## PAGES

MISSING

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an yam or tam Write ns for $\underset{\substack{\text { Write na for } \\ \text { particulare. }}}{\text {. }}$ LYMAN C. SMITH,
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# Zhe Farmer's Yodvocate <br> Persevere and Succeed.' <br> and Fome Nragazine <br> Established <br> 1866. 

No. 695

## EDITORIAL.

- 

Government Record Supervision. arcuracies in the peaigrens issucd from the ollice
 volume in "The Farmer's Aavocate " litrary,
consisting of hundreds of books of all the lealling British. Canadian and Uniteds states Records, is
In page we always have with us. The shorter it is and numbers, passing throuth many hants from
the filling of the breocder's application to the proutreader's copy-holder, errors are very liable to
oceur. A good many brecders of live stck have prol-
ably yet omly an indecinite idfea of the nature and tent of the official supervision exerecised by the Nominion Department of Agriculture oler what
re kinown as the Canadian Aational Records. There appears to be an impression that the Dhe
pactment has taken over the entire management oi the Records, and has assurred full responsiblitity for the accuracy of all certificates issued. This
is rery far srom being correct, and, in view of the approaching annual meet ings of the various preciated by live-stock men.
vision of records and affixing the seal of the lepart ment of Agriculture to approved certificatus
of registry is uniformity and to make it perisctly
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Cil Minister of Agriculture would permit the his Department to be placed on certificates
$\qquad$ lature insisted on an oximnination of all certificates that there will be no chance of the Iepartunntal
sral heme affixed to ealse or spurious pedigrees.
The. following clauses irom one of these agreennonts Thur following clauses from one of these agreenments
show floarly the extont of the supervision exer-




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> penigrees. The experienced supervisor, Mr.
Clemons, will doubt less detect most of the
> proval, but his duties under the Record

remotest ancestor, in order to ensure the

such a thing. It would be absolutely impossible
day, as anyone who has ever traced a ihorthorr: pedigree through Coates' (English) Herdbook will readily understand. The breed associations have in their employnient experienced registrars
and clerks, on whom the chief responsibility must and clerks, on whom the chief responsibility must isable for the breod is nether necessary nor adcontrol of their officers the manngement up the kecords, or the responsibility for their accuracy Neither the Department of Agriculture nor the Na Tore with the rights of the reed societios erument inspection of pedigrees will, however, protect the Department from endorsing and the general public from accepting spurious certificates of registry. At the sane time, it will ensure inuch greater atcurracy in the clerical work of the Another point that all breeders do not scem
And them to understand is that the Department of Agricul ture does not receive or handle any money belongfinancial assistance is piven now and weak societions. The financial arguments betweer the associations and the Department are set forth in the following explicit terms in the agreement be. IT IS FURTHER EXPRESSLY UNDFRSTOOD AND AGREED that neither the Depart
iment or any of its officers, clerks or shall receive or administer any moneys belonyring to or intended for the Association; hut such moneys shall be received directly by such rerson
or persons as the Association may appoint or persons as the Association may appoint for
that purpose, who shall be accountable to the As sociation for said moneys, without any responsibility on the part of the Department for the same, nor shall any of the officers, clerks or em loyees sociation, except as hereinafter expressly

## Earl Carrington and the Embargo

prters, representing the Anti-Fmbargo Associ
an mak in making an appeal to
of the restriction which requires Canadian
other cattle to be slaughtered within ton day and
landing at British ports. Their appeal was made to Farl Carrington, Prisident of the Board of who has that matter directly in hand. Cable reports do not indicate whether they asked for a T1. coniy. or as against cattle from a'l quarters The noble Farl cautionsly 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'scusconsiderations, that the embargo seriously interfored with their business. He promised to care-
iully 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
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$\qquad$ porting stockers (and feedstuffs) to be finished in
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## Practical Experience Wanted.

some time past a large part of the edi- orial correspondence to "The Farmer's Advocate" has consisted of inquiries for our "Ques ions and Answers Department." The fact is grativill in ane sense to the staf, who are quite willing to place their knowledge and their mean 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 littlo 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 practical ideas as the man dall ergaged in praccical work, and nobody else so gountely such men for the literary ability and hence a mine oi useful thought and knowl edge lies hidden and unemployed. To such wo would say we do not want rhetoric ; plain, mat ter-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 orly knew how rany reada le written and badly-punctuated letters, they would have less diffidence about writing than many a them exhibit. There are those who disparage writing because tically. 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; bit these are cases of coincidence, not cause and effect, and the hard-headed man may rest assured that any oc casional correspondence in which he may indulge, especially in the winter months, will compensate tion. The man who prepares an article on any subject, derives, in one sense, more tenefit than those paper clarifies and crystallize one's thoughts to shape, and fixes them in his memory. Pesides as one writes he develops new ideas. You get as you give; or, give and it shall be given unto you, stration than the case of the man who aives illuhis experience. press is one of opinion, writing to the agricultaral improvement 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 so ething sig. when they to turn out extra well, rush in thing that happens The following year maybe the same feat flock or farm doesn't make so good a showing, not the inflated stories, but the plain, ordinary experienoe, covering a number of years. Above have us your difficulties, particularly those you of matter describing how somebody has actually done a thing, is worth more to our readers thatn columns of type giving somebody's theory of how is what results might be accomplished. Experience cubscribers, with their, and over thirty thousand neighbors-a with families, hired help and neighbors-a wide-awake, attentive audience of
$150,000-$ will profit by it if you speak the unvarnished, and

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Benncia Oince: Calankr, Alaskta, Now. T. W. W. CEAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray Howes (Enorfolk Stroet, W. C.0 England JOHN WELD, MARMC. $\therefore$ ate farmbers It in impartial and ind

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Lneneo
Romoces Camen
As a rule we prefer the name signed in full rather than initials or a nom de plume
ne 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 pression. 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 think-
ing and hard, persistent practice. And the re ing and hard, persistent practice. And the results to agriculture are worth the cort. Make it
a feature of your plans for 1906 . The longer and
richer your experience, the better it is worth richer
telling.

How Should Record Associations be Financed?

1s, 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 advertise of taxing the whole breeding fraternity for a few showmen to win prizes. Such showmen are forced by competition to fit their stock 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 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 stock of
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 narrowmess, and be enabled to don a garb characterized by not to be hoarded up or to be gloated over annually at the reading of an auditor's report.

## Good Reading Good Writers <br> Good Readers

 the reading mater contained in its mpates frat
week to week is of the most elevatinn panterctims 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 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 alcng the jue of up-to-date farming is an assured fact,
judging from the way in which new subscribers are now rolling in. farmers wide-awake farmen derived from a good agricultural magazine and derived is no a good agricultural magazine, and
there is published that can meet their
demands as ably demands as ably, as "The Farmer's Advocate and
Home Magazine," which has been the leading agri-
What better evidence of success could be desired
Progressive Farmers Everywhere Read the ADVOCATE
The above query is suggested by the report of the American Shorthorn Breeders' A ss'n., which has a reserve fund of $\$ 115,000$. The Dominion
Shorthorn Association has $\$ 14,000$ in cash and Shorthorn Association has $\$ 14,000$ in cash and assets, according to the last auditors report. is to benefit thereby? This raises the question at once as to how such reserves are obtained, and whether the cost of registration wieht nod, and whether the cost of registration mimpht not be reso that the reserves may be lowered. Record associations are not intended to be savings banks of cash for posterity
tained by taxing breeders, either for memberships or registration, and, while a reasonable reserve should be kept, one of $\$ 5,000$ should Le 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, certainy savors $\$ 14,000$ is considered The real truth
 Nature oo dhings the right way when given a chance.
Not so, however, with the small boy of the writer's
acquaintance, who set his heart on watermelons. No ". Noon" ever had a more watery
mouth for watermelons than the ." kid ," with high hopes, but varyine spring he planted seeds piece of "new ground", was being plowed up, and here
he dreamed 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 ho walked back to the

 greeting of his elder brother.
"Yes, I found three hills sprouted-but," he ald triumphantly, "everyone of them was starting the wrong way, so

HORSES.

## Handle the Colts During Winter

 pected to do a arse's work. The practice cate them or fit them for such work until the and then, without any preparation, expecting to give reasonable satisfaction, is not less irra tional than harmful and expensive. Under succcircumstances the animal will fret, tire, lose 1 lesh get sore shoulders, etc., and become practically useless for a greater or less time. This is the na
tural result, and should be expected; and, while tural result, and should be expected; and, whild
we occasionally notice the contrary result, we, upwe occasionally frets because he is at once required to go in hat
ness without any education; he tires easily be cause his muscular system is not accustomed to such exertion, hence the muscles are soft, lack
tone, and cannot withstand the more or less vere exertion they are called upon to perform ; his respiratory organs are also suddenly called upon to perform increased functions, and this tends
exhaustion; he loses flesh on account of want 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 per would be present had he acquired it while per
forming 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 will sometimes suffier from digestive trouble, as he
is usually fed more grain than he received during 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 per-
form increased functions, will, in many cases, be form increased functions, will, in many cases, be attack of indigestion. In most cases all of these probable troubles could be avoided, and much more satisfactory serthe 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 increasing the grain ration during the winter, the
animal becomes accustomed to perform labor, and animal mecomes acoustomed to perform labor, and gain strength and tone; his shoulders, also, grad-
ually become accustomed to friction and pressure. and when the time arrives when he is expected to go to the field and perform the functions or 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 in a hurry. The first point is to get him ac-
customed to the bit. This car be done by put ting an ordinary bridle with a plain snaffle bit day, until he ceases to worry and fight the bit. Then he should be made accustomed to harness in
the same way, aiter which he should be driven on the road or in the field without heing hitched, un-
til he becomes handy. will yield readily to pressure from the lines on the bit, stand when told co, back, go forward, etc., readily at the word of
command.
Now he should be hitched with suitable mate-one that is prompt, but steady and
not irritable. The future usefulness and value of not irritable. The future usefulness and value of
the horse denends largely upon his mamners, and
these depend largely upon his withstanding 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 is altogether wrong. The quantity of bulky food
should be about the same in either case as is necfed daily should be in proportion to the amount

## Winter

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Jantary 18, 1906
 work of a team; while if put to work without prounbitive, but if value is given in the shape of a this preparation, this cannot be expected, but they
will have to recive heir preparation gradually much more danger of their beconing incapacitated irom work catogether, suspension ot labor horses are eam and driver are valuable, hence we consider hat, even where a man has to be hired to handle
he colts during the winter months, it will be

A Horse-breeding Act.
For several years now efforts have been made
. owards securing an act to encourage and protect
owners of tallions in Ontario, but up to the presLegislature in this direction. While all the educative institutions in support of the improvement
of cattie, sheep and swine are well looked after, is to be regretted that this cannot be said also
it are lectures on fruit culture, dairying, cattle-
breeding, and almost every subiect of interect in reeding, and almost every subject of interest in is seldom here-breding, and even at the Ontario
lating to horse
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 a horse in the Canadian farmer's son, and is de-
serving of encouragement. In your issue of Jan. 6 th appeared a copy of a proposed act for Mani-
toba, containing many clauses which will commend themselves to Ontario breeders. An act of simi-
lar nature in Ontario would undoubtedly be benecial to owners of stallions for the security it ers of mares for the guarantee of the correctness ieve, section 6 could well be amended by striking of the affidavit of the owner as to soundness. A duly qualified veterinary surgeon is the proper
ne to certify to this, and there would be very ittle more inconvenience or expense in obtaining his certificate than in the owner going before a
notary. In the schedule form A, regarding 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 orse being sound was a splint, or some minor
lefect, where such was the case.
Middlesex Co.

The Problem of Securing Good Stallions. The beginning of the Avear is the time 'when
horsemea begin to feel that the period has rived for them to look around for stallions for
their districts, and devise methods by which first-
class class horses may be got. There seems to be a
growing disinclination to invest in stallions growing alsinn the
individuals, and the opposite trend by syndicates The syndicate is the ideal method, and, if properIy 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 practice followed by some dealers and farmers, and the
ignorance displayed by other farmers. The farmignorance displayed by other farmers. The farm-
er in a district who will act as stool pigeon to deal, merits strong condemnation; if he accepts a $\$ 500$, he ought to be honest enough to say so, agents have resorted to the dastandly method of
the thug tallion the thus, by making some of the men whose sig-
natures were wanted, drunk, so that they knew notures were wanted, drunk, so that they knew
not what they wore doing. Where square meth-
nds are followed by both buyer and soller syndicate is the modern way of bringing the
horses into a neighborhood. Unfortunately, the
 mot vet sunk deep enough into some people's un-
lerstanding. The palming off of a stallion known
ton be infertile or the changing from one syndicate In be infertile, or the changing from one syndicate to. another of a poor worker, hurts the stallion
husiness. and is an injury to the stallion dealer
who wishes and tries to play the came fair, as usiness. and is an injury to the stallion dealer
ho wishes and tries to play the game fair, as
all as the crook.
sound, healthy, fertile horse, the cost, divided
among ten or a dozen, is hardly felt, and the horse will soon pay for himself. The Horse-
breeders' 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 It has been the custom to
method, but if properly manared, the the syndicate and purchase of the stallion done "on the square," the syndicate method is far and away ing 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 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 are only apologies for shows. The proposition
that Provincial Governments should bonus lions 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 hy meanis of 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. hy his methods, is possessed of consideralle public spirit. The syndicate that


Yearling Southdown Wether
Grand champion wether over all breeds at Internationa
Show, Chicago, 1905. Exhibited by Sir Geo.
will form itself and go to the horse dealer, can always do better than the association which is
promoted by a dealer who brings a particula promoted by a dealer who brings a particular
horse into the neighborhood to sell. be paid for the time and expense of promoting horse. All stallion men are not crooks, neither are all
syndicates failures, nor all farmer members syndicàtes 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 especially when important business is to be transactec, select your partners in the horse-breeding 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 breed-
ing. No honest dealer will mind you taking these precautions, for the simple reason that, knowing
things are "straight," he has nothing to fear. Thave now been in this courtry about twelve
months, during which time your valuable paper has come under my notice several tames, and I am
so impressed by its exceptional qualities and general usefulness that I desire to become a sub-
scriber, for which I enclose my annual aubscripward weekly "Farmer's Advocate", to the above
address.
ERNFST R. WATES. address.
ERNF.
Nissing, Ont., Jan. 1st, 1906 R. WATES.

