

TORONTO, CANADA

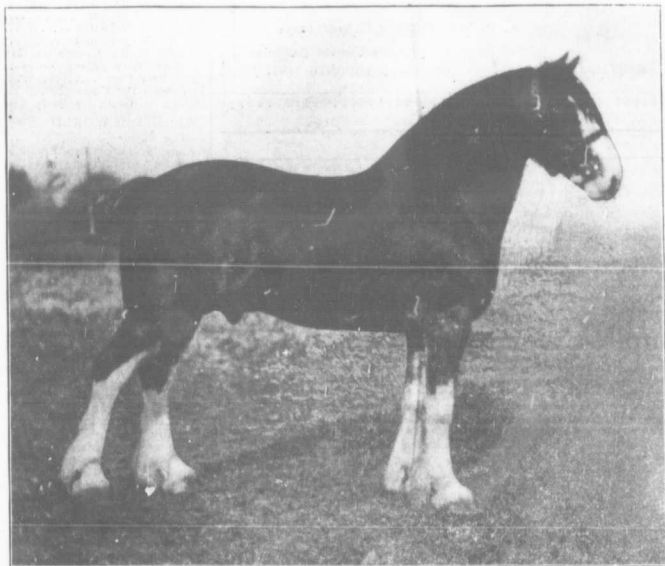
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15 FEBRUARY, 1905

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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen



Champion, Clydesdale Stallion Show, Toronto, 1905

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Practical Lectures delivered on Live Stock Subjects.

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Prizes for Farms

One of the subjects to be discussed at the Fairs Association meeting this week will be Supt. Cowan's plan for a competition for the best-kept farm in the province. The idea is to give a prize for the best-kept farm in every county, the winners to be eligible to enter the contest for the best farm in groups of counties; the successful ones there to strive for the provincial prize.

YOU want all the profit your cows can produce for you. If there is more cream in their milk than you are getting out of it, it is straight loss to you. If the method you employ to extract that cream takes too much of your time, that is your loss too. If you are not using an

Empire Cream Separator

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The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WHEATON, B.A. - - Editor

D. T. MCANISH, Manager

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

Subscription Price—One year, strictly in advance, sixpence; two years, strictly in advance, one dollar.

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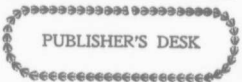
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90 WELLINGTON STREET WEST. - - TORONTO
Eastern Agency of "No-Wet Farmer."
Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.



On page 166 will be found a subscription coupon. Show the Farming World to your friends and collect their subscription. Cut this coupon out the coupon, fill it up and mail to us.

We shall deem it a favor if any subscriber will send us a copy of the Farming World of June 15th, 1934.

Spreading Manure

It will soon be time for spreading manure and those who wish to get the best results from this product will be acting wisely in writing the Wilkinson Plough Co., Limited, Toronto, whose advertisement appears in this issue. The Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader, manufactured by this firm, is without doubt, a most complete machine. The many good points about it are fully set forth in an attractive catalogue which will be sent free to any interested person. Whilst the Manure Spreader is a new line with this firm, they are still giving their best attention to their standard lines such as Ploughs, Harrows, Landrollers, Scufflers, etc. They invite correspondence from anybody in need of any of their large line of implements.

Write for Catalogue, address Wilkinson Plough Co., Dept. E, Toronto.

A Graceful Courtesy

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited certainly do things in the right way. Since their advertisements of Royal Household Flour have appeared in the newspapers, they have received a flood of testimonials from women all over Canada who have used Royal Household in their home baking. These kind expressions of the superiority of this flour have been entirely voluntary on the part of the senders. In order to show their appreciation of this courtesy,

THE GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING FEBRUARY ORGAN SALE.

BEST ORGANS

At Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

Our sales last month far exceeded those of any previous January, and many splendid organs were taken in exchange for new Gourlay Pianos. Each has been carefully and thoroughly repaired, until now it would be hard to tell them from new. Each one is fully guaranteed. Whichever organ you buy, at whatever price, we are responsible to you for its unit you have derived the pleasure and satisfaction expected. They are priced lower than ever, lower in fact than we like, but other organs are on the way, and our rooms are already crowded, so if you wish first choice order at once. Send also your second and third choices, in case the first should be sold before your order is received.

