one mare's filly colt selling for \$300 at two years old at Toronto last For further particulars address fall." W. J. Church, Arthur, Ont.

Messrs. A. Duncan & Sons, Carluke, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, in ordering a change of advertisement, write : "Greengill Archer (imp.) =45184=, the herd bull, bred by Geo. Campbell, of Harthill, Aberdeenshire, is a roan, calved March 10th, 1902, sired by Archer's Heir 76037, a richly-bred Cruickshank Orange Blossom, which was sold for a long price to go to South America; dam Cranberry 4th (imp.), by Murchison (71052), bred by Bruce of Heatherwick. Greengill Archer (imp.) weighs about 2,300 pounds in only good breeding condition, is as sure and active as a yearling, and would make a strong show bull if put in condition. The females, with the exception of two, are all descendants of one cow, a Roan Duchess, which we purchased from W. D. Flatt, sired by the noted show bull, Indian Chief. The herd numbers 25 head, and any person wishing to have a look through it will be met at Hamilton or Caledonia, by dropping us a card beforehand.'

W. J. ISAAC'S SHORTHORNS.

Mr. W. J. Isaac, Norwood, Ont., near Cobourg, G. T. R., importer and breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, has an extremely choice herd, made up entirely of imported animals, and the get of imported stock, representing the Roan Lady, Jilt, Mysie, Red Rose, Cherry and Eliza families, headed by the typical and royally-bred bull, Nonpareil Duke (imp.), bred by Alex. Campbell, Deystone, Aberdeenshire, sired by Golden Fame, dam Nonpareil 32nd, by Clan Alpine. He is a straightbred Nonpareil, four years old, a straight-lined, typical, up-to-date bull, and is a sire of the first water. Owing to his heifers coming on, Mr. Isaac has decided to sell him. His breeding is unsurpassed. His individuality is high, and he will be sold very cheap, all things sidered. The breeding cows are Red Rose (imp.), by Master Archer, dam Tea Rose, by Merlin. There is a red yearling daughter of hers, by the stock bull, and a bull calf at foot, by the same sire. Cherry 2nd (imp.) is by Orton, dam by Mountain Baird. Out of her is a twoyear-old red heifer, and an eight-monthsold red bull calf, both by the stock bull. Tilbouries Jilt 3rd (imp.) is by Scottish Prince, dam Tilbouries Jilt, by Saltaire. Out of her is a red yearling heifer, and a red heifer calf at foot, both by the stock bull, Eliza 8th (imp.), is by Lord Lyndoch, dam Eliza, by Lucknow. She is now in calf to the stock bull. The Roan Lady cow is Orange Blossom 3rd (imp.), by Scottish Prince, dam Orange Blossom, by Remus. This cow has a splendid seven months-old roan bull calf, by the stock bull. This youngster is the making of something extra. Millstream (imp.), a Mysie-bred cow, is sired by Sweet William, dam Melita, by Repulse. Out of her is a twenty-months-old bull, a ninemonths-old bull, and a bull calf at foot, all by the stock bull. This lot represents one of the choicest offerings in Ontario to-day. Anything in the herd is for sale. Every cow is a regular breeder. They are all young, and no fancy prices are asked. Parties wanting something good should write Mr. Isaac to Norwood P. O., Ontario, or better call and set the cattle.



C.A.Magrath, Land Commissioner

Lethbridge, Alberta,

or

Osler, Hammond & Nanton,

Winnipeg, Man. Note—The first car of this year's winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 12th last.

OBSTINATE COUCHS AND COLDS.

The Kind That Stick.

The Kind That Turn To

BRONCHITIS.

The Kind That End In

CONSUMPTION.

Do not give a cold the chance to settle on

your lungs, but on the first sign of it go to your

Dr. Wood's

Norway

Pine Syrup.

It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sere

Throat, Pains in the Chest, Hoarseness, or any

affection of the Threat or Lungs. Mrs. Gou-

shaw, 42 Claremont Street, Teronto, writes: "I

wish to thank you for the wonderful good Dr.

Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for my

husband and two children. It is a wonderful

medicine, it is so healing and soothing to a dis-

tressing cough. We are never without a bottle

New States

Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Wood's

druggist and get a bottle of

of it in the house."

price 25 cents, at all dealers.

bull, and they are the get of Royal Prince, the sire of the champion Queens, and the fourteen-months-old bull is a right good one. Anyone wanting such will do well to write for prices or come and see the stock."

Mr. W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ont., breeder of Holsteins, writes : "We have now at the head of the herd the handsome bull Iosco Mechthilde, firstprize bull calf at Toronto, 1905, said by the reporter of 'The Farmer's Advocate to be the finest bull calf ever shown at Toronto, and unexcelled for type, beauty, style and record-backing combined. His sire is losco Pride's Pan-American, sire of more first and second prizewinners at Toronto and London than any other bull of the breed for his age. He has two sisters with official record of 17 and 18 pounds of butter each at two years old. His dam was sweepstakes winner at Toronto and the Pan-American. Few bulls of his type are so well backed by large records. We have twelve imported females in the herd, including sisters of Queen Pietertje Mercedes, 28.50 lbs. of butter in seven days, first-prize cow at Ottawa, 1905. The imported stock are all of the great Pietentje Netherland and Calamity Jane strains. Mating them with Iosco Mechthilde should produce something hard to excel. We were successful at the Toronto and London exhibitions last fall in winning four firsts, ten seconds and many thirds and fourths, and the animals were mostly all bred by Sales have also been very good, us. mostly of males which we will report later on. Have one imported yearling on Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow hand for sale. His dam's sister made wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and 23.50 lbs. of butter in seven days, official test."

"Coughs and Colds 99

99

Colds are the most danger ous of all forms of disease. neglected cold leads to Bronchitis, Consumption, Pneumonia. "Coughs" are the result of irritat-ed bronchial tubes. "PSYCHINE" cures coughs by removing the irri-tating particles and healing the inflamed membrane. It is a germicide and destroys the tubercle germ. It is a tonic that strengthens the lungs, the liver, and tones up the system. It makes for better health in all conditions of humanity. Get strong and the cough will dis-appear. "PSYCHINE" makes weak people strong. It cures coughs of the most obdurate kind and breaks up a cold in a few hours.



OF

K 1

ism Cured y Pills.

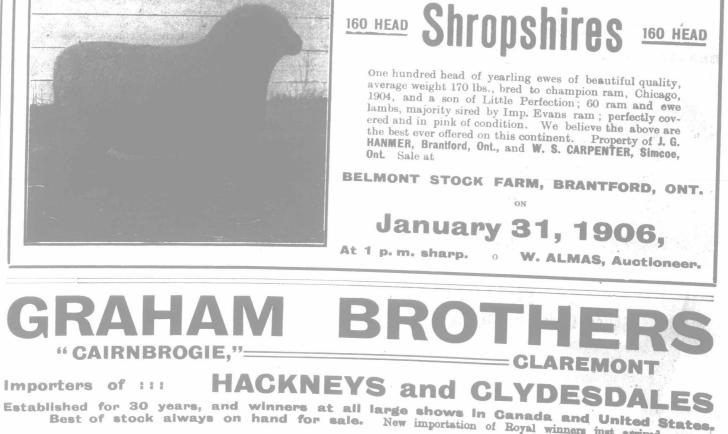
could Hardly t no Relief licines.

.-(Special). W. G. Cragg, d ex-reeve of and he evisaid. ory kind of

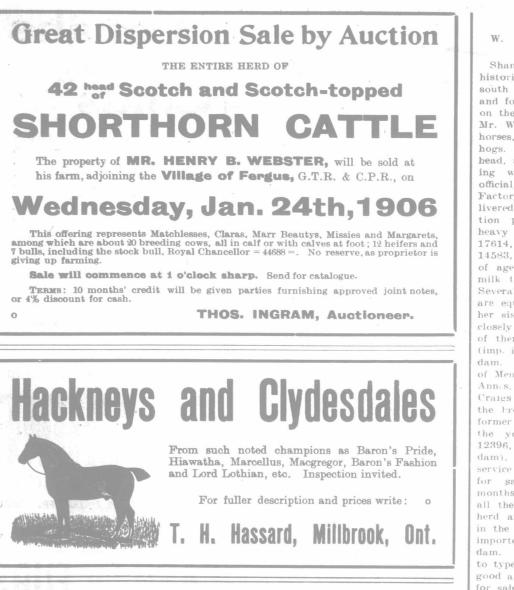
rippled me up around to do had the best the line of but nothing

ney Pills and ely.'' Rheumatism

eumatism 🝺 ood. If the train all the od, and the



lished for so years, and hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.