## LIVE STOCK

## The Embargo Agitation.

The Farmer's Advocate "' is the leading agricultural paper in Canada. A recent issue contains this country, which is reprinted in another column in this issue. It establishes up to the hiper on statements made by the editor of years ago, and proves that he had made a much more accurat diagnosis of agricultural opinion out to "curl." Henderson, of Lawton, who went a to It is seldom a writer gets so neat a downsetcicle. "The Framer's Advocate" has taken its correspondent's measure to an inch. It accuses him of " special pleading for the British feeder," and with making assertions not in accordance that Canadians would be advantaged by allowing the British feeder to do the finishing of beef cattle very much needed in this debate. Mr. Gray and the other agitators will have
ons some difficulty in answering the editor of "The ing about, and has no trouble in showing that Mr. Gray does not. The pointed paragraph be ginning, "The British fecder who wants to get
cheap stores," is short, but it puts the whole cheap stores, is short, but it puts the whormer 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

## Care of the Brood Sow.

The question of a sufficient supply of hogs to
keep the packing plants going during the coming keep the packing plants going during the coming 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 stronger and healthy when born, would appregnant 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 where the snow is geinerally 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 meals, returning immediately to their nests. There is also less variety, as a rule, in their winter feed, which is generally one variety of grain meal, fed or swill, which, in cold weather, may have a baleWhal influence upon the young they are carrying. numbers of springlg litters come weak that large and live but a few hours or days at the helpless, even when the sows seem to be in the best large and fleshy endanger the life of the orn-- in so large as to pigs are soft and flabby, and in many-biat the the cauce to gasp and die. The inference is that the part of the le partly in lack of exercise on lack of variety of feed and the way ine kind and in. The men who have been the most successful kept their sowation, in raising strong litters, have in the barnyard, where the snow is tramped down by cattle, during part of the day, and the down get part of their feed in the form of whole grain cattered on the ground, so that they have to mixed with a little meal and some pulped roots or cut clover, which serves to supply summer leaves ration. The extent, and also to balance the buildings is that from want modern conditions of lo be impaired. Any provision that will is liable lessening the risk from adopted with the hope of snow is not tramped in these causes. When the

Convenient to give the sows the range of such even a scoop or snow shovel, to clean the snow from a space to be used for scattering whole corn few whole mangels thrown on the ground sionally when the weather is mild, will also b helpful. and the taproots of turnips or mangel.
from the cellar, with the earth that drops fro 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.
small quarters until a week not be confined $t$ 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 an greasy food arailable, which will help to rela

Vexatious and Unfair Customs Regulations.
$\qquad$
The Great Internationat Livestock Sher Chicago is over, and we, among the exhibitors treated by our Canadian customs officials at Sar nia on our return. Mark the contrast of the wa we were treated by the American customs off
cials. 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 ove that evening. We reached Sarnia about 7.30
Sunday evering, to find that the veterinary offiSunday evening, to find that the veterinary offi-
cers and other customs officers were all at honce We got the doctor by 'phone, and tried to induce him to come and inspect our stock and have us Day 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 tha him at Ottawa but hat him at Ottawa, but that did not move the Doc
tor ; it was Sunday night, Ottawa oould not be got by wire. Nor could the Minister of Customs be reached by wire. There we were, and there we hay of stay: and it was about no stock were ready to leave, and it was two show when the train left, making a delay of 18 hours at Sarnia. If you ever saw a mad lot of men,
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 300 pounds, said she could accommodace all stayed she would not get supper for any body. If the Minister of Agriculture had given the matter a second tho ight, he would have known that we always arrive at Sarnia after dark, and
he would also have known that Ottawa could not 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 out delay. The doctor said he had had no instruction to do so. I believe, on previous oc-
casions the Minister had promised to sen that we were released on our arrival at Sarnia, but it was This is no trifling matter: show stock is cause such an unnecessary delay to those who able The matter of castoms and duties brings other matter. No Canadian can take pure-bred
stock ta the States and sell it. without paying the duty on sheep-75c. for lambs and $\$ 1.50$ for horses up to $\$ 150, \$ 30$ duty, and over that value. 20 per cent. Those who sold sheep from Canada 1 know of one firm which paid $\$ 100$ duty on pure bred shecp, On the other hand, Americans can
flood our country with pure-hred stock of all descriptions, so long as it is registered in a recogno duty. Is that fair or hust
It in hay her argued that the Canadian cioven-
ment cannot persuade the to covernment to
change their law. No, but the Canadian Govern-
ment could change its own law and nrotent the best percentage of carcass to live weight was 64.85 mer Canadian breeders. American horsemen ha'e cent., kiven liy the strer that took first prize, themymgo on. Nearly everything the farmer grows $t$

The following tabulation of the average daily gain
showed by the several classes named at Smithaield Show


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Iereford } \\
& \text { Shorthorn }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Shorthorn } \\
& \text { Aberdeen-Angus }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Galloway } \\
& \text { Cross-bred steers } \\
& \text { Cross-hred hei }
\end{aligned}
$$

| Shorthorn |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Aberdeen- | Angus …….... | 8 | $2-2.17$ |
|  | 5 | $1-12.58$ | $1-12.97$ |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Lincoln } \\ \text { Long-woolled Wethers, Above } 12 & 5 \\ \text { and not Exceeding } & 24\end{array}$$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Long-woolled Wethers, Above } 12 \\ \text { Months. } \\ \text { Leicester } & 7.30 & 7.13\end{array}$
Southowns
Hampshires
Shropshire
OxfordscomeSouthdowns
Hampshires
Suffolhs
Oxfords
DorsetsLarge WhitoBerkshire
TamıorthBarge White
Berkshire
Tamworth
branches at different points in our country, and and taking the trade away from in large numbers They also have a trade in bulls in our Westeriu country which Ontario might have if the tariff was changed. Some Canadians are buying horses in Michigan and other States, fitting them her sell comes in with very little duty against it, but on what the farmer has to buy there is from 20 I wish "The Farmer's Advocate " a prosperous customers. also your readers, and especially our
JOHN LLOYD-JONES.

The Smithfield Record of Gains in Weight London, England, 1905, together with the highest aver age daily gain of any animal in each class, live wright.
and the number present in each class, will be found
Steers Above.Two and not Excreding Three Years.
Cross-bred
$-13.90$

SHEEP.
Long-woolled Wether Lambs, Under Twelve Months.$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Leicester } & \begin{array}{c}\text { present } \\ \text { in class. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Haghest } \\ \text { daily gain } \\ \text { of class. }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{gathered}\text { Average } \\ \text { daily gain } \\ \text { of class. }\end{gathered}$
Cotswold
Lincoln ..... $\begin{array}{ll}8.017 & 7.69 \\ 8.50 & 8.15\end{array}$
frges inder vine montheaterrs not "acereding tw.
 three years, there were six entries, which gave an a age daily gain alive of 111.5 .94 ozs., and dead, 14.34 ozs., and dressed out at 65.36 per cent. of ant 0.16 ors. alive, and the best in the carcass was 1.86 ors. This carcass, which was unnoticed
a ward list, gave 72.84 per cent. of carcess award list, gave ...se per class ond the show
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$herife


and ..... 56.72 per cent. of carcass to lite weizht. The tiest
daily gain alive was 5.10 ozs,, and dead.daily gain alive was 5.10 ozs., and dead. 3.48 ozs., for
an wnutied carcass. The highest percentace of carcass to live weight was 64,90 ons. for the first carcass,
with an average daily gain of 3.21 ozs. alive. and7s. in the carcass. daily of 3.21 ozs. alive, and 2.18The short-noolled lainh class had tiventy-eight en-
tries, the whole of which were highly meritorious. Theaverage daily kain of the class hashly meritorious. The
5.21 ozs. in ozs. alive, and
5.215.21 ocs. in the carcass, Which pave 82.64 ozs. alive, and
carcass to tive wiont. ofcarcass to live wright. The hiughest daily gain alive
was 10.79 ors, and dead. 6.40 ous. The largest per-
centace of carcuissWus 10.79 ozs., and dead. 6.80 o/s. The largest per-
centaue of curcass to live wright was 66.62 . The car-
cass that won the champion prize in the
cave, it will he interesting to rive in the sheep, an aceraction
gain of 7.66 alive, und 4.49 in the carcass, with a per-ass, witive anive



 (1)$\underbrace{10.02}_{10}$west whion was and

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5$\underset{\substack{\text { inn } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { wive } \\ \text { nien }}}{ }$




The Four Great Beef Breeds.


Thomas Bates.
domble cross of Favori'e on top of Hubback. Hear ing of the bull Beivedere ( 1706 ), of this irreeding. he went to see him, and, passing the stable where he was kept, and seeing the head of the bull as he expressed a jositive determination to buy the bull which he did, for the modest price of $\dot{5} 50$. Belederes sire anc dam were own brother and sister, ?4th, gave Mr. Pates his greatest hull, Duchess Northumberland (1940), in whose tabulated pedi Cree the name Favorite (252) aplears no fewer han fitten times, twelie of which are on the side (in his sire. Belvedere; yet Bates' greatest bull and his dam. who had 50 per cer Du hess blood

Squire Wimple $=33006=$


## shown by Charles

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Champion Shorthorn bull and winner of grand championship as best bull
of any beef bread, Dominion Fxhilition, 1905 . Property of
$\qquad$
n a cow named IJuchess, by Daisy Bull (186),
100 guineas. In Duchess he claimed to have
merit of the earlier Duchesses having family, the living running direct from Hubback to Fav- humberland was the acknowledged champion bull on grass alone, 14 quarts of milk twice a Mates had said A. I can state from measurements making as high as 14 pounds of butter per I took of Comet (155), that the luke was nearly
and when fed off at 17 years of age, is said double his weight, both at ten mondhs and aind when fed off at 17 years of age, is said double his weight, both at ten months and a uss, a granddaughter of Duchess, sired ly the great growers and quick grazers, with the finest
quality of beef, and also giving a great quantity of very rich milk. The live weight of the
at 3 years and 8 months was 2,520 pounds. at 3 years and 8 months was 2,520 pounds.
While the system of inbreeding was succ in improving the breed in its early days, the continuance of that system heyond reasonable limits eventually proved fatal to the Bates tribes when pood and had individuals were kept as of more importance than personal merit, resulting in sterilty, weakness of constitution, hard handlers and slow feeders, and great damage to the reputation
and character of the family and of the breed, the hopularity 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 intensiied by the craze for red color in America, which was carried to such extremes that roans and
whites were greatly discounted in Whites were greatly discounted in price, and into better bulls, simply because they were red and of Bates breeding. However, many of the most pedigrees forthonded ine present day have pedigrees founded on Bates blood, and having teen nic ed well with the approved type of the present period, and are doing much to save the reputation the breed for good milking qualities, while car-

## Mr. Freeman's Compliments to Mr.

 Daviess a farmer who has had considerable interest n the hog industry, I would like to reply to Mr. hey have orievance He is lind enoueh to acknowledge that some years ago they magh to appeal to the Government at Ottawa whith made he bonding privileges a little less stringent then hey rebuilt, and started on a missionary campaign. The farmers responded nobly, and they obtained a sufficient supply in Canada, since whioh
time they have not imported an American hog to Toronto. If Mr. liavies has not imported an merican hog, why need the packers be so alarmed bout the American hog being shut out? Tha packers were sending their special dispatches to ause they could not get enough hogs. The to see if the nothing; they watched very closely says their business increased by leaps anead. He and that, on the whole, they have been prosperous turally, what is the trouble? One would nabut, from the tone should be perfectly satisfied there is something wrong. Well, by reading spect letter over very carefully, the papers, the rest of ances First and Mr. Dayden, are his griev papers told the farmers ago, he says one of the robbed, that there was a combine and that Then he says the oppressor "was upon them : throats (I have great pympars are at each other's he has a crow to pick with Mr. Dryden). Then say he has not raised himself any in the estima that gentleman Hers his uncalled-for attack on petitors; tells how some kome of his com most notable ones being the farmers co-oper th ones. Is there anything strange in that? The known business men hey had succeeded. I hiav miserable failures. 1 shall show you and make that the iarmers received a better price for on istence. Whether they these concerns were in exnot, I do not pretend to say. Befored out or a few facts to show him there must be somethin in common I must say that farmers are not lacking rever seen the paper neifhbors and myself have fluenced by it in the least He, nor been insoney invested in packing-houses. Ine speaks of the oogpens the last few money has been invested in Am I right? From one shipping point, I have known the : are never more than one, and mioped, now there than a double deck, one, and more often a single
ake the that. If Mr. D atime to take the time to come up here, If Mr. D. could who farms 465 acres, and be home, a gentleman 100 cows, and we would ask him why hary of 80 to filled his large hogpen into a stock he has condrive to Mr steers this winter. Then we and 300 acres, have a herd of $40 \&$ Sons, who farm wrade Holstein cows, besides 60 sted and highto the expense higher, and made his fing the building two feet clear, converting it into hogpen ten feet in the have hought five imnorted Clydeesdalg stable, and into it. If you will pardon me, I might mention
my own pen, which is 210 foet
cellar which holds four thousand bushels of roots
The hogper, 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 ex-
ists all over our Hrovince, it is a very serious atsair. 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 money in the past, but it is run on a very clos
margin now. One of the reasons is, feed has bee margin now. One of the reasons is, feed has been
higher of late years. Shorts, that could be ought for $\$ 14$ and $\$ 16$ per ton in car lots, are $\$ 20$ and $\$ 22$ now ; other coarse grain the sam Now, sir I will touch gone up.
-raising Yorkshire hogs, which Mr. D. takes so much credit to himself for introducing to this country. I feel safe in saying it will cost every
farmer 50 cents more for every Yorkshire hog he grows on his farm than it will with a cross be tween the Chester White and Tamworth or Berk-
shire. I don't care what breeders may say to shire. I don't care what breeders may say $t_{0}$ the contrary. I have raised and fed for the mar
ket three thousand dollars' worth of hogs a year have tried all breeds, and know whereof 1 speak, and I can give proof. I wish to say they are going out as fast as they came in. I doubt very
much the statercent that three-fifths of the hogs grown are of Yorksire strain. I don't know of a pure-bred Yorkshire hog in our neighborhood. It the Yorkshire is a better bacon hog than others,
has Mr. D. really encouraged his growth? Has 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 byord.

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
 hogs was 155 pounds; the farmer's price was 50 c less per hundred all around. I have quoted Toronto prices. Forty-four graded out of this car
of 103 at 50 c . less per hundired. Another case of his: 107 hogs in car, 80 selects, 17 small, 10
fats; averace weight of fats 172 t, pounds. Price, fats; average weight of fats 172 1 pounds. Price,
selects $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$., small 4 tc ., fats $\mathbf{3 z \mathrm { c }} \mathrm{c}$.-Toronto prices. selects 4 tr c., small 4 k c., fats 37 ch .- Toronto prices
One mare car: 97 hogs; 56 selects, 31 small, 10 fats; average weights of fats $177 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ 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 hogs. Farmers know that the price is sure to come down in November, and they can better afford to take 25 c . less per hundred for them than
keep them until they are heavy enough and take keep them until they are heavy enough and take case. I will take the months of August and November 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 $\$ 5.87 \frac{1}{2}$. 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 $\$ 6.50$, Nov ember $\$ 5.05$; 1900 , August $\$ 5.87 \frac{1}{2}$, November $\$ 4$; heavy dock-
age, with low prices, this year. In 1899 -our banner year-August $\$ 5$, November $\$ 3.62 \frac{1}{2}$
heavy grading this year. These prices heavy grading this year. These prices are at
country shipping points. Can bo back further 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 the
blame. He sends his pork to the Old Country blame. He sends his pork hom Ine I haven't fol-
and takes what they give him. It
lowed the Old Country markets. It is strange the price is always lower in November. Beei, 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 Liberal in politics, and all my relatives have bet
for generations. I believe in free trade, but I te
$\mathbf{M r}$ D honestly, it is high time something done. The easy-fed, fat, broad-shouldered 1 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 false
some of the packers can do as the F'armers' Cooperative Cos. did-go out of the husiness. My
father sold hogs for $\$ 9.75$ per hundrud before Mr. D's packing-house came into existence, and we
farmers will run the chance of it again. Rather
thar lose our reputation in the Old Country, we will try a change. Give the farmers a taste of

## 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, able, 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 un tions, which in ordinary cases is impossible, there must be a very serious loss in nitrogen, the most valuable of the manurial constituents, as well. To understand clearly this loss of nitrogen, we must in brief, we must know something of its chemistry. The element exists in the atmosphere in the form a colorless, inodorous gas. It occurs in the lime or potash, in the form of a nitrate. In this orm it is soluble in water, and readily absorbed by the roots of the growing plant. In the plant hese nitrates are built into highly complex comcannot be established chemically. When the plant is consumed by the animal these complex forms re 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 as urea. It is this part of the nitrogen that is mmost importance to the farmer, for it is almost tion it unites with the lime or potash in the soil, Oorning again the soluble nitrates that are readily utilized by the plant. Hence, we see the importure, and when we reflect that it is the most costly of all fertilizing materials, running in comnercial manures at from three to four times the when we realize that the great or potash, and 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 entirely 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 Wash, is there any danger whatever of the fert1lizing material leaching away. On the average ing than there is in the average yard where the manure may lie for several months beneath the
eares of the barns, draining its substance into some convenient ditch or pool. It matters not worthless after it has lain upon the soil all winter, or through the heavy March and April rains, carried away-they are safely stored in the first few inches of the surface, ready to feed the pl
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 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 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 farmyard manure, the proposition seems only na-
tural 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 ma-
nure directly from the stable to the land. The practice is, however, not by any means general
anong farmers. Too many cling to the old he
lief that manure should be well rotted before it is applied to the soill. but in this ltike some ot oner
long-estatalished customs in agriculture, they are actually conducted experiments It it is true that
decomposition must occur before. the fortilisin elements in the manure are alailathe for the plant
hut leet this occur in the soil, where there is little
canger of any loss from volatilization. The artion occurs there iust as readily, though less slowly oif who when building. whiting six bolts into top reduced to a minimum. wall
This theory of winter by our experiment stations and practiced hy hou
most progressive farmers for years. It has been
treated of in the agricultural press and lectured on in the Farmers' Institutes, until practically ture to say that not 25 per cent. of the farneers of this Province make a practice of winter-manurtheir manure at a serious loss, but because that loss is not directly apparent, it is not realized on of ordinary stable manure contains about pounds of nitrogen, authorities do, that at least half the nitrogen armyard manure is lost through careless handling, taking no account whatever of the losses oss of the one element, nitrogen, and estimating its value from the rates charged for it in the ordinary commercial manures, the annual loss from
this one source alone, on an average 100 -acre his one source alone, on, an average
farm, camnot be less than $\$ 75$. Seventy-five dollars per year, it is true, is not a very large an afford to squamder by careless management. It is an unnecessary leak, and a very few just
such leaks as this distinguishes the successiul trom the unsuccessful man. If the business is to proser, it must cease to exist. If your present sysdling the manure, save at a sacrifice of nearly half its fertilizing substance, then it is high time ether 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 for this article, and must leave their consideration or a future time. Winter-manuring has been wonderfully successful with us in a long experican be satisfactorily practiced in any part of the Lambton Co., Ont.