TERMS OF SALE.

Organs under \$50, 25 cash and \$3 per month, without interest. Organs over \$50, \$10 cash and \$1 per month, without interest.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly or at certain intervals. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

A discount of 10 per cent off these prices for cash. A step accompaniment each organ. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. We guarantee every instrument, and agree to pay the return freight if not satisfactory.

BELL—5 Octave Organ, by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in solid walnut case; suitable for school room or mission use. Has 2 sets of reeds throughout, 4 stops and knee swell. Height when open, 3 feet 10 inches.

Original Price \$100. February Sale Price \$24.

ESTEY—5 Octave Organ by this world-renowned firm, in solid walnut case with folding top. Has 10 stops, 3 sets of reeds in treble, 2 sets in addition to sub bass in the bass, 6 sets in all. An exceptionally good little organ for school room or mission use. Height when open 4 feet 3 inches.

Original Price \$150. February Sale Price \$34.

DOMINION—4 Octave Walnut Organ by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in neat design of case with high top. Has 7 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, knee swell, etc. Height \$5 ft. 11 in.

Original Price \$110. February Sale Price \$38.

BELL—5 Octave Organ by W. Bell & Co. in solid walnut case, attractively carved and decorated with burled walnut panels. Has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, coupler and 2 knee swells. Height 8 feet 1 inch.

Original Price \$125. February Sale Price \$39.

BELL—5 Octave Organ by W. Bell & Co. in solid walnut case, handsomely carved and decorated. Has music rack, lamp stands, 10 stops, 2 sets reeds throughout, coupler and two knee swells. Height 6 feet 5 inches.

Original Price \$125. February Sale Price \$41.

KARN—4 Octave Organ by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, in solid walnut case, with burled walnut panels, carved and decorated in gold. Has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, 2 knee swells. Height 6 feet 5 inches.

Original Price \$125. February Sale Price \$43.

BELL—5 Octave Organ by W. Bell & Co., Woodstock, in solid walnut case of up-to-date design. Has music rack, lamp stands, handles, 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers. Height 6 feet 1 inch.

Original Price \$125. February Sale Price \$45.

KARN—5 Octave Organ in solid walnut case of very handsome design. Height 6 ft. 8 in. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, bass and treble couplers, 2 knee swells, mouse proof pedals, etc.

Original Price \$140. February Sale Price \$47.

DOMINION—5 Octave Organ in particularly handsome walnut case, 7 ft. high with resonant ends finished and paneled in burled walnut. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers and knee swells, automatic pedal cover.

Original Price \$140. February Sale Price \$49.

BELL—6 Octave Parlor Organ by W. Bell & Co., Woodstock, in solid walnut case, handsomely carved and decorated with burled walnut panels. Has 12 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 knee swells, 2 couplers, mouseproof pedals, etc.

Original Price \$160. February Sale Price \$57.

SCRIBNER—(Compensating Church Organ) 5 Octave Church Organ by the Scribner Organ Manufacturing Co., in handsome golden oak case with beautiful carved panels and treble and three sets of reeds in the bass in addition to set of compensating pipes. A very powerful organ.

Originally Worth \$250. Reduced for February Sale to \$70.

BELL—(Cathedral Church Organ) A very handsome 5 Octave Organ in Cathedral style of case with pipe top. Pipes beautifully decorated, the color scheme being terra cotta and gold. Has 11 stops, 6 sets of reeds in treble and 4 sets in the bass. In all 10 sets with a variety of tone, including 2, 4, 8 and 16 ft. combinations. Is fitted with blow lever at the side for pumping, as well as pedals. An exceptionally fine organ of this style.

Originally Worth \$250. Reduced for February Sale to \$77.

DOHERTY—6 Octave Piano Case Organ in very handsome walnut case with beautifully carved panels and mirror top. Has also a concealed drawer for music. Lamp stands, etc., 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout. Height 6 ft. 1 in.

Catalogue Price \$275. February Sale Price \$84.

DOMINION—6 Octave Piano Case Organ by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in very handsome walnut case, handsomely carved panels, mirror top, automatic folding-pedal cover. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, knee swells, etc., mouseproof pedals.