CKNEY Shires from 1800 to 2200 lbs.



100

Imported in December, 1905, from **Clement Keevil's** world-renowned Blagdon Shire Horse Stud, England, some of them London and County prizewinners, and bred from such well-known champions as: Prince William (twice London champion), Lincolnshire Lad, Harold, Markeaton Royal Harold (also London champion), Premier, Buscot Harold (another London champion), Royal Albert, etc. Surely such breeding must tell. Come and see for yourself. King Edward VII. recently purchased a horse from this stud. Why should not you, and thus start the New Year well? Remember, that a stallion from the 'Blagdon Stud' won 1st prize at Toronto, 1905. Write for catalogue. o for catalogue.

R. KEEVIL, Crampton, Ontario. Two miles from Putnam, C. P. R.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys

BEAVERTON, ONT.

Our present stock of mares and fillies are the best lot we ever had to-

GOSSIP.

W. H. TRAN'S AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Shannonbank, Stock Farm lies in the historical County of York, Ont., one mile south of Locust Hill Station, C. P. R., now it by the lump and the Enow it by the lump and the setting of the hock joint, usually low down and a lit-tie forward of the center of the leg-a quick hitch with the sconal leg, and a stiff more-ment of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting. New cases, class where firing has failed, are cured by and four miles east of Markham Station, on the G. T. R., and is the property of Mr. W. H. Tran, breeder of Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire The Ayrshires, numbering 30 head, are a big representative lot, show-Fleming's ing well-formed udders, and from the Spavin and Ringbone Paste Spavin and Kingbone raste Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good -may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute ap-plication usually does the work-occasional-ly two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulara and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes. official figures of the Locust Hill Cheese Factory, showing the amount of milk delivered by Mr. Tran, and the consideration paid him, they are certainly very heavy producers. One of them, Pearl 17614, by Stand Clear 10879, Ham Rosy FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 14583, by Lord Sydenham, at two years 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can. of age, in 30 days gave 1,265 lbs. of milk that tested 4 per cent. butter-fat. Several other heifers now in the herd The Repository are equally as good, particularly two of her sisters. A number of the cows are closely topped by imported stock, some of them being the get of White Prince BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props. (imp. in dam), and some out of imported The present stock bull is Prince of Menie 16189, by Imp. Caspian of Ste. Annes, dam Imp. Eva of Barcheskie, by Craigs of Kyle. He is a typical bull of the breed, and an excellent size. The former stock bull, and the sire of most of the younger females, was Lord Buller 12396, by White Prince 2nd (imp. in dam), a bull that did Mr. Tran golden Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronte service in his herd. There are on hand for sale one yearling bull, three three-Auction Sales of months-old bulls, and a number of heifers. Horses, Carriages, Buggles, Harness, all the get of the above bulls. In this sto., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock, herd are several that were never beaten in the show-ring. The Yorkshires are all Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. imported, or bred from imported sire and Consignments solicited. Correspondence dam. They are a grand, good lot, true will receive prompt attention. to type, long, deep, and even; in fact, as This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week. good a lot of youngsters is now on hand for sale, of both sexes, as the breed produces. In Clydes, there are some registered fillies that are hard to beat. Mr. Shire, Percheron, Clyde, Belgian, Tran reports trade as away ahead of any Standard-bred and Coach Horses, also SPANISH-BRED JACKS, for Sale. A ROMANCE IN SHEEP-BREEDING. Some stupid people, with a perfect Specialty penchant for advertising their ignorance, say that "select breeding" is not a made of About forming science those people, unfortunately, know nothing, their lives having been spent ompanies burning incense at the twin altar of Ease if desired. and Folly. I like to look into men's faces. There I read the great book of human character-and sometimes I disalso like to look into the faces of sheep. W. R. GRAHAM, Box 38, Kineardine, Ont. They are much more innocent than men's and not always less intelligent. The NEW IMPORTATION other day, in a southern city, I scanned I have landed one of the best the features of the passing crowd. At importations of I knew it well. I had seen it glorious in CLYDESDALES, SHIRES hope, beautiful in sympathy, and divine and in love. Now it only proclaimed the HACKNEY STALLIONS, ruin of a youthful giant. The hand that

FOUNDED 1866

zether. Among them are championship, first, second and third Drize winners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. We have something that will suit you.

BEAVERTON P.O. & STATION.

Long Distance Telephone.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prizewinners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality. Come and see them. om

JAMES DA! GETY, Glencoe, Ont.

J. B. HOGATE'S Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.

> My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish lacks. many of them prizewinners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

> Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor. om

wielded 1ew was stretched out for alms !

former year.

science, but a hallucination.

cover leaves with gilt edges-blank.

last a great face filled my vision.

Last week a flock of sheep passed through a little village in the north of England. I was there, and, recognizing the children of a favorite family, smiled to them. They were Blackfaces, strong and worthy enough, but wanting in the marks of a titled ancestry. Ah, but there was one so unlike the others-so far removed in gait and appearance- that I could not help ejaculating—" Behold a princess on tramp !

The shepherd was not surprised; he knew what I meant.

"How came she here?" I asked.

"It's a long story, but I am not to tell you it all," he naively replied.

"Why, she's a pet." I interjected, for she had left her companions and was now soliciting the care-ses of her master. Something like a tear started into the old shepherd's eye, and it was with difficulty he made answer that Mary (presumably his daughter), who brought her a little pet lamb, all the way from Ross shire, was now no more. Ah, I know-

"Yes," he continued, moving away the while, his hand still on her head. "her father's portrait holds the place of honor on the walls of Glenbuck, and her mother --well-good-night, sir ' ' Good-night!' Culture in the human world and "breeding" in the sheep world seem to mean very much the same thing. Ralph Fleesh, in S ottish Farmer.



males and fillies ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Mar-cellus, Pride of Blacon and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best Have size and quantity, and I importers are asking for theirs. For full par-ticulars write o

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.

SANDY BAY STOCK FARM, ROSSEAU. I have still on hand two pure-bred HACKNEY MARES,

both prizewinners at Toronto, and goo actors. One of them broken to harness. Will dispose of them at reasonable prices. Apply for particulars,

HORACE N. CROSSLEY, 91 Woodlawn Ave., Toronto.

My motto: "The Best is None too Good." ported and home-bred Clydesdale and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. choice lot of reg. filling and Ch. A choice lot of reg. fillies and Shorthorn calves to choose from. Our stock exhibited have won the highest honors at the largest shows in America.

WESTON P.O., C.P.R. and G.T.R. 10 miles west Toronto. Telephone at house and farm. J. M. GARDHOUSE.

WATCH FOR MR. THOS. MERCER'S new importation of **Clydesdales**, Shires and Hackneys, on his return in January from Sco-

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

little drops of gasoline, Little bits of steel, Make ... lot of noise and smell-Called an automobile.

DUNDED 1866

JANUARY 18, 1906



s, the very worst failed, are cured one Paste np. Easily

meness for good e lump. Easily le 45-minute ap-le 45-minute ap-ork-occasional-ree Horse Book the particulars, r other kinds of hemiste Toronto, Can.

sitory RD, Props.



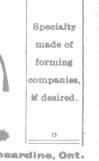
Sts., Toronte of

les, Harness, lay, at 11 o'clock.