## Cement vs. Wood Silo.

the Editor The Farmer's Advocate ment silos The first one both wood and $2 \times 6$-in. plank, 36 feet high, 12 feet diameter. olled 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 ho had not got his buildings in shape to put a cement structure, so my loss was not so way, and there were only a few of the staves Some of my reasons for doing away with wood tructure are: I found it considerable trouble to ceep the hoops in place in dry weather when were liable to burst the hoops when filled. I be some places where the air would get in, and some of the ensilage would spoil. Also, the dan-
ger of blowing down was quite a consideration since more than half of the wood silos in this will mention have blown down. The last objection I matter how is the liability of wood to decay. No
gilo Now, I might mention some of the advantages 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 enthe inside, there will he no waste whatever on slo has been emptied forr times, and there has not been a handful of ensilage wasted other than
that we had to throw off the top when starting. 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-quar-
ter 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 las 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 duced to about 5 in at the top, which I believe
is plenty heavy cenough, since that is about the
thicknass of mot neighborhood und I have never heard of one
lursting. The price y mentioned for building inmand everything but the roof, which a great the silos in this s.cton have no cover whatever. plate, and on this wall pate build circular wall
with enthic on one side wht door for blower Perth Co., Ont.

Facts and Figures from Annendale Farm.

Barn Plan.
In respense to numerous requests for plans 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 stalls,
15 calves of various ages in the row of box stalls
along the west side. Behind each row of stalls is a passage about $7 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 tloor, 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-
out any square shoulder. If properly laid, no out any square shoulder. If properly laid, no
arouble will be experienced from slipping, and the trouble will be experienced from. slipping, and the
foor will be easier to clean. The platform on which the cattle stand is regulated to some ex-
tent by the breed of the cows kept, but it is well tent by the breed of the cows kept, but it is well
to have the platform longer at one end of the 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 'ength. Any kind of mener may he used, but we prefer one with a slightly flaring back and
with a bottom a few inches higher than the floor

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 passage which leads into windows are allowed for, most of them three feet wide, and as none of the partitions, not even those enclosing the feed terior 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 posite samples.
The barn stands north and south, is approached from the west side, and the driveway runs across the center. In it it a grain crusher, and just south of it a granary
tle. No provision is made for stock other than catstable and drive-house in a seoarate building. It might be placed, say 60 or 100 feet east of the main barn, the intervening barnyard being pro-
tected 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 exer-
cise or pick a noonday feed of hay or straw, is cise or pick a noonday
greatly to be desired.
We have not indicated any watering system be-
cause it is an open question with many whether it cause it is an open question with many whether it
is not, on the whole, better to water the cattle of course, will a sheowered shed. Some dairymen, we woup merely point out that
there is danger of getting conditions too artificial, and it is just
a question whether it would not a question whether it would not herds to have a little more exer-
cise and fresh air than many of them get. However, every man purposes to water his stock
No provision for ventilation is
shown in this plan, but we shall 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, eral strong points. It is systemaof many convenient, and admits 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 such arrangements and to suggest of farmers a couple of decades
hence, when lator will, in all probability, be higher-priced than probability,
Anyone having what he considers a better plan is requested to send it for inspection, and possibly 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 regre
up a plan for everybody who asks for one; to do so would take
on which the cows stand. Between the two row
or cows is a six-foot fed alley, reached by a pas
sage leading from the feed-room. With this lay out a feed carrier could be installed to good ad
vantage. 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 Collete. It is a sort of V-shape, swinging on
invots 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 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 north west corner, allotted for bull pen and box stall. The roots could be put in here througn 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
above. A root slicer or pulper should be kept in the feed-room, and a ahute 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
pare, while the expense of making the possibly 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 o
himself a plan suitable to his specific needs.

## To Colonize New Ontario

It seems to me that what is mostly wented in the colonization of New Ontario is a mcre vigorous policy of immigration-better inducements to ettlers. Now that Britain is having some trouble ith her unemployed, it would be a good plan lor could be brought as for Britain, if some of them ill soon be over and placed on the lots that townshirs of the Great Clay Belt. The home authorities could organize colonization bureaus for do be medically examined man, woman and child number medicaly examined and attested. After a Government could then charter a transport, the give them free transportation with maint, and and a small bonus of $\mathbf{L}^{2} 5(\$ 25)$ to start them in canada. Of course, this would cost something culty. The Ontario Government could of the diffiree railway transportation from the port of debarkation to their destination, and a quarter sec-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of the ratent, subject, of course, to the Crown } \\
& \text { Lands regulations. } \\
& \text { what we want is more of this class of settler } \\
& \text { and less of the other. We can take all the over- } \\
& \text { plus of Britain's population, we ne. them to } \\
& \text { build up the country, but the Government must } \\
& \text { act in concert with the home Govennment io } \\
& \text { bring about this end. If the Ontario Government } \\
& \text { would pay more attention o co ounization and less } \\
& \text { to the lumber magnate, we would, in a few years, } \\
& \text { have a farming population second to none on the } \\
& \text { continent. These feople would soon adapt them- } \\
& \text { selves to their new surroundings, and become good } \\
& \text { settlers. One word more. What we want we } \\
& \text { must have w what, we must have we must be will- } \\
& \text { ing to pay for. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Inspires to Progress.

 of farm life aie correct, lofty and true. It keeps
in close touch with the most progressive advaiced a cuiltural thooght of our time. It has helped me to bu a better farmer, and has inspired me to do more thor-
ough and effective Institute work on the lecture platforms of Canada. There is no paper, periodical magatine that combes into our home that is more ea ly read or more highly cherished th n . "The Fa:mer's
Advocate." ${ }_{\text {I }}$ wish it every success. Enclosed find Advocate. wish it every success. Enclosed
$\mathbf{\$ 1 . 5 0}$, postal note, being my renewal subscription. 1.50, postal note, being my renewal subscription.
Yours simcerely,
DUNCAN ANDERSO.

## THE DAIRY.

Cow-testing Association Formed.
$\qquad$ S. Foster pre ided. The meetirg was addressed by Mr. C. F. Whitley and Mr. C. Marker, of the Dairy Branch, and by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner. The attendence was large, nearly ninety farmers being present, all of whom seemed minch interested in the matter, listencd eagerly,
and took part in the discussion. All the speakera and took part in the discussion. All the speakerst
urged the importance of the testing of each in. dividual cow in the dairy herds, indicating the in mense improvement that has been made in few years in Denmark, the home of co-operative
testing associations. Mr. Marker, being a nativ testing associations. Mr. Marker, being a native
of that country, was able to explain many details from personal hnowledge

I his is a matter of great satisfaction
Department of Agriculture, and
upon as the direct putcome, and may be loore of work undertaken in the lest two years, expected that there will be a great growth of thi.
movement in the next few years. F'armers ar apparently alive to the necessity of finding ou
the total yield of a cow for her whole milkin the total yield of a cow for her whe
season, and weeding out the foor ones.
$\qquad$ Following are the by-laws of the Association

1. The organization shall be hnown as Cowansville Ilistrict Cow-test ng Association vice-president and a secre ary-treasurer. Ahree other members shall be appointed to act along "ith the officers as a committee of managemen
2. The officers shall be elec , $d$ to hold or one year, or until their successors are clected of the president
5 . Meetings weetings of the committee of managemer are held at the call of the secretary-treasur
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BY-LAWS.
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BY-LAWS

1. Any person who will agree to teep a record of individual cows during the whole milking period, to the extent of weighirg the no n ners month, and also tate a sample fr festing, will bers may be limited at the discretion of the committee of managemint
sample tested once a month with and a composite testir. Nembers will be expected to protide them-
2. selves with sca'es and sample bottles
and a box for ro'ding the samples and a box for to'ding the samples.
3. Members shatl assume the resporsibil ty delivering the samples to the place where the tes ing is to be done. on such days as may he directed by the person, in charge of that work.
4. For the season of 1906 the Fepertment of Agriculture at Ottawa, through the Fairy Comcording the weights of milk, do the testing once
a month, compile the figures and prerare a month, compile the figures, and prefare a re-
$\qquad$ I received the Farmer's Kinife as a premum all right. and am wost valmable paper. ." The Farmer's Ady
youte..
W. H. REYCROFT of Dairy Cows.
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ans, cows is one that is not so lare ely foll
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Cery doubtiul if a great many dairymen have
given the subject so much as a passing though
vitual records is wery small indeed.
vidual records is sery small indeed.
The system is practically in its infancy, and far
crs have not been educated up to it, the majority
hinking that it involves considerable extra
and expense; others, again, believing that thon
is no necessity of this extra trouble, and th
they can tell all that is required to be known
milked. at the parl and contents a lo a limited
mut is this a fact? Only 10 a limited ex
But
is it so. We find. on examining statistics of th
production of different herds. that the average ph
cow is very low compared to what it should
This is due to the cows that give only a sligh
or no return over and above the cest of their feed
in ractically be found to a greater or less exten
to aid in the detection of thes? boarder cows that
individual records are kept.
The lebor involved in keeping the reeo ds is
not so great as one who has niver kept them
might think. If the scalcs and record shrets
might think. If the scales and record sheets are
is emptied, it is only the work of a minute to
it and jot down the figures: and from one
to two hours per month will re retuined to ade
up the daily yields and record them in the book
The exp ense connected with it is of little con-
sequence. the spring balence that is necessary
cost ing only one dollar. and the record sheets can
obtained free from the lepartment at Ottawa
with the spreng balance, we can tell iust what each
and every cow in the hord is doinc. and in this
Way
loss. catten them off and send them to the
shambles. Where they riphtfully belong
Any nan that has kent the
or more. I am satisfied will not care to y yeama
them over and go back to the old haphazard
ior, by thiguessing at which are the hest cows
of our dairy method of keeping individual records
we single out the and by this mothord only, can
we single out the robber rows and thus huild up
a herd of cows of deep milhirg qualities. s.ch as
we all would cire to own
EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.
Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Ascociation was hild
in the City of Peterborough on January
in the City of Peterborough on January 1Uih,
11 th and 12th. President D. Derbyshire, M.P., Wa:
Mo hard to fill President D. Derbyshire, M.P., Was
on hat in his presidential
address pointed out that ind
address pointed out that in both agregate frem
duction and returns ralized, $19 \mathrm{~m}_{5}$ Fas been
the banner year in the dairy industry
the banner year in the dairy industry. While we
$y$, our butter production beat all records. The
home market. too. is e ery year alssorbing large
huantities of line creanery butter. Our home
onsumption in 1905 was ahoit 3,500.000 pack-
ages. For cheese, butter and bacon we received
about $\$ 10,000.000$ more in 1905 than in 1901 .
Our dairymen produred creese valued at $\$ 22$
Ooo, butter $\$ 8,000.000$, bacon $\$ 15.000 .060$
the home consumption Was $\$ \$ 0,000,000$. or
grand total of $\$ 95,000,000$. We are sending o
goods, not only to the mother country. but
Jayan, and in increasing quantities each yeal
Ore factories are being improved, and some really
first-class in s being crected, and our makers ar
becoming better educated. We rave had 26
becoming better educated. We rave had 26 in
structors omploved besides the chief instuctor
and they hate done good work sisiling tivin
and they hat done good work, visiting. givin:
instruction znd attending meetings. so that the
service to the factowies has ben heetter than ewel
liefore
lefore. Our goods have been fiter and more uni-
form. The Dominicn Wepartment of Acriculta....
has render, splendid assistance ho giving us regu-
the same or lose the trade. ho the rasult is "1
have made finer goods and had them delivered in
better condition, thus receriving better prices a
better condition, thus receiving better prices and
increased denand.
Makers were advised to attend the I) ain school
at Kingston, which has hotan greatly enlarged and
improved. All factories, too, were urged to foin
ind

has been carried on at sewn plaos-four in (h)
Hiond. Wo in Quebec, and one in Prince Fdward
ag.e.tanding of each of the four pure breeds, and
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edge that the production of cheese, hut lur and the

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lar reirigerator service, not only on cars to Mont
real. but ot the steamshirs irom, Monireal to th
liritish market a and cmployed inspectors at Mont
real and the dificont linelting
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EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.
Nom


that the According 10 this, it was shown
of butter-iat in tha 30 gave 45.5 pounds OI butter-iat in the 30 davs the po est gave
22.2 pounds difference letwem the best and the
poorest. 23.3 pounds, the
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ pave 46.2 pounds: the poorst gave 16.1 pounds:
difference between best and poorest. 30.1 pourds:

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

reponded to by Vice-President J. R. Dargavel, $\mathbf{M}$
P. P., followed by speeches from the Parlinmen tary and Legislative representatives, but to the credit of their good sense, be it said that most o
them, though undoubtedly better qualified to speak interestingly to the assembled audience than such personages usually are, on like occiasions, made their speeches delightifully pithy and brief. On
behalf of a long-suffering public, we breathe the behalf of a long-suflering public, we breathe
hope that other public men to whom courtesy de-
mands an invitation to speak, may take a leaf hope that other public men to whom take a leaf
mands an invitation to speak, may to
out of the book of these men and refrain from 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 Agri-
cultural College, made an excellent speech, dealing cultural College, made an excellent speech, dealing principally with the o. A. Und and said, have Institute. The farmers of Ontario, he said, have
almost doubled their output in ten years, as the result of a superior intelligence in handling their lands and live stock, and the U.A. U. has been
one of the great agencies in bringing this imone of the great agencies in bringing this im-
provement about. In 1905 there were, all told, provement about. In 1905 there were, all told,
1,004 student attending the institution, and 4,050 larmers 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 oothing compared to the increa
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 tion, such as they have in thrifty Denmark, where they "go the Chicago packing-houses one better Scotland for use in the bagpipes." $\begin{aligned} & \text { He also }\end{aligned}$ anticipated the day when electric energy would be used in running milking machines, which two or more dairymen would co-operate in purchas-
ing, driving their cows to a central station to be ing, driving their cows to a central station to be
milked. He thought this would be a fine thirg in wet weather when it was bad for the women folks to get to the barn
Dairy Commissioner
Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick spo' e en 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 o
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 labo something to solve by importing desirable labor ers. Now, in the growing time, we should consider what was ahead of us, and each individual takmer think along the lines of his own experience prepare for the inevitable rainy day. The two salient suggestions he threw out were, specialization in production, together with co-operative or
ganization to regulate production and to assist in marketing. CREAMFRY PROBLEMS

 his beat patrons to set a good example in th care of cream, storing ice, etc. About two tons
of ice should be put up for each cow kept. He thought the cream-gathering creamery had come to stay, and that there was a good field fo
out encroaching on the cheese business are some districts where dairy butter is now made, and there are also sparsely-settled districts
now patronizing three or four small cheese fac-
tories, which it would be better for the cheese industry to have supplanted by one cream-gathering reamery covering the who territory Mr. A. W. Woodard, Official Reerce at Montchease, and not try to slide them through, fo
some time they would sirely get caught. In butter we have made
the British market we are getting our produce ranked with the bestined 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 maiority of the
cheese he passes upon are not quite up to the cheese
mark.
SANITARY INSPECTION OF CHEESE FAC
The vitally important question which, in our
opinion, should have occupied a large share of the
time of this convention, viz. the report of the opinion, should have occupied a large share of the
time of this convention, viz., the report of the
committee on licensing cheese factories, was committee on licensing cheese factories, was al-
lowed a four-minute speech to introduce it, by