Catalogue Price \$300. February Sale Price \$91.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING,

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

The FAT of THE LAND

Recently published at \$1.50, now to be given away free. Read on.

WHAT THEY SAY.

M. B. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will at once arise: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital?" There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present day agricultural practice are worked out in a most interesting form. It would be to see our hard working, close thinking, unemotional Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book, and one need not believe it all, or accept all the statements, in order to see the benefit. I believe it will do good to the struggling farmer as well as to the rich city man who longs to change his airy office for the free air of the country.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which re-ords in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wise and reading.

MR. F. W. HODSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land," and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

The publishers of THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book bound in paper, and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

This new edition is not for sale, being reserved for use as a FARMING WORLD premium.

A copy will be sent, post free, to anyone who sends us \$1.20 for two new subscriptions for one year, or \$1.00 for one new subscription for two years, and who asks for "The Fat of the Land" as a premium.

The book will not be ready for some weeks, but send in the subscriptions now, and we will send it as soon as it is ready.

Fill up and cut off the coupon on page 166.

Ask for "The Fat of the Land," as it will only be sent to those who read this special offer.

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Stock-taking is completed with us and we have resolved on clearing out a large remnant of slightly used pianos at prices that must make the offer tempting to anyone who has the ambition to own a piano. These pianos bear the names of well known makers and each one has been put in good condition by our expert workmen before being offered for sale. Prices quoted are a mere fraction of what you would pay for these instruments in the ordinary way.

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5. **BERNARD & CO. PHILADELPHIA**, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, 7 octaves, overstrung scale, in A1 condition, special at..... **135 00**
6. **GROVESTEIN & FULLER, NEW YORK**, carved legs and lyre, serpentine base, and top moldings, beautiful rosewood case, 71 octaves, overstrung scale, an elegant piano for any drawingroom, special at..... **140 00**
7. **HEITZMAN & CO. TORONTO**, our most known make, rosewood case, serpentine base, carved legs and lyre, 71 octaves, overstrung scale, a piano that will give the very best satisfaction, special at..... **145 00**
8. **STEINWAY & SONS NEW YORK**, rosewood case, overstrung scale, 7 octaves, carved legs and lyre, in A1 condition, special at..... **160 00**
9. **WALKER & SON, NEW YORK**, 1 round corner, beautiful rosewood case, 71 octaves, overstrung scale, a truly magnificent piano, special at..... **155 00**
10. **CHICKERING & SON, BOSTON**, beautiful rosewood case, 71 octaves, overstrung scale, 1 round corner, one of the best pianos made, in elegant condition, special at..... **160 00**

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11. **E. S. WILLIAMS**, upright, dark case, 7 octaves, boudoir size, a very good piano, special at..... **180 00**
12. **DOMINION UPRIGHT PIANO**, in walnut case, 7 octaves, 3 carved panels in top door, an elegant toned piano and in A1 condition. Regular price \$30, special at..... **220 00**
13. **WALLS, BRIC & WILKES, TORONTO**, Girassian walnut case, cabinet grand, 71 octaves, 3 pedals, a very handsome piano and excellent value at..... **225 00**
14. **E. S. WILLIAMS, TORONTO**, walnut cabinet grand, 3 carved panels in top door, 71 octaves, panelled ends, heavily carved trim, one of their best, in good condition, regular price \$175, special at..... **235 00**
15. **FLEMING, TORONTO**, upright cabinet grand, colonial design, in fancy walnut, Boston fall, continuous music rack, 3 pedals, 71 octaves, regular price \$200, special at..... **239 00**
16. **DOMINION UPRIGHT PIANO**, in walnut case, cabinet grand size, 71 octaves, carved beautifully on top door, extension music rack, in best possible condition, practically as good as new, regular price \$150, special at..... **245 00**
17. **BELL & CO. GUELPH**, large cabinet grand, rosewood case, 2 pedals and practice stop, 71 octaves, carved panels in top door, in elegant condition, practically good as new, special at..... **265 00**
18. **BERNARD HEITZMAN**, cabinet grand piano, walnut case, in good condition, 71 octaves, regular price \$430, special at..... **285 00**
19. **HEITZMAN & CO.**, upright cabinet grand, walnut case, three carved panels in top door, continuous hinges, split fall, 3 pedals, regular price \$215, special at..... **300 00**
20. **WEBB & CO. NEW YORK**, beautiful mahogany case, with 3 carved panels in top door, 3 pedals, 71 octaves, made by one of the best manufacturers in the United States, and is certainly a magnificent instrument, regular price \$520, special at..... **295 00**
21. **HEITZMAN & CO.**, upright, with Boston fall, continuous music rack, beautiful decorated top door, 71 octaves, 3 pedals, an instrument that would be a credit to any drawing room and a pleasure to the musician, almost as good as new, regular price \$475, special at..... **325 00**