Stock conducted, orrespondence ttention. Canada for either

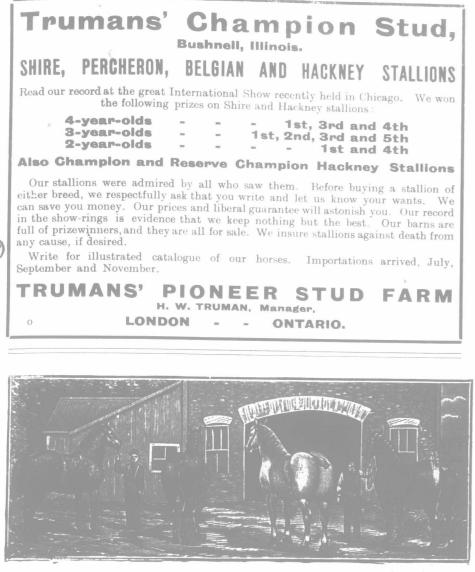
indred horses sold

de, Belgian, ach Horses. CKS, for Sale.



TATION d one of the best rtations of LES, SHIRES and Y STALLIONS,

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 15, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherones are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ire-land and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers sheuld visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers. Mamiitton & Mawtharma. Simone. Ont. & miles S.W. of Toronto. on G.T.B. & Wabash Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simooe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.B. & Wabash

> La Fayette Stock Farm J. Crouch & Son, Proprietors.

Largest inporters in America of Oldenburg German Coach, Percheron and Belgian stallions. Have imported over 400 in the last eighteen months. Won more prizes in 1904 and 1905 than all others com-bined. Our prices are right, and guarantee gilt-edged, and terms to suit buyers. Our Belgians and Percherons weigh from 1,900 to 9 250 neurode. All from three to for to 2,350 pounds. All from three to five years old. The German Coach horses are the leading coach horses of the world.

J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CLOVER HAY FOR HORSES-MARE WITH COUGH.

Last summer I had the good fortune to save a large amount of well-cured red clover hay, and have been feeding it quite freely to my idle horses; but since remember they are directly or indirectly the offspring of a Shire mare that died of heaves, I beg to ask if it is advisable to continue feeding all winter. There is not the slightest indication of heaves at present.

2. What shall I do for a road mare, ten years old, that has had a cough for four or five months. At intervals, she is much worse, especially when wet with sweat or rain. I have been told to use hydrocyanic acid in dram doses, diluted in her drink twice a day. Is the above a safe remedy? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

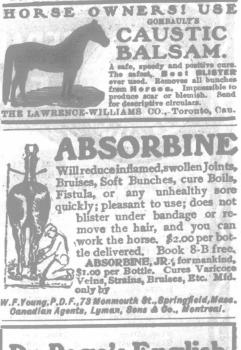
Ans.-1. If the hay is well cured and pretty free from dust, there will be no danger in feeding it, provided the quantity is limited. Horses are fond of good clover hay, and are liable, if permitted, to over-eat of it. The overloading of the stomach causes the heaves, and dust aggravates the trouble. The dust may be effectually laid by sprinkling the hay with water before feeding.

2. Hydrocyanic or prussic acid is dangerous, even in the hands of an expert, and no one else should think of using it. A dram dose would be excessive anyway. Instead of the above treatment give once daily, until relieved, a ball composed of 11 drams gum opium, 2 drams solid extract Belladonna, 1 dram camphor, and 20 grains digitalis, mixed with sufficient treacle to make plastic.

EFFECT OF LACTATION PERIOD ON COM-POSITION OF MILE.

Is there any difference in the quality of a cow's milk during milking period? If so, when and how much per cent.? CONSTANT READER.

Ans.-The first product of the milk glands after calving is colostrum, consisting, according to Fleischmann, of about 78.7 per cent. water, 4 per cent. fat, 1.5 per cent. sugar, 1 per cent. mineral matter, and 14.8 per cent. nitrogenous matter. Gradually hour after hour, the secretion changes from colostrum to normal milk, the milk being usually considered normal about the ninth milking. An average percentage composition of normal milk is : Water, 87.5 per cent.; fat, 3.6 per cent.; casein, 2.5 per cent. albumen, 0.7 per cent.; sugar, 5.0 per cent.; ash, 0.7 per cent. As the lactation period progresses, the milk flow decreases, but the percentage of fat, and, to a less extent, the percentage of solids not fat, increase. We do not find any figures in the reference works at hand regarding the average amount of increase in fat percentage, but would venture the opinion that it increases on an average by 0.5 per cent. from the time the milk is good to use until the end of the lactation period. As the lactation period progresses. the size of the fat globules decreases, but the relative number increases considerably. The composition of the butter-fat also changes, the olein, which is a soft fat, decreasing, whilst the proportion of firmer fats increases. This explains why the butter from fresh milch cows is softer than that from those long in milk, and it, together with the decreased size of the fat globules, explains why the cream of the latter is slower to churn, and why the churning temperature should be higher. We might add that butter-fat consists of a number of simpler fats, including olein, which predominates in lard; stearin, which predominates in tallow, and palmitin, which predominates in human fat. Besides these are a number of more volatile oils, such as butyrin, which impart to the butter its distinctive flavor, but which when broken up, give it the pronounced rancidity characteristic of bad hutter.



101

Dr.Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ring-worm on Cattle,

and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This prepara-tion (unlike others) acts by absorbing rath-er than blister. This is the only preparation in preparation in the world guar-anteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill

the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Fredirick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: om

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.



We, breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing pur-Canadian buy-

ers visiting Eng-land are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool anding stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS.

Holdenby, Northampton, England

Illies ever landed They are got by as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Mar-e of Blacon and tiland's greatest as and fillies all land to the best ed quantity, and I alf less than other rs. For full par-o ever landed

ville. Ontario.

W, ROSSEAU. pure-bred RES,

onto, and goo to harness. asonable prices.

lawn Ave., Toronto.

e too Good.'' Im-esdale and Shire e, Leicester Sheep. Shorthorn calves ited have won the hows in America. G.T.R. 10 miles ouse and farm. GARDHOUSE.

S. MERCER'S les, Shires and anuary from Scot 0

kdale, Ont. ine.

and smell-



Write us at London, Ontario. 0

125 Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares.

At the World's Fair at St. Louis I won MORE premier championship awards than any other exhibitor of live stock. I won every premier championship offered on Hackneys, also every gold medal but one. At Chicago International, 1904, on 20 head I won 34 prizes, and in 1905, on 19 head, I won 34 prizes, of which 19 were firsts, including 3 gold medals and 3 championships. I have the GOODS, and will save you \$500 to \$1,000 β on a stallion. Come and see. Your own time of payment and guarantee of $60^{\circ}/_{\circ}$.

109½ South Wash-607 West Main Street. CRAWFORDVILLE, INDIANA. ington Street.

On Monon, Big Four and Vandalia Railroads, and Interurban from Indianapolis.

21 head to choose from.

INNIS & PROUSE New importation of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS represent such noted blood as: Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Up-to-time, Pride of Blacon, The Dean, Prince Fauntleroy and Lord Stewart. They were selected with great care; combine size and quality. They are an A1 lot.

> INNIS & PROUSE. Woodstock and Ingersoll.

Several carloads of lambs sold for \$7.90 per 100 lbs. at the Chicago Stockyards last week, which certainly speaks well for the future prospect of sheepbreeding.

Feeds have a great influence on the quality of the pork of the hogs to which they are fed. Experts can tell by looking at the dressed carcass whether certain classes of feeds have been given.

FOR SALE!

One imported Clydesdale Stallion ; one imported Hackney Stallion; and two imported Shire mares in foal.

For further particulars address :

W. J. CHURCH, Arthur, Ont.

THE GLENGORE HERD of ABERDEEN ANGUS

Alton, Ontario,

Alton, Untario, Has for sale 3 of the choicest bull calves ever offered by any breeder. They won everything at the fall shows—never been beaten—and their quality has been pronounced by judges as unsur-passed; also females all ages. All by imp.-bred Black Bird sire. Would be pleased to hear from persons requiring such stock. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All stock American registered. **GEO. DAYIS, Alton, Ont.** o

We are Aberideen-Angus show stock. One offering bull calves and one yearling heifer that won first last year at Toronto, London and Guelph; also Fat-stock Show. JAS. BOWMAN, Guelph, Ont.