## Mr. J. R. Dargavel. The b is, in substance, as follows :

s, in substance, as follows : While dairymen resolution passe such a measure (licensing), we believe a system of sanitary inspection of cheese and butter fac tories and dairies is, in the interest of the dairyAssociation would most respectfully petition the Government of Ontario to provide such legislation as may be required to ensure our cheese taclories, creameries and dairies being kept in a cleain
and sanitary condition, with a pure water supply." Nothing was suggested that might be of any service to the Government in framing the required egislatio
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 of some recommendation by both Eastern and
Western Associations of the most approved sys
tem of caring for the milk on the farm, with tem 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 conscientiousely, Milk may be seeded
with the worst kinds of bacteria, and if they have with the worst kinds of bacteria, and if they have not time to develop they may pass the most ex-
pert 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 this direct loss of cheese-making material, but the casein will hold less moisture, for the moisture held is in proportion to the amount oi 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 What they might be, we would save a pound of
checse for every cheese produced. During the convention some Scotch Cheddar cheese were on exhibition. A few dairy ap-
pliances, such as scales were in the hulding pliances, such as scales, were in the building, and
in the annex was an exhibit of Wyandotin Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser, by the J. B. Ford
mand man's Cleaner and Cleenser
Co., of Wyardotte, Mich.
Ch Cheesemaking " was the subject of a practical ad
ress by G. H. Barr, Secretary and Chief Instruct dress by G. H. Bar, Secretary and Chief Instructor
Western Ontario Dairymen's Association. Most of the points have been covered recently in these columns, but getting the moisture out of your curds, have trouble the acid." "In summer never use more than. $5 \%$ of of
starter-. $25 \%$ to $.5 \%$ should be the rule." .i Some starter-. $25 \%$ to $.5 \%$ should be the rule." "Some but a man trying that should he careful about it.", ". Be particular at the weithstand; 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, $6 \%$ $7.5 \%$ will do ; $7.5 \%$ should be the limit.'

SOME dairy economics.
In a sensible address on Thursday afternoon, Prof.
H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, dealt
principally with principally with a comparison of the relative advan-
tages of butter and cheese making. First, however tages of butter and cheese making. First, however, he
took occasion to emphasize the need of looking more to performance and less to form and fancy points in
pure-bred dairy stock. While heartily concurring in his contention, we fecl obliged to remind our readers that
some breeders are taking up the matter of testing cows,
and the Ayrshire Brueders' Association has adopted a scheme for advanced registry, based on the yearly milk
records of regular breeding cows. The Holstein men have long had their advanced registry, based on 7 -day
and 30 -day tests, and there is every reason to believe
that when the public really wants officially-tested stock The pure-bred breeders, who have ever led in work of
stock improvement, will be quite ready to meet the dr mands. Any who exhibit reluctance, will find their
stock discounted, as it certainly should be.
$\qquad$
 and a ton of it removes no fertility worth m-ntioning.
People patronizing cheese factories are rohtring their building theirs up. After covering a number of other points, the Professor sulmitted an estimate of the rela
tive profits of cheese and butter dairying. Premising
that cheese was worth 10tc. a pound. and creamery that cheese was worth $10 \frac{1}{c}$ c. a pound. and creamery
butter 21 c., and that the milk that would make ons pound of butter would make $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. chees., we had a
relative estimate of $26 \frac{\xi}{\xi} \mathrm{c}$. for cheese and 21 zc. for hutter
from a given quantity of milk. But the lyy-product (skim milk) from butterimaking he valued at 5c, while at 1 c . So that counting the by-products the showing
was $\$ 1.10$ for the butter and skim milk from 100 libs.
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 dairy. man, by keeping up the fertility of his farm, produces
crops more cheaply, while he will also raise better cour tock with which to produce milk economically.
SOME NEEDS OF THE DAIRY industry The above was the topic of an address by
1luddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner. One nee better factories, especially better curing rooms. Ther is no use in providing an expensively insulated curingroom without an ice chamber in connection. By very horough 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 keef's
The atmusuhere dry and fresh. The cubic canacity the atmosphere dry and fresh. The cubic capacity of
the ice chamber should be one-quarter to une-third that the ice chamber should be one-quarter to one-third
of the curing-room. A concrete floor is suitable f the curing-room, because the temperature of the ground is, if anything, lower than the temperature at which
the curing-room should be kept, wiz., $B 5$ or 0 decres the curing-room should be kept, viz., 55 or 60 degrees.
Many of our existing curing-rooms would we quite sufficiently insulated for cool-curing purpores, bs stuffing planer shavings down between the studding. A thickness of shavings is a far better finsulator han a so-dead-air spaces. Regarding the matter of offlial 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 couple months in Montreal? We have already provision, through our official referee, Mr. A. W. Woodard, Yor ofitcial grading at Montreal when desired, and last
spring Mr. Ruddick had concluded it would be advisable spring Mr. Ruadick had concluded thould be advisable ing 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 be shipped, the objection was that it would increase ox an handing cheese.
To feed or not to feed turnips was the burden of continually recurring discuasion at the convention. It
came up first during an address on feeding by Henry Glendinning, of Manilla. Prof. Grisdale told of having able effects on the flavor of the butter, though he had never succeeded in feeding $S_{\text {wedes }}$ without imparting to an experiment, however of a turnip taint. He told of for a city milk trade were fed turnips, and the customers objected the first few days. They were promised 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 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 port, recommending practically the same staff as last year; the motion was put by the President, and in the
absence of a dissenting voice the nominees we-e declared
elected. elected. Offcers are: President, D. Derbyshire, M.P.,
Brockville ; First Vice-President, John R. Dargavel, M.P.P., Elgin: Second Vice-President, G. G. Publow,
Kingston: Third Vice-President, T. B. Carlow, Wark-
worth: Fourth vice-President, H. Sinlloton, Newboro. Directors-Division No. 1, Edward Kidd, North
Gower: Div, No. 2, William Eager, Morrisburg : Div No. 3, Levi Patton, Brockville ; Div. No. A, Jas. Whit-
ton, Wellman's Corners; Div. No. 5, Alex. Hume, Menie: Div. No. 6, Henry Glendinning, Manilla.
G. Murphy, Brockville : Treasurer. John
R. Dargavel. of seing to it thit he was not reelected President next
year, but that the position be henceforth passed around. (.)

The Royal Encourages Milking Shortborns.
The Royal Agricultural Society of England
offers prizes at its annulal show, donated by the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain, to stimulate the American S . H. H. A. Association recently de-
cided 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 excuse of improving the
hope to see similar expect and some of the prize-lists of our big shows. classes to be clean in these Shorthorn dairy evening previous to the apening of of the show.
That on the first morn of of the show ail cows shall be milked in the ring of the show ail cows
$\qquad$

JANUARY 18, 1906
gudge, who shall see the milk weighed, and a
cow that does not yield up to the follow cow that shall be disqualified :-Cows havin
standard she thill
calved within three calendar months of the sholl
an pilk 25 pounds of milk. If calved more than three
calendar months from the first day of the show, calendar months
20 pounds of milk
20 pounds of milk."
The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association
could use some of its wealth in no better way, ve opine

## POULTRY.

## Poultry in Winter

(no stock on the farm pays so large a proat for money invested as poultry. On the other
hand, there is none which will sink money faster, of place at this season to draw attention to a few principles that underlie the business of successful poultry-keeping.
In the first place, it is essential that comfort-
able quarters be provided. They need not abensive, but should be constructed so as to be free from drafts, and that fluctuations in the weather will infuence the temperature inside the $F e n$ as little as possible. There should te plenty of
windows, as sunlight, it is well known, is the Windows, as sunlight, it is well known, is the
cheapest and most efficient agent for the destruccheapest and most efficient agent for the destruc-
tion of disease germs. A house kept too tight, especially if a little overcrowded, becomes damp kept in a healthy condition, that there is to be be dryness and the air pure. The mistake is fre-
quently made of trying to secure a warm building at the expense of ventilation. Hens can stand considerable cold, provided their combs are not frozen. They should be given opportunity to
keep themselves warm during the day by scratch ing for a good porrm dion of their food. They may
be easily induoed to do this by keping penty be easily induoed to do this by keeping plenty of
dry litter on the floor at all times and scattering dry liter on the floor at all tinces and scattering
the grain among it. On reasonably warm days it is a good plan to open the door during part of
the time and allow them to take a run, which they will be eager to do if the snow is not too
deep. At night the temperature of their roosting quarters should be kept above the freezing point -about 45 degrees is all right, and may be had hy dropping a curtain in front of the roost, so as
to partition them off from the rest of the building. Fowls that are kept in closely during the winter are apt to contract bad habits. Featherplucking and egg-ating are kindred vices, and may
be generally traced to a common cause Various be generally traced to a common cause. Various
theories are advanced, some cla ming it is because of something lacking in the food given them, and
others others that it comes as a result of idleness. Each
is, probably, in a measure, the correct explanais, probably, in a measure, the correct explana
tion. If only one or two hens are affected, the axe is the only one or two hens are affected, the
desir axe is the best remedy. If, however, this is not
desirable, they should be separated from the others
as one hen will trach it to the whole flock as one hen will teach it to the whole flock. An
effective and entirely painless treatment for pre 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 porny point of 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 forgoten the vice. Feeding is, nerhaps, the greatest problem which
the poultry-keef er has to solve, and with its soluion is to be found a satisfactory remedy for many
ion ock. During the simmer months the hen can get green food in plenty, and gets a sufficient
supply of animal food in the form of bugs and in-
sects. But when winter comes, many farmers
 wonder why they get no eggs. The hen seeks
summer for variety in her food, and the owner
 Sut


THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
GARDEN

Accounts of a Close-plented Wealthy Apple Orchard.

Wealthy 144 fiveyear-old ment. As there was a piece of land avallable, they were planted out $10 \times 10$ feet apart on this area, which
chanced to be a cold, light, sandy lom chanced to be a cold, light, sandy loam. In the 1902
annual report of the Horticulturist published, the receipts and expenses being gtven up to Iess than one-third of an acre of trees planted $10 \times 10$ cet In the spring of 1896, the receipts had boen $\$ 807.01$,
or at the rate of $\$ 940.15$ an acre, and the expensee $\$ 4854.52$ per acre, leaving the net receipts per acre the receipts represented the mong olltained for the fruit of four years' crops. There are 131 trees left out
of nn original of 144 . picked truit, in 1903 was a light one, being 161 gallons of about 13 band barrels, gallons windalla, or a total eron 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 onlute market as there was lust year. l . hected on such a gluttod
In his 1904 report, Prof. Macoun gives the follow ing table of receipts and expenditures from the year
1889 1899 , when the trees began to bear well, until the
autumn of 1904 . The expenses belore 1899 , including rent of land, cost of trees, planting and cultivating,
are estimated at $\$ 150$ per acore : RECEIPTS
 1901-Sold 88 baskets at 17 dts.. 2080
901-Sold 60 boxes (Dublin), 4 As

Estimated

| Estimatod |
| :---: |
| .1 're |
| 940 acre. |
| 940 |

 ( 51.22 ) Sold 46 baskets, at 20 cts.. $\begin{gathered}36 \\ 9\end{gathered}$ Sold 42 baskets,

Total receipts, $1899-1904 \ldots . .$. expenses

896-1899-Estimated expensea per
Planting and oul cultinatiting oost of trees (1099-1902-(For detalls see report for 1902.) $1903-$ Rent of land

```
        Cost of baskets (baskets at 5tc. each)
```

    Commission on sale
    Spraying
        Cost of boxes and baskets, (boxes a
    
Cost of packing and grading fruit in
boxes, including excelsior and card-
board
Cost of packing baskets
reight, etc., on boxce of fruit sold
199
Total expenses, 1898-1904 -999 7
Total receipts por acre, $1896-1904 \ldots \ldots$
Total expenses
per acre,
T

Averageo proft per acre per year, 1896- ${ }_{51} 18$
Averace proft per acre per year,
1904
"Part of this estimate of 5940.15 is basod on the
yields from 139 treses, and part from 144. Five trees
died previous to to 1899 and were not replaced. hence it it
was considered fuirer to estimate from those that
mained. In 1902 and since, however, the yirldd have
been estimated on the area occupied by the original
been estimated on the area occupied by the original
plantation of 144 trees as this arean is now fully occul
Land Sales.
it is stated that during the month of December,
52.218 acceso of lland were sold oy the than deparment
During the year the ontice paid being 95.4 pe per
cre.

a recent issuo of "The Farmer A Advocate, to tho fact that the Candian frammer has several good
to and practical interest in Ireland. reasons for evincing a very pracecal is the keen compoti-
Not the least important of these then tion that exists at present between the two countriee tor posession of, or rat ratere, supremacy in the Brition
marketa markets i a competition whick is calculated to become
more apirited as time progresses, untll one or other of the competitors gives up the ight. Of course, evorybody knows that this rivalry manifests iteols in many different Kinds of farm produce common"to both countrio ntably so with butter, eggs, bacon, hame, etc. sems to be forgotten somet imes that another tinportank
commodity, namely, fruit, should be included. in the