BARGAINS IN PIANO PLAYERS

- One beautiful Piano Player, regular price \$275.00, special at..... **\$225 00**
- One beautiful Piano Player, regular price \$275.00, special at..... **200 00**
- One beautiful Piano Player, regular price \$275.00, special at..... **185 00**

\$10.00 worth of music goes with each machine. Anybody desiring to purchase a Piano Player will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

SQUARE PIANOS—Under \$100, \$5 cash and \$3 per month. Over \$100, \$10 cash and \$4 per month.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—Under \$250, \$10 cash and \$6 per month. Over \$250, \$15 cash and \$7 per month. Discount of 10 per cent. for all cash with order. Should quarterly or half-yearly terms be not agreeable, your selection at our expense and it will be set aside until terms can be arranged satisfactorily. Handsome stool and drape with each instrument, and freight paid to any point in Ontario, and proportionate amount to other Provinces.

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HEINTZMAN & CO., Limited

115-117 KING ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

CREAM SEPARATOR AWARDS

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

After the most careful, complete and thorough investigation and consideration of every fact bearing on the subject ever undertaken by the award authorities of any exposition, the St. Louis Exposition conferred every highest honor possible upon the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Their inventors, and the Butter Exhibits Made from Them.

The international examining jury of awards consisted of Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; Prof. C. F. Doane, of the Maryland State Agricultural College; Monsieur Dupont, of France, and Mr. Neilson, of Argentine, S.A., the recommendations of this jury being confirmed and approved by the Superior Jury consisting of President Francis; Judge W. F. Boyle, representing the National Commission; Dr. Theodor Lewald, Imperial German Commissioner; F. J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits; Monsieur Gerrard, French Commissioner-General, and sixty other high international representatives.

The De Laval Separator Company was granted the GRAND PRIZE (very highest award) for CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS, covering all sizes, for Farm and Factory use.

In addition, in recognition of the original invention and the development of every important stage of advance in cream separator construction, a second Grand Prize (very highest award) was granted to Dr. Gustaf de Laval, of Sweden, for the invention and later improvement of the first practical cream separator; a Gold Medal (next highest award) to Baron Clemens von Bechtolsheim, of Germany, for the invention of the "Alpha-Disc" system embodied in the modern De Laval machines, and another Gold Medal to John Joseph Berrigan, of America, for his invention of the "Split-Wing" distributing shaft, the latest and perfecting feature of the De Laval machines of to-day—these three awards marking the essential steps of development of the Centrifugal Cream Separator.

HIGHEST BUTTER AWARDS

In the butter exhibits the Grand Prize (very highest award) was granted to J. C. Joslin, Winsted, Minn., on De Laval made butter, while the five Gold Medal awards were granted to L. S. Edwards, Lamont, Iowa; W. B. Johnson, Arlington, Iowa; M. Sondergaard, Hutchinson, Minn.; L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn., and S. W. Laird, Walker, Iowa, each and everyone of them De Laval users.

Aside from these Exposition awards proper the National Buttermakers' Association held its Annual Convention and International Butter Contest in the Agricultural Building, in October, in connection with the Exposition, the Championship Cup being awarded to H. C. Hansen, Smith's Mill, Minn.; the Gold Medal to L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn., and the Silver Medal to F. L. Odell, Greenfield, Iowa. All of these, as well as the winner of every State Silver Cup, being De Laval made exhibits, as were 473 out of a total of 493 butter entries in this great Contest. Every single Entry scoring higher than 95 was De Laval made.