We are offering Durham Bulls, roan and red. three yearling burham Bulls, sired by im-ported and Royal Sailor bulls Cheap for quick sale. A limited pumber of Shropshire ewes, bred to our Chicago winner, Prolific (imp.). W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Chester White Hogs. Principal prizewinners at Ottawa and Shevbrooke. Breeding stock and young things for sale. Write for prices. A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

Grove Hill Holsteins -Herd contains 55 head, a number of which are in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females. o F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C.O.R

43

YEARS.

WEAR

75¢

PEPAIR

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CHESTER WHITES WANTED.

Please quote lowest price for Chester White sow, from six weeks to six or eight J. E. D. months old. Ans .- We are not in the business of selling live stock of any sort. Consult

the advertising columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

SUFFOLK HOGS WANTED.

Would you please inform me through your queery column where I could get H. T. L. some Suffolk hogs? Ans.-We do not know who has this breed of hog's for sale. If there are any breeders of these, they might find customers by advertising in " The Farmer's Advocate."

WATERPROOF OILCLOTH.

How do they make black waterproof oilcloth for covering horses ? J. H. Ans.-A hardware man tells us that he has sold lots of raw oil for waterproofing purposes, the canvas being simply painted with it. If you want something a little more difficult to prepare, add to every three pints of boiling water 2 ounces of yellow soap. When dissolved, stir in 1 quart boiled linseed oil, and when cold, add { pint of drier, known as If black oilcloth is brown Japan. wanted, add a little lampblack.

COW FAILING TO BREED.

I have a registered cow, five years old, that has had two calves-last one in fall of 1904. Was thin when I bought her last fall, but is improving. I cannot get her in calf. What can I do for her in order R. M. to get her to breed?

Ans .- We can only suggest an examination when she is in heat to ascertain whether the entrance to the uterus is If so, it may be opened by closed. forcing the oiled finger through the passage before service is allowed. In some cases, a smooth pointed piece of wood is necessary to secure an opening. She may conceive when on early grass in spring, if bred to a young sire.

BUCKWHEAT HULLS.

A New Brunswick reader asks about the value of buckwheat hulls.

Ans.-Analyses show that buckwheat hulls contain less than 21 per cent. of ash and about 1 per cent. of nitrogen. This ash will, of course, contain some phosphoric acid and potash, but figured back to the original material, the proportion of these two important constituents must be very small. Further, it is not at all probable that the fertilizing materials of the hulls will decompose readily in the soil. Consequently, the buckwheat hulls cannot be said to have much manurial value, but where other bedding material is scarce, and the hulls

FOUNDED 1866

The Physic Habit

THE RESULT OF USING SALTS. CASTOR OIL, ETC., INSTEAD OF THOROUGHLY CURING CONSTIPATION BY

DR. CHASE'S **IDNEY-LIVER** PILLS

"Oh, a dose of salts will fix me up all right," you say, when the bowels become constipated and the liver and kidneys sluggish and congested.

And the temporary relief you obtain in this way deceives you for a time, but you are soon in distress again, and must increase the dose, and resort more frequently to the use of this weakening and debilitating treatment.

Constipation and intestinal indigestion cannot possibly be cured until the liver is made active in its work of filtering bile from the blood and pouring it into the intestines, where it acts as a natural cathartic, hastening the process of digestion, and the removal of waste matter from the body.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have a direct and specific action on the liver. They not only afford prompt relief, but positively strengthen and invigorate the kidneys, liver and bowels. Instead of encouraging the physic habit, they thoroughly cure constipation, liver complaint, biliousness and kidney disease.

If you would like to regain your oldtime vigor, and feel strong and well again, use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The backaches and body pains will disappear, your appetite and digestion will be good, you will escape sickness and disease because the filtering and excretory organs will keep the body cleansed from poisonous waste matter.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Backache Plaster drives out all pains and aches.



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

R

bu br

H

H.

Sta

BC) Off cov

not

W

Sh

Imp of h JA

BO

.T nov ind

fen GE

SP

KY

4 yearling bulls. 12 young bulls, 8 to 13 months, all from imp. sires and dams. 30 heifers under 3 years old.

breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs. 3 imp. Yorkshire brood sows. Prices easy for quick sales



SEPARATOR

FACTS

Just facts-that's all you

want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators.

Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over.

On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular,

rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was

HEREFORDS We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and

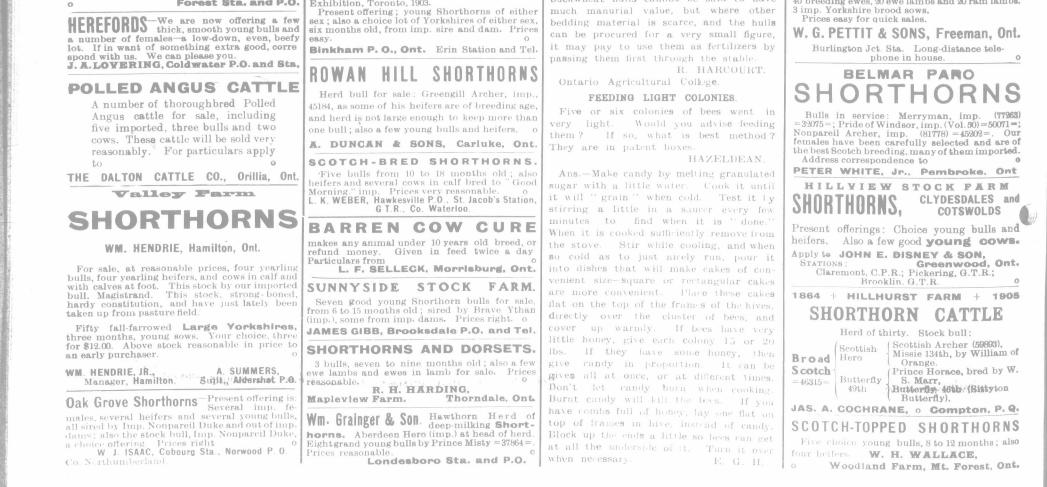
102

YEARS

WEAR

NO

CPAIR[®]





JANUARY 18, 1906

UNDED 1866

Habit

NG SALTS. INSTEAD CURING BY

ES

l fix me up all bowels become r and kidneys

you obtain in a time, but ain, and must ort more freweakening and

al indigestion til the liver is f filtering bile ng it into the as a natural process of diof waste mat-

Pills have a on the liver. pt relief, but nvigorate the Instead of enit, they thorver complaint, .90 cain your old-

ong and well ney-Liver Pills. ins will disaprestion will be ss and disease cretory organs from poison-

Pills, one pill at all dealers, Toronto. Dr. drives out all

HERD

DRNS

ering for sale 19 earling bulls and ales, all ages, at es. The herd is e great breeding l Roseberry. o SONS,

ton Junc. Sta. thorns HEEP.

all from imp. nd 20 ram lambs.

reeman. Ont. listance tele-RO)RNS n, imp. (77263) (Vol. 50)=50071=;)=45202=. Our ected and are of them imported.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

GET POSTED ON BUILDING .- Are you going to build a house or a public building of any kind? If so, you will do well to write to "The Pedlar People," Oshawa, Can., for their beautiful new catalogues, No. 14 G. and No. 14 R., which gave full illustration and information in regard to all sorts of finishing, building materials, roofing, tiling, metal imitation brick or stone wall coverings, metal ceilings and interior wall coverings, fireproof partitions, paints, mouldings, centerpieces, etc. The Pedlar People have received contracts for fitting out some of the finest buildings in Canada. Give them a trial. Write them at once.

Mr. H. W. Truman, manager of the London, Ont., branch of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, writes : "Amongst our most recent sales. I wish to mention particularly that of the imported Clydesdale stallion, King's Herald, Vol. 28, to Messrs. J. H. Mahon and Jas. Henderson, of Evelyn, Ont. King's Herald is rising five years old, is of the low-down, wide-as-a-wagon type, with immense, clean, flat bone, and feet that can carry his massive, well-formed body. Unlike some of the trappy Clydes, which have quality and action alone, he has the size to begin with, and appearances are deceiving if he is not a draft-horse getter from the ground up. The farmers of Missouri are to be congratulated upon having this grand young horse in their neighborhood. The dappled-gray Percheron stallion, Rutabaga Jr. (27994), goes to Messrs. Wm. Pritchard and Wm. Clachan, of North Wakefield, Quebec. Two weeks ago I attended the International Show, Chicago, where I selected a grand bunch of Shire, Percheron, Belgian and Hackney stallions from our prizewinners, specially for our Canadian customers, as I am determined to have nothing but the very best individuals of the above breeds in our London stables. I am pleased to say that these horses arrived here last week all well, and not a scratch on them, and they are ready for sale at liveand-let-live prices."