Information which comes to me from your side of
Atlantio reminds me of this, and I am led to boThe Atlantic reminds me of this, and I am iled to bo
leve that at present an apprehension prevails in your ieve that at present an appehension provails in yo
country that the Irish fruit-grower-and, of course, the apple producer is specially in my thoughts as 1 writethroatens to seriously interfore with the extenstve trade so long enjoyed by Canada in the markets of the United
Kingdom. Under the circumstances, and having reanard to the wide importance of the subject to my readers, I may. without any foar of presenting an inappropriato toptic for their consididiation, deal in this artiele with
the truit-growing industry of "/he disthrestal counthry "and the developments that have taken place, and are likely to take place therein. Canade will find reland a $\cdot$ rival worthy of respectiful regard.
There can be no possible doubt as to the fact that rrom the standpoint of both soil and cllmate Ireland
is qualifed to to rank as a try, and not the least important of her natural advantages is her close proximity to the Anest markete of the world. In view of this, the wonder is not so much that Ireland should now seriously dilipute the ground
with Canada, but that Canade should have so long enfoyed the position which she holds. The fact is that iis rribhen had been as wido-awake ten yeara aso as they are to-day, Canada would not bo exportiog tho
largo quantities of fruit that she annually sends acrosi
 why the imported apples have gained such a Arm hold on the home markets has been because the homs producen he how to go about it. But the subject necasasarily ar sumes a dilforent aspect when it is stated, as a fact, that now, and for the past four or five yeara, the Trish farmer has been having his eyes opened and his knowl. One of the greet caucen that hes led up velopmont was the stirring up the peopple got by the
 demonstrated what ceuld be done in the oountry, and
this was backed up last year at Ballsbridge, Dubinin
 priae Show of huge dimensions. The object of glving only'six weeks notice of the oflcoming of the exhlition
was not to cater so much for protesinal who go in for the culture of show exhbitits, but bot the ordinary farmer grower throughout the country. The result was a surprising success; fully two and a ha,
thousand first-clase exhibites came to hand, and afrorded thousand irst-class extibits came to hand, and afforded
conclusive evidence of the fact that frritt of the merit, as regards aize, color, welght and the highes ity, could be grown in practically every general qualforcibly
home tore the possibilities of the industry driven throughout the country in councectlonmithess working ment, and arising out of the two great exhiblitions nopart eral local committees made arrangements for the appoint ment of expert instructors to go round and show
the people had been no fruit end in formirly thera of old useless trees, which, unprostably, encumbered so many orchards. As a further means of local instruc
tion. What. fion, what are known as demonstration plots were
ostablishod. An example of the chang on may be quoted from the case of the Co Clare about was formerly very backward, but which this year (1905) sent dessert rurt to Dublin market of the finest qualprice that the same growers were accuatoe times the in their own districts. Sim. Wilirer results have tocurred
in other places, and, consequently, a been given to the industry
During the past fow years from 60,000 to 80,000 increasing. Among the apples put down the number is been Bramley Seedings, which is now very bulk have rrown. This variety, if particularly suited to to the
Irish climate, and attains fill rish climate, and attains fully the size of the Cana-
dian King. In the home markets its size and silendid Havor command for it an unrivalled place.
 about 20 s. to 25 s. for the frst half.
It might here he mentioned the
that among the home markets Dublin is the best tor the producer as regards price Dublin it the best for
nill the Trish apples were proctically all the Irish apples were absorbed by the home demand.
The two principal cross-channol markets



## THE FARMER'S ADVOC

of England, such as Manchester, Leeds and
As an illustration of the growth of the industry, might be mentioned that in one county, Armagh, abou is years ago the total amount of fruit grown was
about 100 tons, while last year the total produce was about 100 tons, while last year the total produce wa
estimated at over 6,000 tons. 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 dear that during that
of Canadion in the uise 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 sams
period in other years would have been practically
cleared off. On enquiry I was told that the poll was the continuance of a steady supply of home protuco until a far later stage of the season than ever before formation that, whereas about fifteen years ago he had to get the whole of his winter apple supply from Canplace till the end of November. The fact that in the the severest winter there are hardly ever more than in or three days of frost is a very great advantage to the Irish fruit-grower, as apples can be stored with perfect
security from Octoher to can be gradually put on the manket ase din this way gedts: consequenty, there is harally any nrombinity sug
 operate in their favor when big quantities find their Before the creation of the
several enthusiasts in fruit culture in Ireland foresan that big developments were coming about in the indus-
try, and took steps to modern lines. When the Department started the best
Wen thusiasts got into touch with it, and a small committee was established to "standarize" packages in which Irish and testing of the packages suggested a complete sat 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 of the new pattern being sold the year they weresput
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 con-
dition when shown in the markets, of one layer shown in the markets, and mostly consist class fruit consist of two or three or more layers Grades of apples, pears and other larger fruits were the outside the buyer knows the mrade of fruit withim The result has been that an almost instantaneous mand has sprung up for fruit packed in this way, and Wery year this demand is rapidly growing.
$\qquad$ The various railway companies were approached early in the history of the revivalies of the approached early
fore there was fore there, was great temptation to adhere to high
charges. They appeared inclined to foster the indus trarges. They appeared inclined to foster the indus
try, which was becoming of serious dimensions, and ac cordingly reasonable rates of serious dimensions, and ac acured all over Irelan
so that there is so that there is little to complain of in that respect.
It would not be true to say that been done away with in Irish fruit-growing, but have growers who have not as yet cone in for improved pach ing are by force of sheer compatition being driven out
of the markets, and compelled to give up the lusinuss It would be impossible yet to know fully the results ears, as five or ten years must elapse ere the free hach full bearing. However, if Canadian growers wis grow under their feet. To sum up: On the whole the Ireland are particularly facorplat lic: there is growing indicate that prices will reach so low a figure as not
$\qquad$
Emeralol isile

## The Forestry Convention

## mons, Ottawa. on Januar

ings and unremitting inte
ject of such deep importance to the farme, sult delegates to the Convention were papers re id an tical and to the porn, and the addresses renderet Canamr. C. G. Joly de Lonthinicre. Prosident of the Canadian Forestry Assnciations Mr. (Vifford Pin
chot. Chief of the 1 S. Forestios Sinvice and others, were especially simmlatine those if the
three former being especially pratif


above all people in the, Dominion, seem to be asleep on this subject, and with eyual clearmess. it are the ones who must benefit most hy Dominion, forestry system, and who have, to the greatest exent, the power. of assisting in this great work we will give a complete resume of this Advocate ering, prepared by our special representative. Lurly Grey, in his address, placed emphasis upOn the fact that he had seen, in India, Asia Mruitful, now barren wastes, because of igno richly and excessive deforestation. Is there any possi-
bility that Canada can excape the results of a bility that Canada can escape the results Wilfrid Laurier, in his closing address to the dele gates, enjoined each, when he wert to his home to become a missionary for forest preservation. May not our farmers find it to their interest and to themselves? In the words
to the the ad proverb. "Mon
a united Canadian farm people may

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Ripple of Current Events.
$\qquad$
hundred; the big canal work lags; money is being lost. in general, are being held over the cridiron of ernment criticism. Of coursa the U. S. papers and journals are the 2dministration of canal afluirs tearfully that, unltss
work transfed and thed work transferred from Government direction to general
contract, there is a possilility that the bis, oory.
malaria-breeding canal route may become the grave
A merican. -A merican as well as French reputations. M. de Lesse it will be remembered-the great French engine oss whs
carried the Suez Cations carried the Suez Canal to a successful fins ish-met
twenty years ago, with miserable failur. spot, where, among ame miserable failur. on this same
hovering mosquitoes, ruined building growth and the and derricks still stand as a monildings and rusted cars
Whatever be the to his defeat. hinted ithat wret:hed sanitary hineatment
proportion proportion
ture will
Cnited Sta $\qquad$ far cry to suppose that she might alsor should it be ply the fairness of treatment which will be an effectual
check to the wholesale emigration to the adincut ish islands. Yankee push . has to the adjacent Brit


Canadjan



## -

Sir Ilenry Camphell-Bannerman's election address
was chiefly devoted to in severe indict ment of the. hite Government, whose term he represents as an almost un-
broken expanse of mismanagement and extravinane broken expanse of mismanagement and extravagance.
Lpon the protection policy of Mr. Balfour's regime he
$\qquad$
A special train conveyed the remains
coffin was placed on board the torpecto boat Zaunse
and conveyed to the battleship Dominion, which is nuw
en ronte for Canada, and will probably arrive at Huli-
iax on the 2oth
Fight officers' of St. l'etersburg carrion
arrested, charged with a colspiracy
fortress. Following out M. Durnove
arrest
without
cious
cious circumstances is wholesale
Sands. Premier Wite has announced that
awaits the arrival of the Manchurine(1)
privileged position in Morocco, with control of sperial
international comtrol, which "ill wrant all nar'on- theThe unesine
existent in regard to the precautionGerman Governments in strengthening the Franco-German frontier and the military in general, would seemo indicate that the tension consequent upon the
may or may not be significant that the French army
has been brought to a state of effciency seldom equalled
in the history of the Republic, and that Germany has
ust issued an order to firms in Germany, Belgium
20,000, freight cars suitable for troop construction
Transportation


## Record Association. <br> Annual Meeting American Oxford Down

\&. ' 'nion Stuch-yards. Chicako, Tuesday evening, Dec,ers pres. Stonc in the chair, and about thirtyA committer appointed by the Canalian Live-sto-k
:Ccory. Association, Ronvisting of Hon. John Dryden. ng for the purpose of discussing the que-tion of stablishing int.rnational registration on motion, of resident appointed a committe.., consisting of B. F.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ late matigation is unparalleled.
$\qquad$

$\qquad$

C

The Pruning of Trees.
When it is clear that a branch will have to be
emoved sooner or later, better remove it sooner removed sooner or later, better remove it sooner,
before it gets too big; the iniury to the tree will
be less. Paint over the wound be less. Paint over the wound.
A glance at the specimens of pruning shown A glance at the specimens of pruning shown
with this will leave no doubt as to the evil results, of careless pruning, of which we see so many
examples in our daily walks, and it will show exampese time horv to avoid such evil results.
the same It will be. seen by sample marked No. 1, that
the branch starts from near the heart of the tree the branch starts from near the heart of the tree.
Instead of cutting off the branch close to the trunk of the tree., so as to give nature the opportunity for covering safely the wound (as the if part of the branch (a stump) is left outside the
tree, it dies and will soon begin to decay, under cover the wound so as to keep out the cause of leaving an of the weather, and gradually fall off, further decay. Through that opening in the side of the tree. comes exposed to the same injurious influence as ree, and with the same stump leit outside the Number eleven in the specimens of defective pruning has continued in that part of the ective inside the tree, and how it has been arrested But close pruning, applied in time, is the only safut close pruning, applied in, time, is the only learn its value. Though it was resorted to too
late to prevent the decay from entering the tree, late to prevent the decay from entering the treep
it stopped it before it could penetrate deep
enough to cause the death of the tree it stopped it before it courd penetrate
enough to cause the death of the tree. HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.
Victoria, B. C.

In this case the decaving stump must have
ITha accemnanving illustration is made from $n$ photo of an exhibit nut up inder Sif Benri Jolv de Lotbiniere's direction. Sir Herri, the present Lieutenant-Governor of British Columhia, has alwavs taken a great interest in horticulture. and
related to the writer how, on returning one time


Practical Demonstraticn of Methods of Piuring Trees.
to his estate, in the seigniory of of Lotbiniere, Quethe wrong method; ho corrected them, and had the other trees pruned in the proper way. Some years afterwarris, noting the prosults of the gome
and bad methods of pruning on the several treos and bad methods of pruning on the several trees,
he had these trees cut down and an exhibit pre pared, from a photo of which our illustration is made. We have not seen a more practical illustration at any of the agricultural collegese we have

## The Rockland Shorthorn Sole

The second annual auction sale of Shorthorn cattle Pin the herd of Messrs. W. C. Edwards \& Co., held at rae not lergetm, hockana, Ontario, on January 10th, tracted very for tron sutes ond and al the agent of Mr. T. Johnson, of Ohio, was libera 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 $\$ 1,225$; r. Peter White, Jr., Pembroke, Ont., being the runner leven The highest-priced female, Lady Lancastor 9th, The best things brought moderately good prices, but for the plaziner bulls the blacing was slow and the pricos ow, 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..... $\$ 1,225$ Cliten Champion; Ontario Agricultural Colloge 500
Clipuis ; C. J. Stuckery Columbus, Ohio 185 Hine Champion; ;. Paterson, Cumberland, Ont.. 111 Cancastar Champion, Jarquis ; T. Johnson er, Ashburn....... Bonnie Champion ; H. B. Stowart, Beebe Plains, Village Glioster: ; R. Mililer, stoufville Millage Lancaster : R. Miller ............ Rosebud Champion

Davidson Merry Monarch; w. D. Fiatt, Hamilton Sittyton Marquis; ;T. E. Robson, Inderton
Ilower Boy : W. D. Dyer, Columbus, Ont Flower Boy; w. D. Dyer,
Secret Pride; W. D. Flatt Nonpareil Sultan ; Geo. A. Hodgins, Carp. cows and heifers.
 Tine Grove Clipper gth ; Norman F. Wilison, CumZoe of Pine Grove 4th ; T. Johnson Zoe of Pine Grove 5th ; J. I. Davidion Nonpareill of Pine Grove ard; c. J. Stuckey onparail of Pin 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..............
 Lady Lancaster 10th; Ont. Ag. College Lucy of Pine Grove 3rdin. w. D. Flatt..... Trout Creek Gueen; Jine Grove Sunshine ; Peter White, Jr.. Pembrote Cherry Queen ; A. Crozier, Columbus, Ohio..... Miss Jealousy; Ontario Agricultural College... Pine Grove Mildred 4th ; M. McNab, Cowal... Pine Grove Mildred 9th ; D. Mel
 Lovely of Pine Grove 4th ; John Davidson ${ }_{26}^{26}$ bulls averaged
$\qquad$

## One for Johnny Canuck.

$\qquad$ the Yankee editor, who with his right hand could write an article for his paper, answer a business lettor all commentary in recent iseun wh this paper-antempts udge the rank and file of Canade from a atreet corner Lailors, an Englishman, Scotchman and an trishma who incidentally met in a public putting forth his claims of superiority as arkman, until fnelly, during a lull in the conversation. the Fingliahman blurted out, "Well, gentlemen, r'll tell ye 1 were to meet a man when walking down stroet and see the slope of his shoulders, I could go home and make a surt of clothes to it him." The canny Scot, antor a moment's refection, replied. Why, mon, that going 'round a corner 1 cud make him a suit o' claes 'd
whereupon the witty Irishman, not to be outdone, said - Begorra, byes, if ye'll jist show me the carner ho wint 'round Y'Il make him an illigant suit
Without saying whether there is or is not a certain they come to us with better grace than did the sinuations of an English writer, who, some time ago auring a stay in Canada, discovered a marked inferiorty or the Canadian women to ecorresponding sex or, rather fortunately, have no verification of the fact that either of these gentlemen is a good authority along these lines. While wo appreciate the former's complimentary attltude to the fair sex of our Dominton
we are inclined to think him far from the mark in his opinion of the male population. In the opinion of the Friter, the Canadian standard of manhood would have nothing to gain by the infux that is steadily creeping across the southerr border, alway room for improvement)
our already established homes.
However, to come fould thon
How conditions which he outlines really exist in the citied which he has visited, even in a noticeable degree, it may probably be due to the fact that, owing to the
immense stridee which the occupation of agriculture has immenso stridee which thr occupation of agriculture has
made of late, and the great importance attached to it mainly caused by the educative infuences at work
throughout the country, the rush of a large proportion hroughout the country, the rush of a large proportion checked, thereby depriving the urban population of a great amount of vim and stamina, which these prorressfives carry with them to their trades and profesions,
and which has been such a strons factor in the past in and which has been such a strong factor
the building up of our towns and cities.
Again, he unknowingly pays us a rare tribute when
he mentions the fact of our supplying the Republic with he mentions the fact of our supplying the Republic with a great number of intelligent and capable men. While
this is true, we still retain enough of the necossary olement to take our place among nations and hold our own, physically and mentally, with our cousine south of us. Jack Canuck does not proclaim his capabilities just sawin' wood"; and, what's "sore, ne netan' there lost sawin wood"; and, what's more, ho gets there
FARMER JOHN. Canada's Liquor and Tobacco Consumption.
Exxise returns lissued at Ottawa on January 2 2nd
show the amount of spirituous liquors consumed in Can
 gallons, as contrasted with $3,481,287$ in the preceding
year-a decrease of 868,444 gallons. In malt liquors year-a decreass of 368,444 gallons. In malt ilquors
an increase of $3,004,085$ gallons is shown. Among the smokers. tobacco, cigarettes and cighars have hond high
revel, the returns showisy a total of $8,115,9044$ pounds revel, the returns showing a total of $8,115,904$, pounds
tobacco, $6,708,800$ cigarettes, and $93,084,295$ cigars sold during the yeari; these figures being an increase re-

## Notes from New Brunswick

The winter so far is all that dan be desired. Atte
wo cold and one excessively hard, cold winter, sucl as we had last year, everyone knows how to appreciat such a nice, mild one as wo are enjoying at prosent. 15 good roads and pleasant days, with a fow oold one dropped in here and there to let people know what As a consequence, if there is anything in stock bein, benefit of it, as well as those short of fodder.
 with feeds about as usual, from $\$ 21$ for bran, to $\$ 24$ or middlings, of which King's Co. farmers use a great many carloads. Hides being such a yood price, a largo umber of caltio, hey are somewhat scarce, owing, no doubt, also to the act that butter is high, the creamery paying 26c. pound for butter-tat at prasent.
Beef is proty well picked
Beef is protty well picked up, and pork is worth
8tc... with oferings light. Poultry market for tho son about over, and all kinds sold at proftable prices. Turkeys were quite plentiful and high, from 15 c . to
To 22.., but generally of a poor quality, failure of buck-
wheat crop largely the cause of it. Eggs are scarco


## Fighting Tuberculosis.

## At the recent Health Congress at Buda-Pesth

 the consensus of opinion was to the effect that han and animals, although it may exhibit varia ions in virulence and stage of development, and that infection can take place from men to unimals, and vice versaDr. Bang, of Copenhagen, summed up the re ults of his observations as follows:
combat tuberculosis, not only in conseasures the agricultural losses caused by it, but also on account of the danger of infection to human The extirpation of cattle tuberculosis is prac-
ticable, and must te aimed at. The early slaughter of diseased animals is indispensable, as vell as the careful protection aga nst tuberculosis calves and other healthy catte. It is desirable to spread among agriculturists correct in-
formation as to the nature of tuberculosis, its
its manner of infection, and the efficacy of the tuber-
culin test grant of money to assist this propaganda. Tuberculin can be recommended as the best means diagnosing the disease. Tuberculin should be appried yethe covernmen, It is strongly recommended
ment should adopt the necessary steps Governbating the disease; only in this way can its sread be hindered and ite gradual extinction The following two measures are considered (a) The obligation on the part of veterinary come to their knowledge ces of tuberculosis that (b) The destruction of all diseased animals with compensation, to which Government should The measures recommended above are scientifi-
 nes. result ting in a plentiful supply of pure air conty of windows to admit the bactericidal rays
of sunlight. and the segregation of tuluerculosed stuff from that free of disease, are all practical meastres in reach of farmers. There is no occasion for paric, but a steady determination to get
rid of the white plague shuld be evinced by the
adoption of rational scientific methoin

## Yearling Soutsistration

Thomas Bates $\ldots \ldots . .$.
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Squire wimple $=33006=\ldots \ldots$
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Pruning Trees
editorial

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## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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## Chicago.