FALSE COMPETITIVE CLAIMS

The advertised representations of a certain separator concern that the butter exhibits of two women users of its machines won the "World's Championship" and the "Sweepstakes" at St. Louis are wholly and unqualifiedly false. There were no such prizes or awards, and the only awards these Exhibitors did receive were Silver and Bronze or third and fourth class medals, respectively.

Equally false is the continually repeated claim of this concern of having made a "World's Skimming Record" at the Buffalo Exposition, where its work was inferior in every way to that of the De Laval Machines, the Gold Medal (highest award at Buffalo) for Cream Separators having been granted to the De Laval Company, while the concern in question received a medal only on its combined exhibit of Dairy apparatus. Its course, along with other unscrupulous exhibitors, in afterward circulating a fake "duplication" of this medal, was doubtless one of the reasons which led the U. S. Government to prescribe that any attempt to duplicate or pretend to duplicate a St. Louis medal would constitute counterfeiting and be punishable accordingly.

HIGHEST AWARDS FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

While the De Laval machines have invariably received the highest awards to Cream Separators at every International Exposition since their invention twenty-five years ago, it is noteworthy that their triumph at St. Louis was even more complete and sweeping than ever before.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL

77 York Street,
TORONTO

WINNIPEG

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 15 FEBRUARY, 1905

No. 4

National Records

BY far the most important matter brought before the breeders' meetings held a week ago in this city was the nationalization of the live stock records. With hardly a dissenting voice the scheme was endorsed and a few months at the most will doubtless see the headquarters of the record associations transferred to Ottawa and one national record established for each breed of pure-bred stock in Canada.

We must congratulate the breeders upon deciding upon a course of action that means so much to the live stock industry of this country. Undoubtedly the nationalization of the records has in it immense possibilities. Any objections that might be raised to it seem very insignificant as compared with the advantages to be derived therefrom. Some sacrifices will have to be made, no doubt, but these, in our opinion, will be more than made up by the benefits that will accrue to Canada's live stock industry from well conducted national records.

One of the objections made to nationalization has been that it would mean taking the control of the records out of the hands of the breeders and one or two of the important associations have taken a determined stand in opposition to the scheme on that ground. Now that it has been shown that the breeders will have as much control of their records as they have under present conditions, we are assured that these organizations will quickly fall in with the majority and make the nationalization of the records unanimous for every breed of pure-bred stock in Canada. We never had any fears that nationalizing would take away any of the control that breeders now exercise over their records. Moreover, any fears on that score are removed by the Dominion Act incorporating the record associations, which distinctly states that the breeders must retain control of their own records.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish in full the address on this subject by F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, before the recent breeders' meetings held in Toronto. It sets forth in detail the reasons why nationalizing the records is of the greatest importance in this country. If for no other reason than that of retaining the half-rate toll for the carriage of pure-bred stock on the railways, national records should be decided upon. But there are other reasons equally strong. They will aid in developing inter-provincial

trade and in promoting markets in foreign lands for Canadian stock. Then, consolidation and centralization should aid materially in obtaining recognition for our records abroad, particularly in the United States. These and other advantages far outweigh any reasonable objection that can be made to the scheme.

But if the breeders do not nationalize their records, what then? Why, records in every province in the Dominion, which would be nothing short of a national calamity. A little contemplation of the effect provincial records would have upon our pure-bred live stock trade should reconcile breeders to making almost any sacrifice of local prejudices or feeling in order that the benefits of the greater national scheme may be fully realized.

SHOW THE FARMING WORLD TO YOUR NEIGHBORS

REMEMBER that it is the strongest educational agricultural paper in Canada to-day and is also cheaper than any other.

REMEMBER that the farmer who profits by the experience of others is better off, financially, and in every way, than those who do not so profit.

REMEMBER that THE FARMING WORLD articles are written by men who have experience.

REMEMBER that improvements on your neighbors' farms increase the value of your own property.