Mr. Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., writes: "The last year has been one of the most successful in my Shorthorn business. My herd has bred many good animals, and GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. and P.O., C.P.R. sales have never been better, though no fancy prices have been received, but very MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM good-paying figures. To N. S. Robert-4 Choice Young Buils for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berk-shire pigs. Terms reasonable. o son, Arnprior, I sold Princess Royal (imp.); to W. D. Flatt, the show cow, Roan Mary, for Sir Wm. Van Horne, ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn., G.T.R. East Selkirk; to Mr. W. C. Fleury, Shorthorns For Sale—Two choice red year-ling bulls, from imported sire and dams; also females of all ages. Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd. South Omaha, Neb., six head, including the show heifer, Lady Fanny 9th. This heifer was the highest-priced female at ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P.O. and Station, G.T.R. the sale held by the Woods Investment Shorthorns Will sell or exchange famous Golden Drop show bull. Have for sale also young heifers and bulls got by him. Tracing Imp. Pansy Lily and Beauty SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville, Ont. Plum Grove Stock Farm. Baden Station Co., at South Omaha. The stock bull, Victor's Roan Duke, was also included in that consignment. To Mr. T. S. Shantz, of Waterloo, the red bull calf, Victor's Model. This is a very promis-Plum Grove Stock Farm. Baden Station. ing youngster, and should make a very CEDAR VALE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS good impression on Mr. Shantz's already To Mr. Andrew Adamson, herd. nt offering: A lew Scotch-bred heifers, Scott's Choice =43670=. For particu-Teeswater, the vearling hull, Golden Viclars write to JOHN SCOTT, Dumblane P.O. This buil is even-fleshed, and has Port Elgin station and telegraph. good lines, both top and bottom, lots of size without any coarseness, and is bred SHORTHORNS · Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to from such noted sires as Victor's Roan Duke, Royal Victor, Bridegroom, and JOHN MoCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm. M. C. B. and P. M. B. Box 21. Iona Station. Imp. Knight of Warlaby ; to Mr. Martin, of Palmerston, the last of this year's crop of bull calves, a very strong, vigor-SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. ous calf, also sired by Victor's Roan RIVER VIEW STOCK FARM is offering young stock for sale from Marr Stamford, Scottish Maid and Rosemary dams, and sired by Scott's (hoice=4597)= Duke. The Berkshires are all sold down to the suckers, which are coming along Scott's Choice=43670= A. J. ROWAND, Dumblane, Ont. finely. I have just purchased the bull calf, Chancellor's Model. from Kyle Bros., SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Ayr. He is sired by Bapton Chancellor 4 extra choice young bulls ready for service 4 (imp.), by Silver Plate, dam Marchioness Also bull calves, all from imp. sires. Leicester (imp.), by Wanderer's Heir, he by Wanewes and lambs of both sexes for sale. Address : W. A.; DOUGLAS, 0 Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P.O. The Southern California New Shorthorn Bulls I have for sale two good young roan SHORTHORN bulls, fit for service, sired by imp. Scottish Peer =40424=. Come and see, or address, Train-Best Route. Los Angeles Limited, electriclighted, new from the Pullman shops, JAMES SNELL. - Clinton. Ont, with all latest innovations for travel SHORTHORN BULLS. comfort, leaves Chicago 10.05 p. m. Seven good young bulls, also a number of heifers for sale. Prices very reasonable. J. WATT & SON, O Elora station, G.T.R. and C.P.R. Salem P.O. daily, arrives Los Angeles 4.45 p. m. third day via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line and The Salt Lake Pullman drawing-room and Route. SHORTHORNS tourist sleeping cars, composite observation car, dining cars, a la carte service. A few good bull calves for sale For rates, sleeping-car reservations, and at reasonable prices; all from a full particulars, apply to your nearest milking strain. agent, or address B. H. Bennett, 2 East JOHN RACEY, JR. King St., Toronto, Ont. Lennoxville, . Que.



103

ARMOUR CLAD - Mark of Quality

Frosty, snowy or sloppy weather means cold, wet feet, chilblains and misery, unless your feet are protected by ARMOUR CLAS Lumberman's and Boots.

Weather and waterproof, comfortable, and made to stand any wear. All styles.

"The mark of quality" on the genuine



R. A. & J. A. WATT, SALEM P.O., Elora station 3 Shorthorn Bulls 3 13 miles north of Guelph, on the G.T.R. & C.P.R. For sale immediately. Sire, Prince Two trains daily each way. Gloster = 40998= This season's offering comprises ten young bulls and an equal number of heifers, richly WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont. bred in the best of Scotch blood. Stations. Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R. Prices reasonable. CLOYER LEA STOCK FARM **Queenston Heights Shorthorns** SHORTHORNS Choice yearling heifers, Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. 6 young bulls, three reds and three roans, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the Straight Scotch. Two bull calves at easy prices. herd will be met at Ripley station and returned. HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Spicy Broadhooks at the head of herd. Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor=45187=. 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered. o Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females of all ages. Prices reasonable. Call or write HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice The great Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau. imp. (36099), formerly at head of R.A. & J.A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English Present offerings: two bulls seven months old, and females of different ages. Also for sale, Clydesdale mare and foal. flocks. JOHN LEE & SONS, tor. Highgate, Ont. 40 miles west St. Thomas, on o M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry. N. S. ROBERTSON, Arnprior, Ont, Shorthorns "BALE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE Two red bull calves; 6 heifers, sired by that Two red buil calves; o heners, sired by that grand bull sire of unbesten Fair Queen and sister, Queen Ideal. First prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904. Also first prize and junior champion, and reserve grand champion at Winnipeg, 1905. o Scottish Baron =40421= (imp. in dam). Also several young bulls and heifers. H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations: Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R. H. K. FAIRBAIRN, - Thedford, Ont. BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM Offers Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, **PEARGROVE SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRES** Cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not akin. A bargain for quick sale. D. H. RUSNELL, Stouffville, Ont We are now offering 20 Shropshire ewes, one and two shear, imp. and from imp. stock, a big. derer." strong, well-covered lot; also a few Shorthorn Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1855 heifers. No fancy prices asked, for quick sales. Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. T. H. MEDCRAFT & SON, Sparta P.O. Imp. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny =45220= at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale. o JAMES DOUGLAS, - Caledonia, Ont. St. Thomas station. o Long-distance telephone. SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES. BOWHILL SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS For Sale: Some grand young cows with calves at foot, by imp. sires; bulls and heifers of different ages; also matched pair of fillies, two and three years old, granddaughters of the great Baron's Pride. For quality and breeding they stand second to none. All at easy prices. o The roan yearling bulls that I imported in Aug-now for sale. Smooth, even, good size, and good individuals; also a few good home-bred bulls and GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont. Mildmay, G T.R. Teeswater, C.P.R. J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16. Woodstock. SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS. MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Imp. Bapton Chancellor =40359= (78286) heads he herd. We have for sale a choice lot of young the berd. We have for sale a choice lot of young bulls of the very best breeding and prices right Insection and correspondence invited. Address: KYLE 3ROS., Ayr, C.P.R.; Parts, G.T.R. Stock FARM of best families. Herd headed by the grandly. of best fam

R. H. REID,

CLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS.

JAMES BROWN, Thorold.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

Pine River, Ont.

0

Ripley Sta., G.T.R.

broke. Ont KFARM

ESDALES and OTSWOLDS

ung bulls and ung cows. & SON, nwood, Ont. ng, G.T.R.;

RM + 1905 ATTLE

bull: cher (59893), h, by William of

ace, bred by W. 6th (Sittyton

mpton, P. Q.