Cattle-Common to prime steerrs, $\$ 3.40$ \$ 84.25 ; cows, 83 . to 84.40 ; heilers. $\$ 2.25$ to 85 ; bullis, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 4.10$; calves
$\$ 3$ to $\$ 8$; stockers and feedera, $\$ 2.40$ to \$4.40. Hogs-Choice to prime, heavy,
 85.35 to 85.40 ; butcherre' weight, 55.30
to 85.40 ; good to choioe, heavy, mixed
 S5.35. Sheop and Lamborsheep. 84 to
$86 ;$ yearlings, 86 to $86.75 ;$ lambs, 87.50 to $\$ 7.85$.

## cossip.

Over two hundred and sixty studenta ario Agricultural College.

If a farmer is depending upon his own grain for seed, he ought to mako suro
that the crop from which hio seod has to that the crop trom which hio seod has to
be taken had been properly harvestod and
 threabed grain germinates more quickly than that with has been threshed and
stored in an granary for some time. Bruce.
Attention is called to the advertisement Of Shorthorn buls and heters tor aele by
Mr. Alex. Burns, of Rockwood. near Guelph. The imported bull, Scotiands Fame, heads the herd, and there are for
gale two yearling bulls, bred from imsale two yearing bulls, brod from im-
ported sire and dams, also femiles of all arges. Parties raquiring such should
arito tor write for prices and particulars, or call
and see the stock at the tarm. convenient and see the stock at the farm, convenient
to Rockwood Station, to Rockwood Station, ${ }^{\text {G }}$
The difierent kinde of ferming are otten but a choice of evils; as soon as one ovil
is past another cometh. is past another cometh. No one be-
comee rich on the produce of the soil nowed rich on the poroduce of the suil
nawly the healthy iffe, trosh hir, early hours, pure food, love of live etock, the free life of the country, the ounghine
and rain, end the stern joys of facing a and rain, end the stern juys of theing a
gitorm in winter as it ewepss acrose tho hills, have charms or menasy which coter a multitude of drawbacks, and which will
ensure that there will nover be lacking ansure that there will never be lacking
men to follow the plow while thero to a furrow to be turned.-McConnell.

With the spring horse shows within a measurable distance of time ahead, many
eexhbitiors will have made considerable progress in the have made considerabio stock which they have decided shail
represent them. The turn of the ohder horsee with come yater, when the ques-
tion of condition rangements, but the enters into the ara very neccessary course of handling and
schooling in addition to being schooling in addition to being made ft
for show. Nothing is worse than a
hurried preparation. what its age is, is sure to suffer fromer a
sudden change of food. A preliminary sudden change of food. A preliminary
course of physic, mild or otherwise ais
circumstances dictata circumstances dictate, is otherwise as ally neces
sary, and the daily allowance of ating food should be gradually increased. Happili, the tendency of the umes is all
agatnot the over-fatted show horee. More attention in paild to the muscular
development of the horses. and no one


Zifer 色iterature


Under Local Option． Now that the abolit on of the har
ny Iocal option Lass becomee a thing
established in so rany municifati－
ties，there are a fewe considectations
which should re blazoned in red let－
ters bethe the which should te blazoned in red let－
ters before the eyes of those in whose hards the power of public protection
lies． lies．There is a vast and contin tal－
ty increasing a ra clling public in
Canada and it Canada，and it must not be for－
gotten that this public has rights which must not be sacrificed．A licensed hotel is compelled to to at
the service of its patrons stance，if a traveller g．es to a hotol whose proprietor may have a per－ sonal grudge against him，he is non the less sure of his room and board．
and even if the rooms aro and even if the rooms are all oocu
pied，he cannot te turned out into the strect ；he can occupy what the sitting－room，etc．，afiords．If he enters
another and finos the pubbice parlors
mpheated unheated，te can demand that the
hotell－keef er att－nd to the he ting． The temperance public huse，on the
other hand other hand，under present arrange－
ments．while it cannot refuse acco ments，while it cannot refuse acco
nodatation without becoming liable
under the common law still for the under the common law，still，for the
protection of the pubtic，it should be
re．uired to make such prowisiot re，fuired to make such provisions as
are exacted of the licensed hotels． are exacted of the licensed hotels．
it atsolituly essential toat hat
those who live on the road be those who live on the road be
supplied with good hoard，warm
rooms．independence rooms $\begin{gathered}\text { independence and } \\ \text { Average privacy．} \\ \text { boarding－house } \\ \text { accomoda－}\end{gathered}$
 temperance houses，but，as has ie．n
suggested by many who have hud suggested by many who have had
gooo rason too study the question，
lot the temperance housis be helld by license，with，say，a small nomin il
fee．and subiect to such an inspert inn
as will consure the bost chast in commodation．The bar not being a
necessany adjunct of a properly－rin－
ducted and succossiul he

## Reading on the Farm．

 they must nacessarily herealy great， or climb to a high position in the business or political world．Scot－ are multim llionaires：she has who wh o have occupiod ：hishe has sons and who boasted of tre posifions， Royal hlood coursed through their veins：but when Scotchmen，in uny loved and revered abole others person speak of the plowboy poet，Robby Burns．A fortune，a pusinoss farm，are bat in the mernory o：a day，but a great mind mates an im－ pression that never dies．I et young neasure of the man．＂
When we say which young people spend their leisure time determines what their future will be，we state a truth that applies 10 all young peofle．
leisure tiun leisure time is spent vicionsly，the end is shert and sure．If it is spent
simply in an aimlees manner，the future will be one of small influence． ant if in the company of the great ard good．the lives of the young
feople themselves will be influenced In towns or villages，the majority wenings every weok：but in the
farmhouses the mess of the family cuse for a low standard or irefli iont
service．
Revarding the other side of the are home forer of fise nights a
weed Howe hies itn pre
danger and question，smuggling．and the pussi－
bility of underhand itrinkirg in el－
lars and undive．a vert mones enirl－ dread the longe wintere werenine cilden age ard persistenc it goes without Total pronilition boon to some proportion of carery community．Halfenfored moranures
which will permit．instead oi onen drinking，resort to stcalth，int rigue，
lying or pergury，must only result in making the ta anc


$\qquad$

$\qquad$
 good work．Mans of are doing a young public－chool of our bright also doing a grand work by es－ ta＇lishing libraries；but the bert
place to have a library is in the home．A single reading of the pocts
is simply ridiculo sin：ply ridiculous．We must live Many will say that the ordinary farmer cannot afford a library
claim，Mr．Fditor．that a farmer，a mechanic or laboring
man but can afford a library．What
does it cost does it cost in actual money，gath－
ered gradually．as the books，
gest gested？We．will suppose，for ar
start，inat start，that every man has the Bible．
Next，he wants Burns：this will cost． him from 25 cents up．Longiellow nysor costing $\$ 1.00$ ．The Ten－
poets could be added as desired other
trifling trifling expense．For prose Victor
Hugos masternime Hugos masterpiece Les Miser－
ablles．，can be had in Toronto＇s partmental stores in Toronto＇s de－
perfect libar
per perfect library in itself．Vanity Fair
and Pendennis，by Thackeray and Pendennis，by Thackeray，can be and Gates of Fdin．by Anne s．
 Alam Bede and Midolemarch，by
Ceorge Fliot ：Bonnie Rriar Bush
and Iays of Auld I any Srar Mct aren Buld Rang Sime be lall
Man irom（ileneary Shy Pilot， Ralth Colnor：and Prospector，Moncan Poolita，

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F．A．and H．M．L．S

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A Question of Demand and Supply.


in England, or because England needs them, but because young and rapidly developing countries will ,not harbor
deadheads of either sex." $\Lambda$ Corn shman recorded himself as " not wishing to discculage the emigration women, but.advised them to
take no random plunge into the untake no random plunge into the unpect too much. Our colonies," 'he said, $\%$ already have their own men, often very charming and capetent 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 Ms not fcrget the saying of the wise Roman, that they climate, but do not change their souls
The questions of demand and supply, of quantity versus quality, or the separation of the tares from the swer as the years roll on, but in the interests of our wonderful country. which is making through its once anknown Northwest such giant
strides towards the occupving of a foremost place amongst the nations, surely our reply to the question, "Should Woman Emicr te," might wants them, and Canada offers them a welcome. and Canada offers them

## GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.


#### Abstract

     husband. He, contrary to his cus- sarcastically. tom, remained until breakfast in his and com. Outside in the kitchen, he blazed forth Bills Jach, "for I am to this house," said Mrs. Finch, her and hearty laugh. and it angered him o think that his displeasure should hold. If the house had remained hrouded in gloom, and the family hated breath, it would have shown father, coming nearer him. ." ido have storm. hid hooks as if we might no more than a proper appreciation not give me any impertinence, and the logs, I hear." of the father's displeasure; but as accuse me of mintairness, of old Donald was slowly recovering   hringing to his son a due sense of ${ }^{\text {"I }}$ I know the truth of it, what his in. in In grim silerce he ate his break- ere. the shameful and diggraceful trut of it. 1 know that the counfast. "xcept for a sharp rebuke to try-side is ringing with it. I know liill. Jack, who had been laboring that in the house of God the minThonghoul the meal to make cheer- ister held up my family to the scorn- "You may say so," responded  The old man's passion had risen to such a height that for a moment such a height that for a moment Billy Jack quailed before it. In the pause that followed the old man's outburst the mother can:e to her -hreakiast.". so me in the room $\qquad$ Cameron," interrupted Donald. "I have a business on hand which re" have a business on hand which re "Ires attention." "Irdeed, and so have I. For it " And indeed, it is just as well you and all should know it, for my disThomas grace is well "nown." "Disgrace !" exclaimed Long John. his mat- "Ansgrace!" exclaimed Long John. Ay, disgrace. For is it not a disgrace to have the conduct of your family become the occasion of ser family become the occasion of a ser- mon on the Lord's Day?", " Indeed. T did not think much "Indeed, I did not think much of yon sermon, whatever," replied Long to John. cannot agree with you Leng Cameron. It was a powerfal ser. his mon, and it was only too sorely sert. needed. But I hope it will not be he without profit to myself." will not be  yone knows what a , ," the holp of the I ord I will my duty this morning I am very glad to hear "And, what may you have to do "A As to that the old man. J chan, coolly, "I am not quite Long But if I might ask without being too hich what is the particular duty to .'You may ask, and you and all have a right to know, for I am and shame", ", his sin and shame:' ou are ?", meaning to wheep him " Ay,"n said the old man, and his ips came fiercely together- you will do no such "And by what fere in my what right do you intermanded old Denald with dignity Answer me that, Mr. With dignity Answer me that, Mr.; Cameron. John, " before any mar lays a finger on Thomas there, he yill, need to begrimly, " there are not many in the country who would care for that Old Donald Finch loolet at visitor in speechless amazement At length Long John grew excited. A a Man alive!" he exclaimed, " it's a quare father you are. You may be thirking it disgrace, but the section will be proud trat there is boy in it brave enough to stand uv for the weak against a brute bully And then he proceeded to tell the with such hatreng passion and Don, vigor, that in spite of himself rude his heart began to move within, and wward his son "And it is for that," cried Long Oohn, dashing his fist into his open panish your son. May that you would me ! but the man that lays a finger on Thomas yonder, will come into tinued Long this day. Ay, lad," conThomas and gripping rim by the shoulders with both hands, " you are a man, and yoll stood up for the weak yon day, and if you ever will weak yon day and if you ever will be wanting a friend, remember John "Well, well, Mr. Cameron," said old Donald, who was more deeply may be as you chy show, "it lad was not so much in the wrong. " In the wrong?", roared Long. John, blowing his nose hard. "ong In the wrong. May my boys evor In the wrong. May my boys ever be




Concerning the Little Children Editor,-In every cemetery are to be
tound children's graves-in many homes a Yound chivent
littre ". vacant chair." Many years ago, Itse an article from the pen of the late
Wm. Morley Punhhon, referring to the death of young children, in which ho
said: It always seems to me, that said: It always sems to me, that in the death of young children. Sight
and sense, indeed. recoil trom it, but feith, eagleeered, away beyond the ken of
human vision, behold mortal lovelineas
 going ere the winds ohilted it or the
rains stained it, to be an ever-unfolding fower in the great garden of the Eternal
fin King, rising from earth with so little
memory of it that it would almost seem as is a mother's cradle had been r
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
Kingrom of Heeven. Is there not some thing touchingly beautiful in all this.