REMEMBER the low price—**One year, sixty cents; two years, one dollar.**

At the meetings referred to, reports of which appear elsewhere in this issue, the following resolution, in substance, was unanimously adopted: "That we at once proceed to nationalize the records and association, that the head office be transferred to Ottawa, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the Live Stock Commissioner in completing arrangements."

A Sad Picture

A Cape Breton correspondent, in this issue, in describing the pioneer days of that portion of the Dominion, draws a rather doleful picture of conditions as they exist today. Many old people, owing to want of help and for some people having left the farm for the younger calling, have to work much harder in their declining years than their forefathers did. And not only that, they have no one to care

for them in old age; soil-worn and weary they end their days in sadness and without the comfort from their children that is their rightful due.

Surely a picture of this kind should stimulate to greater zeal all those interested in retaining our boys and girls on the farm. In these modern times the farm should be the ideal place for the passing of old age. Instead of being a sad condition to contemplate, it should be a happy one. And we believe it is in some parts of the country. But in most parts of the Maritime Provinces and especially in Cape Breton, it appears to be otherwise. The constant drainage of the best young blood of the country during the past ten or twenty years by the big cities of the New England States has brought about a condition of affairs on many of the farms that is not pleasant to contemplate. A better portion should be the reward of old age in the farm homes of fair Canada.

Raise More Good Horses

There was a ring of enthusiasm and confidence in the various horse breeders' meetings, reports of which appear in this issue, that indicates continued faith on the part of those engaged in it in the future of the horse breeding industry of this country. Not a despondent note was heard. Every one was delighted with the success of the past year or two and there was nothing in the way of a continuation of this success in the future. In fact the future is, if anything, more promising than the past has been, especially for good horses of the right type and of the kind the market wants, and for which buyers are willing to pay good prices.

And breeders of good horses have excellent grounds for feeling optimistic in regard to the future. The outlook just now is very promising for stability of values. The industrial growth on this continent, both in the United States and in Canada is constantly enlarging the demand for horses for commercial purposes. The percentage of horses to population has materially decreased in recent years and at no time in the history of the industrial development has the demand for all commercial classes of horses been so aggressive and constant as at present. There is more demand in the large cities today for horses than there was a decade ago, when the automobile had not come into prominence. Then the era of railway building upon which Canada has entered will tend to more and

more increase the demand for horses for construction work. Looked at from all standpoints the outlook for good serviceable commercial horses is very promising. The heavy draft market is also excellent, while that for high-class carriage horses was never better. The farmer, therefore, need have no misgivings in regard to breeding good horses of the classes named. Produce the best and a profitable market is assured.

The time is opportune for impressing upon those who have recently come into power in Ontario the need of promoting better horse-breeding methods. But we shall have more to say upon this point in a later issue. In the meantime we would be glad to have the views of horse-breeders and others as to the means by which the new minister of agriculture might further the interests of horse breeding.

Rural Free Mail Delivery

The report of the Post Office Department at Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904, shows a remarkable growth of rural free delivery in the United States since 1897. During the year ending June 30th last the extension of this system resulted in the discontinuance of 1,125 post offices.

In 1897 there were 44 rural delivery routes in operation, at a cost of \$40,000 for maintenance. At the present time there are 28,074 rural routes. By January 15th, 1905, it was expected that 2,000 new routes would be reported upon. This will make 30,073 in operation early in 1905, requiring an annual expenditure of \$21,360,000 for maintenance. If Congress makes the supplemental appropriation asked for, for the current fiscal year, additional routes can be established, bringing the number of routes in operation on June 30th, 1905, up to 32,500, and requiring a total appropriation for the next fiscal year of \$26,120,000 for maintenance and installation.

These figures are somewhat startling, and may cause those in authority in Canada to hesitate before engaging in a service that would mean the expenditure of a large amount of money annually. But they only tell one side of the story. Nothing is said of the amount of money saved by the discontinuance of so many post offices every year. We do not know what it costs to run a local post office in the United States, but we judge that it is no small amount. There must be quite a saving from this source, though not enough, perhaps, to make up for the installation and maintenance of rural free delivery. But look at the benefits to be derived from it. The farmer has his mail carried daily to his own door. If he wishes to post a letter a drive of three or four miles to the local post office is not necessary. The rural free delivery does this for him. In many ways that cannot be measured in dollars and cents the country is benefited by rural free mail delivery.