RTHORNS

12 months; also ACE, . Forest, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, Ont., writes : " My Shorthorns, although not fat, are in good thriving condition, and the young things are a splendid lot-all roans. Am offering one yearling bull, four bull calves, also heifers and several cows. All the females of breeding age are in calf to Good Morning (imp.). I am, therefore, better prepared than ever to please my many customers and others in giving them the most and best for the least. See advertisement on 1st and 15th of each month, and write for full particulars. We give special attention to order sales, and welcome visitors and correspondance."

Parties in search of choice Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle would do well to look up the advertisement o Mr. Walter Hall, of Washington, Ont. For a number of Mr. Hall's herd have won years. their full share of honors at Toronto, London and Ottawa shows, and it is safe to say that they will stand favorable comparison with any other herd in the country. Mr. Hall has always on hand for sale some choice young stuff of both sexes, the get of prizewinning and imported sires, and he is not looking for any fancy prices either. Look him up, and see what he has to offer. He will surprise you. Washington is near Bright Station, on the Buffalo and Stratford branch of the G. T. R., and not far from Petersburg, on the main line.

Mr. Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont., writes: "I am pleased to be able to report the year 1905 a most satisfactory one. The increased demand for high-class mutton is showing its effect in the rush this year for Southdowns. They are the sheep to hustle for a living and keep fat, even under adverse circumstances. I am about sold out of rams, but can still spare 25 ewes in lamb to Imp. Babraham Hodge, a splendid lot, not over-fat, but in good, strong breeding condition, and I am willing to guarantee them in lamb. Collies never sold better. In fact, I have now nothing in the way of a dog for sale, older than four months. Have just shipped my New York winner, Imp. Wishaw Hero, to California. A son of his, one of the best I've bred in a long time, went to Shreveport, La. In a few weeks I will have a beautiful litter ready to ship, by Wishaw Hero, out of Holyrood Polly, a daughter of Imp. Wellesbourne Conqueror, a champion of two continents.'

F. R. MALLORY'S HOLSTEINS.

F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Ont., is one of Ontario's most enthusiastic Holstein breeders. His farm, Grove Hill, is situated in the County of Hastings, four miles from Frankford Station, on the . O. R., and seven miles north-east of Trenton Station, on the main line of the Mr. Mallory's ambition is to G. T. R. own a Holstein herd second to none in the country, and having the advantage of a thorough agricultural education at the O A. C., and from boyhood being associated with the breeding, care and handling of this great dairy breed, it goes without saying he is in a position particularly favorable to reaching his life's ambition. His herd at present numbers about 55 head of DeKol, Pietertje and Korndykebred animals, a number of which are in the Advanced Registry, and several more being prepared for testing this winter The females are an ideal lot, carrying immense, well-formed udders. The se lection of sires has always been most carefully made, none having been used but what were backed by high records, some of which were imported from the world - renowned herd of H. Stevens & Sons, of New York. The present stock bulls are Verbelle 4th's Count Calamity, a grand son of the great cow, Calamity Jane; the other is Sir Lily Korndyke, a grand son of Korndyke Queen DeKol, the cow that now holds the world's six months' butter record. A great many of the younger things are sized by Count Echo DeKol, No. 4 Record of Merit, bred by H. Stevens, a bull whose official backing is equalled by few indeed. At present for sale there are several young bulls from three to twelve months of age and a number of heifers, all sired by the above mentioned bulls, and out of producing dams. These are a choice lot of youngsters, and should go quick at the prices asked.

A CURE WITHOUT DRUGS.

No person should be weak, no person should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No person should allow themselves to become less than nature intended; no one should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for their weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of the stomach, most of the pains, most of the weakness of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which people suffer are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power. You need not suffer from this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any person that lives that lives.

I have the grandest invention of the age for weak people; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life into every organ or part which has been weakened by dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the system. No weak, sickly or delicate person will ever regret a fair trial of my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S

It will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins, you will feel the ex-hilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your fellow man and feel what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Strength for the Weak.

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Weak Kidneys, Weak Stomach, Nervous Debility in young or old, and similar ailments, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. How can any one remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures?

IMPROVEMENT IN TWO MONTHS. SORRY HE DID NOT GET BELT TEN YEARS AGO.

Chance Harbor, St. John Co., N.B., November 24, 1905. Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir, Since wearing your Belt these two months I am giad to say that my back is ever so much better, my stomach and bowels are also improving. The suspensory has done won-derful things for me, and the Developer is doing me a lot of good, too. I am sorry I did not get one of your Belts 10 years ago. I am gaining flesh every day, and feel more like a man. I am stronger mentally and physically. I shall ever speak well of your Belt. Yours very truly,

WINSLOW H. BELDING.

Dear Doctor, -- It is with pleasure that I write you with regard to the Electric Belt I purchased from you about four months ago. After using the Belt and following the directions months ago. After using the best and tonowing the directions for three months, I felt like a new man, and it is now three weeks since I stopped using it. I am satisfied to say that your Belt is far ahead of medicine or any other electrical treatment I ever tried before, and it is worth its money many times. I can strongly recommend your Belt, and shall always do it. I thank you from my heart for your wonderful remedy. Yours truly truly.

North Bay, Ont., October 8th, 1905.

O. JOHNSON:

FOUNDED 1-66

Hig

few 4th

from

Bra

from Lan all a mal add 'P

AN

are

Aven First Pri aven one Tor W Sirec land lbs. Yo from Ann

0

W

Holute

Dan

butt

ada 4th, test the

Ay

SPR

Tw prize wort ter; not a

A.C

)ue

tatio reno 12 m and s

To

BR

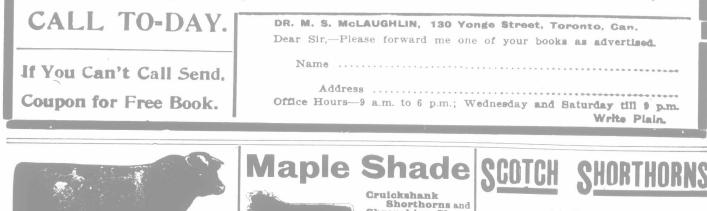
If y bull 550 p

Q

B



Write To-day for My Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.





104



sever Broc IMP testec cows. UNDED 1-66

the loss of on should 1; no one for their stomach,

due to an iffer from you have ny person eople; the ieases. Its is system,

l parts of which has

brain and

erson will

OD

٠

BEL 1 he ex-

nd, and ble for year. ebility emain

1905 you with bout four directions

how three that your treatment times. I ys do it. y. Yours ISON.

is, and ret my

ed.

n.

9 p.m. lain.

g8.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., importers and breeders of Clydesdate horses, write : " We have sold Lucky Ronald to Messrs. Greenlees & Davidson, Durham Co., Ont.; Baron Black to a small company at Ethel, Ont., for \$3,000; Democrat to Wm. Gunn, Coboconk, Ont., and Baron Gartley to Alex. Graham, Oro Station, Simcoe Co., Ont., for \$2.800.77

Located in the center of one of the richest agricultural sections of the North American continent, says the Chicago Live-stock World, Toronto ought to command a more conspicuous position in the circle of live-stock markets. There is a suggestion that the Ontario farmer is selling too much grain, and as a result impoverishing his land.