- Behold ye not the bright light which is in the cloud.'
Not long ago a personal friend, while tourting in ar arinina, Yound in a cometery
astone and
this inserintion this inscription: Willie was with us four years and sive months. He left us one day. We have
one lese to love on earth, and one more 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 frmm belief in thbe Brotherhood
of Man and the Fatherhood of God


## Christ's Little Ones.

 Time cannot touch them, nor woe, nor Safe in the hartior of the endiess rest. The babes are cradled on Jesus' breast. There are eyes of sapphire, and locks of And roseate hues, in that little fold Music untaught, like the wild birds' song, From silken couches, and beds of down,Through the dusky ways
of the crowded town, of the crowded town,
By hall, and village, and By hall, and village, and moorland bleak,
Heve the angels travelled Have the angels travelled
those buds to seek. And some were born to When the angels called
them, they laid it down;
"Twas a weary weight for So they died uncrowned There are those who were There are those who were
born in grief and
shame. shame,
Without mother's love, or O'er their lamps wind the chill night They wese laid in the There are sone for whom gray heads toiled
and planned,
and they hoarded gold, and thry purchased


Home Along

They strayed through the streets of
with shoulders and ankles bare Their pallor so strangely contrasting
With the children fresh-colored and fair They entered their homes mean and che Where pitiless want daily comes, there seemed no brightness For children who lived in the elums.
dreamed-'Twas a land of abundan Abundance that knew no price,
$\qquad$
The blossoms of Paradise ; heard the voice of the Shepherd As he called them to sunight bowers ment. And offered Him garlands of flowers.
My dream fled away with the darknes And lo! when the morning came,
As I passed through the streets of the

The children seemed no more the samer For I thought of the Guardian Angets. Who the face of their Father hehold, And I thought of the beautiful pastures

But, in spite of what I have said, it
our bounden duty as well as our pleasure to keep Christ's little ones in the
world as long as we can, and givel them a chance here, too. Those who have no children of their own nave no right
think themselves exempt think themselves exempt from a ofrvic which is, or should be, a service of love,
St. Peter was told tha: 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 to 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 It is an awfully (I am using that word
in its literal sense) solemn thing to at tempt to feed Christ's lambs; let no ong dare attempt it without earnestly scaking the help of the Holy Spirit. But it is a
very klad and encouraging pursuit ta When I walk along the dirty streets too alleys of the "oslums." and see the vicious faces and slouching figures of many men and women, and then pass a little bright promise of what God meeans them to be shining through the dirt on their faces, it seems as though no
trouble could be too great is only some 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 doess't answer with these human
plante either. The field is so big that it is discouragingly feverwhelming when
looked at as a whole out ond looked at as a whole, but, though no one
may be able to help a whole city 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 train-
ing twelle individuals? It is as inindividuals? It is as in-
dividuals that the Settlement work amongst the
cliildren is mostly done
hiere. About eight hoys here. About eight boys
ard girls are put into
each class, and it is the each class, and it is the
business of each teacher to
get into living, human get into living, human
touch with each child, to fidencce, and try to ind conhience, and try to inspire
hiteals. The reatt
difficulty in this neighborhood is that neirly all
the people are Jews, and
we can only retain our all by carefully children at at
anining
rom any dir ct cher

JANUARY 18, 1906
meat, and the little fellows could be trusted not to disobey their pailents or orders-
though they like sandwiches as well though they like
other boys. I wish how eager they wer
typewriter, and each his own name and addr
coat-a treasure, indeed, coat-a witreasure, his hand
typed hisure to tell them sto
fileasure pheasure to tell them stories, it is a great bright and interested.
those bright. eager faces
Surely, surely come heavy and stupid with drink. One
litue chap-Abraham, come heavy and stupid with drink. One
little chap-Abraham, by name - told me
he was head of a "/ gany." when I exa he was head of a "gang." When I expressed disapproval, he looked astonished
and explained that the object of the 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 Set for all the children who attend the Set-
tlement House classes, and there were
plenty of smiles to the squar plenty of smiles to the square inch of
child, I can tell you. There were
more than 100 children, and they did more than 100 children, and they did
have a splendid time ! A first-class juggler was there to entertain them, they
were treated to were treated to cake and ice-oream,
and each happy child
carried off an orange and a popcorn ball. I if believe
there is a party every month there is a party every month for the
neighboroood children, as well as annever thrown away on anybody, though its result may not be seen instantly.
But, I must stop talking about Settle ment, I murk stop talking about Settle-
mo 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 would give me if I should take the
typerriter 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. country. Life is full of interest always
if we are reaohing out to get into living
 makes the writing of this Quiet Hour a
joy to me. Human nature is much the
 smiles, and kindly words must not be all and
outside show. In dealing with our and lows, 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 poor. ... but have not love, it
profiteth me nothing."-(I Cor. xiii.: 3, You can get into real, human touch
with old and young, with rich and poor in the country; and here in the city wo
can never hope to do more than that Wa it not fore that privilege of touching men personally and inchidually, that the He emptied Himself of His glory that He
might have the joy us through the mystery of His Hely Innature upon Him that He might draw
humanity into the Godhead. And each 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 tainty that no cup of cold water offered
flor loves sake can fail to help in the
creat unlifining of

Can be pure in "No life purpcse and strong all filto not be purer and stronger
thereby норе.

## C. Minow, in orrer to substrat,", ex. 

 1 and har went up in thion pack dogs. quack doctor, whose trat tment had ently led to the death of his patient.
axamined sternly by the correner What dut you give the poor fellow 2 the Coroner , encuanh
 "il, sir, that, juat what 1 was go

At Home.
Never such a crush before 3 to
Lady This and Countess That,
Still they come-rat-tat-tat-t.t. ." How d'ye do ? A lovely day Another cup? Oh, can't you st
Oh, I'm having such a
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 in peril. S. R. Crockett, in his were "The Men of the Moss Hags," hives this account of the little ones who were saved by the "the mother's psalm ":
Now, when the soldiers Now, when the soldiers came near to litble heart-broken bleating which I have heard the lambs make broke again from them. It made my heart bleed and the King Charles Stuart making war than had not been his father's way. But the ooldiers, though some few were smiling a ly 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 bet-
ter ! ur ". sald a little maid of eight, looking ap. And the soldier let go a great he could have slain him. ." deil burn me gin I listed for this !"' $\quad$ But the litio lass hard already taken her brother by the hand, "A Bend doon, bonny Alec, my man, doon on your knees! '"
said she. The boy glanced up at her. He had ong, 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.
"At Home' To-day from 3 to 4.
this way," he said, and he stood up like The Westerra' straightens himself at drill over the bairns' heads, which was cruel, cruel work, and
only some of the soldiers did it. But 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 feen really shot, some leapt in the air, but the most part knelt quietly and com-
posedly. The little boy. Alec whose
sister bister had his hand clasped, in hers, made as it he would rise,
". Bide ye doon, Aler," she said, very

At this the heart within me gave way, and I roared out in my helpless pain a
perfect "growl" of anger and grief. perfect "growl"" of anger and grief.
"Bonny. Whigs ye ait," cried Westerha' to dee without even a prayer. Put up prayer this minute for ye shall all dee. every one of you."
And the boy, James Johnstone, made And the boy, James Johnstone, made
answer to him: " Sir, we cannot pray, lor we be too young to pray." "You are not too young to rebel, nor yet to die for it !" was the brutelittle girl held up a hand, as if she were answering a dominie in a class,
.$A_{n}{ }^{\prime}$ if it please me and Alec can sing ' The Lond's my hepherd, Mither taught it us afor she top her, she stood up like any could the singing in a kirk. Stand up, Alec, my wes mannie," she Then all the bairns stood up. I denight when Herod's troopers rode to look Ior Mary's bonny Bairn. Then from the
lips of babes and sucklings arose the lips of babes and sueklings arose uaving atrains:
The Lord's my Shepherd, r'il not want.
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green; He leadeth me
Ao they sang I gripped out my pistols
and began to sort and prime them, hardly knowing what I did. For I was re-
solved to make a break for it, and, at solved to make a break for it, and, at
the least, to blow a hote in James
Johnson, of Westorha', that would mar Johnson, of Westerha', that would mar
him for life before I suffered any more 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 be bairns, they had all learned that psalm. The ranks shook. Man after man fell out, and I saw the toars Douglas of Morton, that stark persecu-
tor, who first broke it was tor, who first broke down.
"/ Curse it. Westerha ${ }^{\text {. }}$, cannarse thole this langer. I'll war na mann whote this langer. I'Ll war na
North." bairns for $a^{\prime}$ the earldoms $i^{\prime}$ the Aorth." at last even Westerha' turned his And at last even Westerha' turned his
bridle rein and rode away from off the boany holms of Shield hill, for the vicbonny holms of Shield hill, for the vic-
tory was to the bairns. I wonder what

learned that psalm, at the knees of his
mother. And as the troopers rode loos ly up hill and down brae, broken and
ashamed, the sound of these bairns' ashamed, the sound of these bairns' sing-
ing followed after them, and soughing ang followed after them, and soughing
across the fells came the words:
"Yea, though I walk in Death's dark

## 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 a great oath and
of the sweet singing. of the sweet singing.

Heads Up!
Don't kick and whine.
Juwt get in Iine
Wist get in line
With the tallows who've grit and pluck
Don't frown and Don't frown and scowl,
Look glum and growl Look glum and growl,
Stop prating about ill-luck.

Lift up your head,
Don't seom hall dead,
Stop wearing a wrinkled face
Cive smiling hope
Suffcient scope,
And joys will come apaco.
nut on the man
Whose ilitle span
Is full of grief and gloom I Always dreary. Nover cheery,

Give me the chap Who, whatever may hap Who, whatever may hiap,
Looks up and is cheerful still :
Who meets a brunt
With a smiling front, With a smiling front,
A Centleman.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { I know him for a gentleman } \\ & \text { By attus that never tett: }\end{aligned}$
By nitis that never eall;
His cheeks were thin and pale-
A lid who had his way to make,
With little time to play.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { I knew him for a gentleman } \\ & \text { By cortain signs } \\ & \text { to-day. }\end{aligned}$
He met his mother on the street
off came his little cap
My door was shut ; he walted there
Until I heard his rap. 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 gentiy pitched
He doos not fling his books about
As is he were bewitched.
He stands aside to det you pass
He runs on errands willingly
To forge and mill and stor

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,
By signs that never fail.

## At the Table.

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

A year or two flew past, and you
No longer sat alone, Ao longer sat alone, little one was in your arm
your darling and my own.

And then another year or so,
And someone else was there While Trottie claimed your care.

The years have sped since first I led You to the table, dear,
And you looked queenly 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 littie ones
All gazing up at me.

Werve added leaves, one after one, And you are far away-
Aye, thrice as far, my dear as on That happy, happy dear as on But though we sit so tar apart Two rows of hearts from my fond heart Stretch down to you, my dear. Thank God for every extra leat And may we never know. the grice of putting one away. the griee


## 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 who intend building a new barn or a new house during 1906 ; and to the person sending us the second largest $\$ \mathbf{3 . 0 0}$, third largest $\$ \mathbf{2 . 0 0}$; o all others sending 5 names or more, we will send a useful present.
Lists must be mailed on or before Jan. 31st and in the event of several lists containing the same number of names, the lists first received enquire through your friends get intend buildng, and send your list earl
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.





Dr shoid Retorato Thble- fivo ful
$\mathrm{Dr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ Shoop's Restorative.
$\square$




 spring. Jas. Murell, Cobble Hill.
I MrRovED farms for sale in the Edmontor
district. Candy district. Candy \& Co... Edmonton, Alta.


 men. House, garden, fuel and cow supplied
For terms apply : Box $\mathbf{G}$, Farmer's Advocate
Condon. W ANTED, April 18t, Managing foreman for Must be strictly honest, a practical farmer, able
to manage men and to buy atitle. oood salary
Anply by letter only with conies Apply by letter only, with conies of testitionial
which will not be returned). John Ransford
ond Box 586, London
WEDDING stationory, Young ladies who are matter of stationery for weddings, should send
 $\$ 12$ WOMAN'S WINTER SUITS $\$ 4.50$
 SOUTMCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON. CAN. Seek not to know to-morrow's doom
That is not ours which is to coms. The is not ours which is to come Then this will be no more :
So all our life is but one instant-now.
Tobacco Habit.

Liquor Habit.















 paste, and stir it into a quart of biol-
ing milk. Boil for half an hour, being areful not to let it burn. Salt, and, strain.
This is good in cases of dianron Boiled-flour Gruel.-Moisten a pint of
Glour with a couple of ounces of finur with a couple of ounces of cold
Water; make it into a ball, and tio it up
tightly in tightly in a strong cloth; slightly damp-
en the cloth, sprinkle it with flour, boil it hard for ten it with flour, and
Then take
ofl the cloth, and let the ball dry in a two oven for ten hours more. Grate
two teaspoonfuls of flour from the dry
ball, mix it with cold water to a smo
 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 in thent
$\qquad$
Sweeten, if desired. The whey
be sinilarly separated hy lemon
vinegar, or rennet. With rennet
use salt instead of sugar.












 over them a quart of boiling water. Cover
cloeely, and let it stand on ice until
cold. Strain. diarrhcea. A A little wine and sugar may
be added, if desired be added, if desired.
Apple Water.
a dozen juicy sour apples. Add a table apoonful of sugar, and pour over them
quart of boiling water. Cover closely,
until cold, then stratn until cold, then stratn. Slightly laxa-
tive.
Flaxseed Flaxseed Lemonade.-Into a pint of hot water put two tablespoonfuls of sugar
and three of whole flaxseed. Steep for
an hour then an hour, then strain; ard the juice of
lemon, nd set on ice until rejuired.

Hobbies for Health.
The best thing in the world for nerves third, proper dress. But as good a How often does a hobby sion: "Oh, that is So-and-So's expres spoken rather disparapiggly? It is the
tendency of the average miud a person who has a pronouncegd thusiasm as a species of harmless luna the matter is that anyone who has an it probably provides more interest
amusement for amusement for its possessor than any
thing else. Any dectided thing else. Any decided interest in life
whether it is dignified by the name an occupation or is simply an on thusiasm, or even mentioned slightly an as
a fad, is eminently "I have never seen a genuine collector
that is not happy when he is allowed by circumstances to gratify his tastes,"
marked a student marked a student of human nature, " encouraged. It is a curious phase of our
humanity that we will work diligently to
make provision for our material need store up mental resources that will in
terest and amuse us until we are called hence."
Hobbies help one to forget sorrow, and
give us pleasure in toll give us pleasure in the present. They
are among the best things in life pro-
moters of health, peace, and happiness more cleanty.
In popular parlance, the new maid
./ coustion our of cold water. Put it in a double "caught on " reardily mough to to most of
kette, with a quart of milk, and boil un- the sumgestions and directions given he
til the sago is nearly dissolvad. Sweeten the
 ort a pint of milk, the whites of two her mistress that she cried out exasperated shake hard for five minutes.
Wine Whey. -Heat half a pint of all, Why, Rosal didn 't the lady you lived
with bifore ever use finker-bowis? the boiling point, and pour into it a company mostly washed their hands her
wineglass of sherry. Stir once around


They Get Very Busy



DR. HESS
Poultry Pan-a-ce-a
 $\pm 24+5$
 120 25
${ }_{25} 1 \mathrm{lb}$ - pail 93.50
send 2 cents for Dr. Hese ${ }^{4}$-page Poultry
DR. HESS \& CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
For Sale: 2 SHORTHORN BULLS JOHN A. MURRAY, EKFRID, ONTARIO "The late Judge Andrew Wylle," said a New York lawyer, ". had happy coln I once heard him illustrate in an odd way the power of perseverance. is only they persevered,' he said, 'and entrate their energies, whe succeed. Th't give three years to journalism, and
then, discouraged, try Don't learn the grocery business and in fittle while take up placer mining or Mumbing. Consider rather the postage to stick to one thing until it gets

## HE MEANT EVFRY

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

Was so Crippled that he could Hardly set Around and could get no Rell Dresten. Ont., Jan. 15.-(Special). (0) Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me" of Rheumasin slick and clean." Mr. W. G. Cragg,
we well-known merchant and ex-reeve this place, was the speaker, and he e dently meant every word he said.
.n It was the Infammatory kind Cheumatism I had, and it crippled me up y work could hardly get around to do loctors and everything in the line medicin's I could hear of, but nothing - Then I tried Dedd's Khdney Pills an Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatis by curing they Kidneys. Rheumatism io Kidneys a re ricight, they will strain all the


Great Dispersion Sale by Auction the entire herd of

42 moad Scotch and Scotch-topped SHORTHORN CATTLE

The property of MR. HENRY B. WEBSTER, will be sold a his farm, adjoining the Village of Fergus, G.T.R. \& C.P.R., on

## Wednesday, Jan. 24th,1906

This offering represents Matchlesses, Claras, Marr Beautys, Missies and Margarets,
amons which are about $t$ bobreeding ows all in call or with calves at foot $; 12$ heifers and buns, including the stock bull, Royal Chancellor $=44688=$. No reserve as proprietor is
Sale willl oo
TERErs: 10 months' credit will be given parties furnishing approved joint notes,
or
0
THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer.