Toronto territory ought to raise half a million hogs annually, instead of 192,043 marketed there in 1905, while the number of cattle was only 207,429, and of sheep only 140,431. That it is not doing better, indicates that the Ontario farmer is missing an opportunity.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON'S SHORTHORNS. Few men in Canada are better known in connection with the importing and breeding of high-class Shorthorn cattle than Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont. Throughout the length and breadth of this continent, wherever Shorthorn cattle are found, his name is well and favorably known as one of the oldest importers, as well as one of the most critical judges. His importations have been numerous, and he has been ever willing and ready to risk his money in the enterprise of bringing from the Old Country fresh blood for the upbuilding of Canadian cattle, and no man in the list of Canadian breeders has been more highly honored than he, having graced every position of preferment within the gift of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and though, like the rest of us, the flight of time and years are leaving their mark upon him, yet his interest in all that tends to the advancement of Shorthorn lore is quite as keen as eyer, and his greatest pleasure is in looking after the comfort of his splendid herd of 50 head of imported and Canadian-bred cattle, representing Scotland's most noted families, notably the Miss Ramsdens, Duchess of Glosters, Lavenders, Minas, Mayflowers, Princess Royals, Fortunas, Marr Beautys, Rosemarys, Lady Annes and Rosalinds, the get of such noted sires as Pride of Morning, Sittyton Yet, Maximus, Denmark, Craibstone, Merry Mason, Luxury, Cornerstone, Merryman, Scotland's Heir and Clan Campbell, truly a grand aggregation from the breeder's standpoint, while their individuality leaves little to be desired-thick, heavyfleshed, many of them weighing up to 1,800 lbs., and full of quality. The present stock bull is Imp. Royal Bruce, a Bruce Mayflower, sired by Winning Hope, dam Sunshade, by Sittyton Yet, grandam by Statesman. As might be expected from such breeding, Royal Bruce is an up-to-date specimen of the breed. and cannot fail to do signal service in the herd. In younger bulls, the e are nine ranging from eight to twelve months, two of which are red twins, sired by Imp. Cy.lone, and out of Imp. Carnation Queen. These are a pair of rare good ones, one, particularly, giving every promise of developing into a show bull of high order. One of the others is by the same sire, and out of Imp. Duchess Anne 11th. Another is the get of Imp. Choice Koral, and out of Imp. Duchess Annie 12th. Another is the get of Imp. Lord Kintore, dam the Florence-bred cow, Florence Fanny, a daughter of Imp. Merryman. Another is sired by the Crimson Flower-bred bull, Royal Signet, a bull since exported to Japan, dam Duchess of Gloster 51st. Another is by Imp. Cyclone, and out of Clara C. 2nd, a Clara-bred cow, and a daughter of Imp. Count Douglass. The others are the get of Imp. Derby and Orange Victor. Taken all around, this is an exceptionally nice lot of young bulls that from their rich breeding and low, thick type will make ideal herd headers. In young females, there is a chance here to pick out some extra choice heifers-a few that would be very hard to turn down in any company. Parties in search of choice show heifers can pretty nearly get what they want in this lot. The herd is in the pink of condition, and, with one or two exceptions, are all young and breeding regularly.

Suffered Terrible Agony FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS. DOAN'S **KIDNEY PILLS** OURED HIM.

105

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. Melanis, Marion Bridge. N.S., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so had I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight. I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto,

Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get "Doan's."

IRES famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling buils for sale; also a number of buil calves, Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.

For particulars apply to 0 MACDONALD COLLEGE

St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. AYRSHIRE BULLS

Fit for service; sired by Royal Peter, imp. Grand Champion at Dominion Exhibition this year: also one May and several August calves by a son of imp. Douglasdale and imp. Minnie of Lessnessock, both champions and out of daugh-ters of imp. Daisy and imp. Kirsty. o

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.



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

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillvlew Stock Farm. Winchester Station, C.P.R. Vernon, Ont.

Trout Run Herd AYRSHIRE CATTLE of Prizewinning Bull, \$45; bull calves from dams with milk records from 50 to 629 lbs. of milk per day, from \$35 to \$40 each; high-class dairy and exhibition cows and heifers from \$65 to \$75 each. Above stock is No. 1 qual-ity, tracing direct to imported stock. Also Toulouse geese, \$5 per pair; B.P. Book and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2 each. For particulars



Woven

Wire Best Hog Fence Made.

Best Hog Fonce Made. HERE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS: It is sight wires high and every one of these wires is No. 9, hard steel. It is strong enough and close enough and high enough to turn any hog that lives. You know No. 9 is pretty near the heaviest wire ever used in fencing. Most fence is all made of No. 9 wire. It has no small upright wires to weaken it. If heavily galvanized and cannot rust. Locked at every crossing so firmly that it cannot be rooted or pulled or twisted out of place. It will fit per-tent and the little ones as well as the big ones. You can have the same style fence a couple wires higher, making the best all-purpose fence agood, heavy, permanent fence like the Ideal, and end your fence troubles? We would like to tell you more about this Ideal fence. We have prepared a little book to send out. It shows a style for every purpose. If you are interested in fencing, it will pay you to get it. Write for it to-day. **THE MEGREGOR - BANWELL FENCE CO-, Limited**

JANUARY 18, 1906

Highgrove Jersey Herd —Our present offering few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and the prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls. o ROBT.TUFTS & SON, Twood P.O. & Sta.

Brampten Jersey Herd—We have now for im-mediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended frem St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address B. H. BULL & SON, 'Phone 68. om Brampton, Ort.

ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD are the greatest of the breed individu-ally, and backed by great records, viz.

Brookbank Butter Baron, dam and sire's dam

Average 22 lbs. butter in 7 days, 4.5 per cent. fat. First-prize bull at Ottawa and Toronto, 1905. Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam averave 26.1 lbs. butter in 7 days, 86 lbs. milk in one day, 3.6 per cent. fat. Also a prizewinner at Toronto and Ottawa.

Toronto and Ottawa. Wopke Posma, imported in dam from Holland. Sire Wopke, his dam Boss, greatest cow in Hol-land. Record: 17,160 lbs. milk in 336 days, 734 lbs. butter, 3.97 per cent. fat. You don't draw a blank in purchasing a bull from such sires and such dams as are kept at Annandale Stock Farm, **Tilsonburg, Ont.**

GEO. RICE, Prop.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, abso-

LUGEN City Hols'eins of the noted Faforit family, whose repu-tation as prizewinners and producers are world-renowned. For sale are 8 young bulls from 4 to

renowned. For sale are 8 young bulls from a weight of the sold out of enormous producing dams and sired by richly-bred bulls. **R. F. HICKS,** Newtonbrook P.O., Co. York. 7 miles north

Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

BROWN BROS. - Lyn. Ont.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

the choicest quality for sale.

Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

New York and Antiperformation of the second second

to head your herd, sired by u ch noted

You need a

terest to enquire before buying elsewhere.

H. E. GEORGE, Seven miles from Ingersoll. Crampton, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS 80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months eld, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 31 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Ontario. Caledonia.

With Cheese at 122c. and Butter at 25c. hy not

Buy a Holstein Bull

and **Improve Your Dairy Herd**? I have them **Right in Breeding**, **Right in Quality**, **Right in Price.** Order early if you want one. G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT HOLSTEINS AND CHESTER WHITES.



Limited,

ires and

& SON Dargill, Ont. Farm.

Ŀ rthorns, lale and Hack-

Address kland, Ont. ed, Props. om

SONS,

DESDALES

ulls, of No. 1 ice; also cows e inop. stallion bable. Visitors wn.

t, back out will be to

tuter in seven days. Champion cow of Can-data over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale. Cur Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale,

MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM Can now offer one young bull, born last spring, and four bull calves, born in Aug., Sept. and Oct., from select cows, and sired by the great imp. bull. Sir Alta Posch Beets. Any fe-male in the herd can be secured at their value. o C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont. **SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS & TAMWORTHS**

Two choice bulls, 11 and 12 months old, Toronto prizewinners, rich breeding; yearling Tam-worth boar, 2nd prize at Toronto, good stock-get-"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS ter; Tanworth sows, bred, and young pigs, pairs not akin. All high-class stock. Come and make We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed. o your own choice. Prices right. o A. C. Hallman, Waterloo Co., Breslau, Ont.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Stn.

Burnside Ayrshires — One two-year-old and two yearling bulls; also fe-males of all ages, just imported June 1st, Scotch prizewinners; also a number of imp. and home-bred cews, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy-milking dams. om R. R. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howick, Que.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm Baple chill Dairy and Scott Farm Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. R. REID & CO., - Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

AYRSHIRES Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to **N. DYMENT**, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. o **Clappison**, Ont. If you would like to purchase a young Holsteⁱn bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co.** o

Meadowside Farm A pre-evinning herd of imported, officially tested stork. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.



106



mported and Canadian-bred H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville. om

GOSSIP.

Mr. Geo. Lacht, Freeport, Waterloo Co., Ont., near Berlin, advertises an auction sale to take place on January 30th of his herd of Jersey cattle, his work horses, and farm chattels.