## Hacknoys

and Clydestales
From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Maggregor, Baron's Fashion Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices write T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont,
hICKNEY AND SHIBE STAILINS FOR SALE
Shires from 1800 to 2200 lbs.



 Abert, etc. Surely such breedink must tell. Come ond
see oro yoursil. King Edward VII. reently purhased a
horee from this stud. Why should not yout and
 R. KEEVIL, Crampton, Ontario.

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 gether. Among them are championship, first, second and third prize
winners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. We hav something that will suit you.
BEAVERTON P. O. \& STATION. Long Distance Telephone.


## Clydesdales

and Hackneys
dALGETY Bros., Dundee. Scotiand, 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 JAMES DAI GETY, Glancoe, Ont.

J. B. HOGATE'S

Slires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks. My latest importation includes $\$ 5$ head of Shire stamions and fllies, Clyde stallions and fllies, Hackney and
Percheron stallions and spanish Jacks, Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of
them prizewinners in England, Scotland and France This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, comStables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection. J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.


The Repository
BURNS \& SHEPPARD, Props.

cor. simoo
Auotion Sales of
Horses. Carriasos, Busgles, Harnose,
eto., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock. Speciel Seles of Thoroughbred stock oonducted Consignments solicited. Correspondence
will reocive prompt attontion. This is the best market in Canada for either
buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

Shire, Percheron, Clyde, Belgian, Standard-bred and Coach Horses,

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 38, Kineardine, Ont. NEW IMPORTATUION
 I have landed one of the best
importations of CLydesdales, shires hackney ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Stallions,
$\qquad$ Mnales and fillies ever landed
in America. They are got by
such sirce
Ros Baron's Pride

 DUGALD ROSS, stmeetsville, Ontart SANDY bay stock farm, rosseau. HACKMEY MARES,
 Will dispose of them at reasonable prices. horace n. CROSSLEY. Y motto: "The Best is None too Good," ImHorsese
chince
choose
 West TrTON P.O., C.P.R. and G.T.R. 10 miles M. WATCH FOR MR. THOS. MERCER'S
 THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.
vUARY 18, 1906

## Trumans' Champion Stud,

 Shire, perchebon, belgian and hackney stallions Read our reoord at the great International Show recontyy held in Chicago. We wonthe following prizes on Shire and Hackjen y 4-year-olds 3-year-olds 3-year-olds
2-year-olds

1 st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th d, 3rd and 5th
Also Champion and Reserve Champion Hackney Stallions Our stallions were admired by all who saw them. Before buying a stallion of
sither breed, we respectfully ask that you write and let us know can save you money. Our prices and liberal guarantee will astonish you. (Our record
in the show-rings is evidence that we keep full of prizewinners, and they are all for sale. We insure stallions against death from any cause, if desired. Write for illustrated catalogue of our horses. Importations arrived, July, TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM LONDON ONTARIO


25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions




 Hamilton \& Hawthorne, simooe. Ont. 88 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. \& Wabash


LaFayette Stock Farm
J. Crouch Son, Proprietors.




 J. Crouch \& Son, LaFayette, Ind. Writo sa a tondon. Ontario.

## 125 Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares.

## OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

 MiscellaneousCLOVER HAY FOR HORsES-MARE WITH

 the onspringh of a shire mare that died ot
 not the slightest indication of heaves 2. What shall I do for a road mare, years old, that has had a cough for
our or five months. At intervals, she is wea worse, especially when wet with
weat or rain. I have been told to use
Idrocyanic acid in dram doses diluted her drink twice a day. Is the above
safe rementy? OLD SUBSCRIBER. Ans. - 1. If the hay is well cured and
pretty free from dust, there will be no
 to orvereat of it. The overloading of the
stomach causes the heaves, and gravates the trouble. The dust may be be
effectually laid by sprinkling the hay with water before feeding. d. Fydrocyanic or prussic acid is
dangerous, even in the hands of an ex-
pert, and no one else should the using it. A dram dose would be ex-
cessive anyway. Instead of the above
treatment give treatment give once daily, until relieved,
a ball composed of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ drams gum opium,
2 drams solid extract Bellad camphor, and 20 grains digitalis, mixed
with sufficient treacle to EFFECT OP LAACTATION PERIOD ON COMTs there any difference in the quality of a cows milk during miking period
It so, when and how muoh per oent.
CONSTANT READER. Ans.-The first product of the mill
glands after calving is colostrum con glands arter cailing is colostrum, con
sisting, according to Fleischmann, of about 78.7 per cent. water, 4 per cent.
fat, 1.5 per cent. sugar, 1 per cent. min
eral genous matter, Gar. Gradually hour after hour,
the secretion changes from colostrum to normal milk, the milk being usually con An averame percentage composition normal milk is: Water, 87.5 per cent.
fat, 3.6 per cent. casein 2. albumen, 0.7 per cent.inf, 2.5 per cent.
cent. : ashar, 0.7 per cent. 5.0 per
tion the lactation period proglvesses, the milk flow de-
crean
tila creases, but the percentage of fat, and,
to a less extent, the percentage of solids to a less extent, the percentage of solids
not fat, increase. We do not find any
figures in the reference works garding the average amount of increase in
fat fat percentage, but would venture the
opinion that it increases on by 0.5 per cent. from the time the milk
is is good to use until the end of the lacprogreseses, the As the lactation of the fiod
decreases. but the relative numbules
ditat creases 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 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 de-
creased 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-f. of a number of simpler fats, including
olein, which predominates in lard; stearin which predominates in tallow, and palBesides these are a number of more volat tile oils, such as butyrin, which impart
to the butter its distinctive flavor, but to the butter its distinctive flavor, but
which when broken up, give it the probutter.
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 sheep-

Feeds have a great influence on the
Yality of the pork of the hogs to which hey are fed. Experts can tell by whick-
ing at the dressed carcass whether cer-
tain classes of feeds have been given

$\qquad$


Spavin, or money refunded.
the hair. Manufactured $b$ by

 J. A. Johnston a co, prugtelete.
171 Kint St. E., Toponto, Ont.

Shire Horses

 station: Althorp Park, L. \& No.ow, Ry JOHN CHAMBERS \& SONS, Holdonby. Northampton, Enslian

1FOREAKIE: One imported Clyclesdale stallion: one ported shime mares in foral.
W. J. CHURCH, Anthur, Ont the glengore herd of aberdeen angus Giton, Ontarlo, Has for sale 3 of the ohoicest boll calves ever
offeror by byy breeder. They won everything at
the fall shows-never. been beaten-and their que fill hatws-never been beaten-and their
qualty has beon pronounoed by judges as unsur-
passed; allo females anl an

 We are Aberilecil-Angus. show stook, One

 We are offering Durham Bulls, roan and read

 Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Chostor White Hong Aberdeen-Angus Prinainal Drivewinners ai,
Ottawa and Sherbrooke
young things for Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Breading stook and
young hings for sale. Write for prices.
A. O. SPAFFORD. Compton, Que. Grove Hill Holsteins - Herd oontains 55 heed




 R. J. Penhall, Nober P. O., Ont. HEREFORD GATTLE FOR SALE.
 W. BENNETT

Box 428. Chatham, on THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS




FOREST VIEW FARM MEREFORDS Four bulls from 8 to 18 months old; prizewin
 MEREFORDS - We are now offering a fev

 POLLED ANGUS CATTLE A number of thoroughbred Polled
Angus cattle for sale, including
five imported five imported, three bulls and two
cows. These cattle will be sold very
the dalton cattle co., Orillia, On
SHORTHORNS
WM. HENDRIE, Hamilton, Ont.
 with calves at foot. This stock br our imported
bull Magistrand. This stock. strong Voned
hardy constition, had have ust lately beel
taren co from pasture field. Fifty fall-farrowed Large Yorkshires
threy montha youg sows. Your choice thre
for \$12.00 Above stock reasonalle in price t
 Oak Grove Shorthorns ${ }^{- \text {Present offering i }}$ Several


Valley Home Stock Farm SHORTHORN BULLS
 Trom show stock, and of prolific strains.
J. PEARSON. SoN \& Co.. M Mandowale. Ont

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords shorthorns roproant ortmon Mlowern We have for sale eight bulls, including our stocif
bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves;
 nd one-yras-old Oxford ram Peter Coohvan, Almonte P. O. and Sta.

## Shorthorns

 Station, St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R. and G.T.R. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Broeder of Ard Lerd headed by the Duthie-bred bull (imp.
Hoy of Morning, winner of first prize at Dominion Joy of Morning, winner of first prize at Dominion
Exibition. Toronto 103
Present of orering y young shorthorns of either
 Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Tel. ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, imp.,
S144, as some of his heifers are of lireedink age, ne bull; also a few young bulls and heifers. SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS Five bulls from 10 to 18 months old: Also
heifers and several cows in calf bred to (cood K. WEBER, Hawkesille PO. st J. Jacob's Station,
GT. BARREN COW CURE rakes any anim, Given in feed twice a day
reftud money.
Particularaf from
Giver SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.
 AMES GIBB, Brooksdale P.O. and Tel SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS

Mapleview Farm. Thorndale, on
Wm. Gralnger \& Son. Hawthorn Herd


OULSTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous

Chester whites wanted Please quote lowest price for Chester White sow,
months old. Ans.-We are not in the
eelling live stock of any so selling inverising columns of "The Farn
the advert. er's Advocate
suffolik hoas wanted.
Would you please inform me throug your queery column where I could ge 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 cus tomers by advertising in "The
Advocate."
How do they make black waterproof
oilcloth for covering horses? J. H.
has sold lots of raw oil for waterproof-
ing purposes, the canvas being simply
painted with it. If you want something
a little more diffcult 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 $\ddagger$ pint of drier, known as
brown Japan. If black oilcloth is cow failing to breed.
have a registered cow, five years old
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 last fall, but is improving. I cannot get her
in cala. What can I do for her in order to get her to breed?
Ans.-We can only suggest an examina Ans.-We can only suggest an examina-
tion when she is in heat to ascertain whether the entrance to the uterus is
closed. If so, it may be opened by
forcing the oiled finger through the Iorcing the oiled finger through the
passage before service is allowed. in Wood is necessary to securre an opening spring, if bred to a young sire
A New Brunswick reader asks about the
value of buckwheat hulls.

## Ans.-Analyses show that buckwhea

 hulls contain less than 2 it per oent. ofash and about $\$$ per ont. of nitrogen
This ash will, of cours:, contain some
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ ing materials of the hulls will decompose
readily readny in the soll. Consequently, the
buckwheat hulls cannot be said to have
much manurial value but where

feEding light colonies
Five or six colonies of bees went in

They are in patent boxes.
Ans. - Make candy by melting granulated
sugar with a little watter. Cook it unt
stirring a litule in a sumur est it Iy


Into dishes that antll make cakes of cour it
 apply to JOHN E. DISNEY \& SON,
STATION:
Claremont. C.P.R.; Pickerning, GOO.T.R.; 864 + HILHURST FARM + 1 1805 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Broad $\begin{aligned} & \text { Scottish } \\ & \text { Hero }\end{aligned}\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Scottish Archer (5s883), } \\ \text { Missiie 134th, by William of } \\ \text { Orange. }\end{array}\right.$

 as. A. соchrane, o Compton, P. Q. SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS voung bulls, 8 to 12 months; also
W. H. WALLACE,
and Farm, Mt. Forest, onto

## The Physic Habit

the result of using salts OASTOR OLL, ETC., INSTEAD
OF THOROUGHLY CURING
DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS 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 decelves you for a time, but
you are soon in distress again, increase the dose, and resort more frequently to the use of
debilitating treatment $\qquad$
ing and Constipation and intestinal indigestion cannot possibly be cured until the liver
made from the blood and pouring it into th Intestines, where it acts as a natura
cathartic, hastening the process gestion, and the removal of waste mat ter from the body.
Dr. Chase's Kid dre. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have They not only afford prompt relief, positively strengthen and invigorate the
kidneys, liver and bowels kidneys, liver and bowels. Instead of en oughly cure constipation, liver complaint, biliousness and kidney disease
time you would like to regain your oldtime vigor, and feel strong and wel
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 poison ous waste matter
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one plll
a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates \& Co., Toronto. Dr
Chase's Backache Plat
 SHORTHORNS We are now offering for sale 18
bull calves. 8 yearling bulls and
highh-class females. all ages, at
moderate prices. The herd is - Hal $_{\text {headed by the great breeding }}$ . MITCHELL \& SONS. Nelson P.O., Ont.i Burlington Junc. Eta,
Scotch Shorthorns SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
42 yearing bulls. 8 to 13 months, all from imp. 30 heifers under 3 years old.
00 breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs.
and 3 imp. Yorkshire brood sowe.
Prices easy for auick sales.
W. G. PETTIT \& SONS, Freeman, Ont.

> BELMAR PARO

SHORTHORNS

 Ade best Scotch breeding, many of them imported.
Adress corresondence to to
PETER WHITE. J... Pembroke. Ont Hillyifew stockferm SHORTHORNS, $\begin{gathered}\text { CLYDESDALES } \\ \text { cotswolds }\end{gathered}$ Present ofierings: Choice young bulls and
heifers. Also a few good young cows.
woodland Farm, Mt. Forest, onto


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## 3 Shorthorn Bulls 3 For sale immed Gloster $=40998=$

WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont Stations. Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R. SHORTHORNS
 welve months old. Parties wishing to visit the
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For Sale: Some grand young oows with calves
cot, by imp sires ; bulls and heifers of differen
 fide. For quality and breeding they stanc A. LATtImer, box 16. Woodstook bock FARM HCOCH headed by the grandly

 zon, of Evelyn, ont. King's Herald is
rising Ave ysars old, is of the lowdown, widd ana a wagon etper with immonso,
dien, fat bone, and foet that can carry him massive, well-formed body. Unikiko

 ceiving if he is not a draft-horse getter
from the ground up. The farmers of
Missouri Missouri are to be congratulated upon having this grand young horse in their
nelghborhood. The dappled-gray Parcher nelghborhood. The dappled-gray Percher-
on stallion, Rutabaga Jr. (27994), goes to Messrs. Wm. Pritchand and ${ }^{\text {Wm }}$ W.
Wm.
Clachan, of North Wakefiel Twhan, of North Wakefield, Quebec.
Two weks ago I attended the Internationabunow. Chicago, where I selected a grand
bunch of Shire, Percheron, Belgian and Hackney stallions from our prizewinners, apecially for our Canadian customers, as I am desermined to have nothing but the
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week all well, and not a scratch them, and they are neady for sale at live andet-live prices."

- Mr. Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., writes : successful in my Shorthorn business. $\mathrm{My}_{\mathrm{y}}$ herd has bred many good animails, and
sales have never been bett sales have never been better, thoulgh no
fancy prices have been received, good-paying digures. To N. S. Robert son, Arnprior, I sold Princess Royal Roan Mary. for Sir Wm. Van Horne Enst Selkirk: to Mr. W. C. Fleury, South Omaha, Neb., six head, including the show heifer, Lady Fanny 9th. This
heifer was the hiahost heirer was the highest-rriced female at
the sale held by the Woods Investment Co., at South Omaha. The stock bull, Victor's Roan Duke, was also included in
that consignment Shat consignment. To Mr. T. S.
Shantz, of Waterlno, the red bull calf. Victor's Model. This is a very promising youngster, and shourd make $a$ very good impression on Mr. Shantz's already ine herd. To Mr. Andrew Adamson,
$\qquad$ good lines, both top and bottom, lots of
size without anv coarseness from such noted sines as Victor's Roan Duke, Royal Victor, Brideoroom, and
Tmp. Knight of Warlaby ; to Mr. Martin of Palmerston, the last of this year's
crop of bull calves, a crop of bull calves, a very strong, vigor
ous calf, also sired by 'Victor's Roan
Duke to the suckers, which are coming down inely. I have just nurchased the bull
call, Chancellor's Model. from Kvle Bros
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