Mr. James Cowan, Seaforth, Ont., who recently advertised a young Shorthorn bull for sale in "The Farmer's Advocate," writes that he soon found a satisfied purchaser in Mr. Alex. Fraser, of Ripley, Bruce Co., Ont. This is no more than we expected, as Mr. Cowan offered a good individual of approved type and a richly-bred one as well, his sire being Imp. Trumpeter, bred by Mr. A. Watson, Auchronie, Aberdeenshire, and his dam, Imp. Lady Ythan, bred by Mr. Geo. Campbell, Kinellar. Mr. Fraser is certainly to be congratulated on his selection, having secured a bull that has all the appearance and promise of making an extra good one. Mention was made in these columns a few weeks ago of Mr. Cowan's small but select herd, which has produced some notable animals, including the champion bull at the Western Fair, London, last fall. As long as he keeps them up to the present standard and advertises in "The Farmer's Advocate," he will not lack customers for his surplus stock.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS' SHORT-HORNS, SHIRES, AND SHEEP.

For well-nigh 50 years the name Gardhouse has been intimately associated with the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses, and Leicester sheep. Mr. John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, Ont., whose splendid farm, Aberfeldy, is only about 4 miles from Weston, and 8 miles from Toronto, by both C. P. R. and G. T. R., also electric cars from Toronto every hour, are sustaining their reputation as breeders of high-class stock, so ably and honorably made by the elder Gardhouse in the earlier days. Their herd of Shorthorns now numbers 50 head of imported and Canadian-bred animals, at the head of which is the typical and prizewinning bull, Scottish Prince (imp.) =50090=, by Golden Champion, by Lovat Champion, dam Queen Mab. He is a bull of great substance, fine character and quality, hard to fault, and is proving an excellent sire. The females represent the Clarets, Cruickshank Lovelys, Cecilias, Jilts, Brawith Buds, Roan Ladys, Blossoms and Rosebuds, among them being Roan Rolla (imp.), by Vain Beau, dam by Vanderbilt. This splendid cow has a two-year-old daughter by Imp. Prince Louis, and a yearling by Scottish Prince (imp.). Mary 15th (imp.) is by Morning Pride, dam by Emancipator This cow was a winner in Scotland. Daisy (imp.), by Jubilee Star, dam by Enthusiast, belongs to the Undine family. Hyra (imp.), by Golden Fame, dam by Lord Harold, is an extra good cow, and safe in calf to Imp. Royal Champion. Roan Rose (imp.) is by Abbotsford 2nd, dam by Bannockburn. She belongs to the Broadhooks family, and is the dam of Broadhooks' Golden Fame, the bull that sold at T. Mercer's sale last year for \$930. She is now in calf to Scottish Prince, Eliza 9th (imp.), by Christopher North, dam by Morello, will soon be due to calve to the stock bull. Bella (imp.) is another soon to calve to the same sire. Taken all through, this herd is one of the best in the country, and has produced many noted show animals. In young bulls, there is Success, a roan yearling, and a Toronto winner, got by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Clarissa's Fancy 2nd, by Imp. Golden Crown, grandam Clarissa's Fancy (imp.). This young bull is an extra good one, and fit to head any herd. Then, there is a red yearling, a Campbell Rosebud, by Scottish Prince, dam by Barmpton Hero, grandam by Imp. Goldfinder's Heir. A red, eight-months-old bull of the Cruickshank Lovelys, by the stock bull, dam by the Toronto sweepstake winner, War Eagle, is another good These are a typical pair of young one. bulls, and will make extra good ones. Anything in the herd is for sale at reasonable prices. Among the Shires are several imported, big heavy-quality mares, Toronto and local show winners, a few of which are for sale. The Gardhouse Leicesters and Lincolns are too well known to need any words of praise here. Suffice it to say, they are being kept up to the highest standard of excellence as usual.

FOUNDED 1866





ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont. BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old

B. B. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. Teeswater, C.P.R. W. H. ARKELL

SHROPSHIRES We have for sale a number of choice ram lambs at rea sonable prices Also ewes and ewe lambs; also 4 young Shorthorn bulls, from 6 to 11 months old, and a few yearling heifers. BELL BROS., The Cedars" Stock Farm. Bradford, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering : Lambs of either sex. For rices, etc, write to John Gousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm. o Harriston, Ont. NEWCASTLE HERD OF

Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tam-Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tam-worths of both sexes, from 2 months to 3 years old; a half-dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers. o

OOLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call on **BERTRAM HOSKIN**, **Grafton Sta., G.T.R.** o **The Gully P.O.**

TAMWORTHS 2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, frem 2 to 4 months old, of good breed ing stock. Prices reasonable. Glenairn Farm. Jas. Dickson, Orono, On

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered. o JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRES

Woodville, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRES Nearly sold out. Now offer 4 good quality, medium size shearling ewes. 6 choice ewes, 3 to 6 yrs. old, Imp. and home-bred 15 real good ewe lambs; best of breeding. Young ewes, were bred to St. Louis champion ram and Altamont, a proved excellent sire. Aged ewes were bred to Fair Star Rose, the sire of more winners than any ram in America. Great bargains offered to clear out season's offerings. JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm. o Woodville, Ont.

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

OF

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,

and late Secretary of the Southdewn Sheep Society.

HILLCREST HERD

Vine Sta., G. T. R., near Barrie.

W.W. CHAPMAN,

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables Sheepcote, London.



DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

on hand.



HIDES.

Consignments solicited. Top prices.

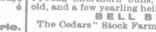
E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto,

Arkell, Ont.

Shropshires IN

& Cotswolds

WOOL, FURS, TALLOW, Etc.



ling rams, fifty ram lambs, and shearling ewes. Rams are good shearling ewey. flock. The enough to head any ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

One hundred head for sale. Ten

John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young, bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R.R. station, LUCAN, ONT

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. onn Dryden, President, Toronto, Can 28 correspondence to MORTIMER LEV ERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

LEICESTERS

We have for sale some good Leicesters. I two-shear ram, shearling and some good ram lambs, two-shear ewes, shearling and ewe lambs, all bred from imp. stock. from imp. stock. DUNNET BROS., Clanbrassil, Ont.

Sheep and Cattle Labels. Do not neglect to drop the a line for circular and sample. Now is the time to get posted. F. G. JAMES,

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered) Large English Yorkshires & Berkshires

Present offering: A number of choice York-shire and Berkshire sows ready to breed; also a fine lot of fall pigs, 6 to 12 weeks old. Our stock is of the highest standard, and our shipments fine lot of fall pigs, 0 to 12 weeks old. Out sectors is of the highest standard, and our shipments invariably please. We prepay express, guaran-tee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices moder-ate. Inquiries promptly answered. o

S. D. Crandall & Sons. Cherry Valley, Ont.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right. o

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance 'Phone YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS For Sale: Boars and sows, 6 weeks to 5 months old; ram and ewe lambs, of good quality; at moderate prices. Write o

C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

My offering is: young stock of both seres and all ages; bred from imp. stock and the get of imp. stock, they are true to type and first-class in every particular. Write me for what you want. L. HOOEY.Powle's Corners P.O. Fenelon Falls Station.

neglect to drop me a circular and sample, the time to get posted. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont. Bowmanville, Cont. Bowmanville, Cont. Bowmanville, Cont. Bowmanville, Cont. Bowmanville, Cont. Con

A number of large, good some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for nrices. SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont. WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES Have a nice lot of fall litters sired by Imp. Polgate Doctor; also a Polgate Doctor; also a few boars and sows, six to nine months old Can supply winners a magnable prices. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont. **Rosebank Herd of** LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ex-press prepaid. JOHN BOYES, Jr., 0 Churchill. Ont. blmfleld Yorkshires Young stock, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam, and the get of imp. sire and dam, up-to-date type with plenty of bone; also one 13-months-old Short-horn bull, dual-purpose bred. A good one. **G. B. MUMA, Ayr P.O.**, Ayr and Paris stations. o

BERKSHIRES

SNELGROVE

For Sale Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges propaid; pedi-grees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: 0 E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.