The New Minister of Agriculture

The suspense is over. The people of this province now know whom Premier Whitney has selected to preside over the most important branch of government service under his control, that of the Department of Agriculture. Generally speaking the selection is a good one, and should meet with favor from all agricultural classes. In the Hon. Nelson Monteith, the farmers have a Minister of Agriculture who, we think, will place duty before politics, and who, as his able predecessor has done in the past, will administer the Department for the good of the great agricultural industry of Ontario, and not for party considerations. In fact the new Minister so expressed himself at the Massey Hall reception, when he stated that he had been called upon to preside over a non-political department.

Mr. Monteith is a Canadian by birth and training. He was born in the township of Downie, in the riding of South Perth, which he represents in the legislature, on November 21st, 1862. He comes of Irish parentage, and is of the Anglican persuasion. Like most farmers' sons his early education was received in the public schools of his district. Later he attended the London Commercial College. But unlike most boys reared on the farm, Mr. Monteith



THE HON. NELSON MONTEITH

was very early in life thrown upon his own resources. At sixteen years of age, upon the young son was thrown the responsibility of managing the home farm. How well he has done so is shown by the confidence and trust those who know him best have placed in him.

But hard work and early responsibility did not quench ambition. Impressed with the value a wider training for his chosen vocation would give him, Mr. Monteith attended the Ontario Agricultural College in the fall term of 1887 and the spring terms of 1888 and 1889, completing the third year in the spring term of 1890. He spent in all 16 months at the College and was admitted to the degree of B.S.A. in 1890. The photograph on this page shows Mr. Monteith in his graduation regalia ready to receive his degree. Though a little older in appearance this is a very good likeness of the new Minister.

With his parchment in his pocket, Mr. Monteith did not do as many other graduates of the College have done, seek a position outside of his own country. Back to the farm he went, and with added zeal and a wider experience began to put to good use the training received. Live stock, poultry, bees and

fruit growing became his specialties. He did not become a breeder of purebred stock, but knowing the value of good breeding he utilized the pure-bred animal in the production of high-class beef animals. The money-making branch of his farm was that of feeding and fattening cattle for the old country market, a business in which he has had more than the average success. And this success may be largely credited to his college training, as the following extract from a letter written by the Editor of THE FARMING WORLD from Mr. Monteith a couple of years ago, shows:

"Methods of neatness and accuracy, applied to every operation on the farm for years, have now become paying habits. These methods I was taught to observe at the Ontario Agricultural College."

He built the first silo erected in Perth county and in many ways became a leader in things that have done so much benefit to the farmers of his district.

Quite naturally, a practical and up-to-date farmer such as Mr. Monteith's ability and training have made him, would not be allowed to remain in the background very long. When very much younger then he is today, and he is yet a young man in his prime, he was persuaded to enter municipal life. This he did and went through the list of township councillor, reeve, county councillor, to the wardenship of Perth, which he held in 1897, being at that time the youngest official who had ever held that position in the county. Then followed political preferment. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislature in 1898 but was elected in a by-election in 1899, and sat in the legislature till the general elections of 1902, when he was defeated, but was elected again in the recent contest which brought his party into power.

But municipal and political preferment are not the only honors that have come his way. He was twice elected president of the Ontario Experimental Union and is today one of the board of control of that organization. He has also been president of the district agricultural society of his county. For two years he engaged in farmers' institute work, and addressed a number of meetings throughout the province on practical farm topics.

Thus, by education and training he has had groundwork for the making of a good Minister of Agriculture. He has been brought up in close touch with the institutions which, under the Hon. Mr. Dryden's direction, have become such prominent factors in moulding the agricultural thought and life of Ontario. He has his laurels to win yet. But we are inclined to the view that a year or two hence, after obtaining some experience in this new field, the farmers of the banner province of the Dominion will not be disappointed in the man who has been called to preside over the destinies of the agricultural department.

Many are wondering if any radical changes will take place in the operations of the department. To THE FARMING WORLD the new minister stated no longer ago than Wednesday last that he contemplated no material changes for a time at least. For a number of years Mr. Monteith has been one of the strongest champions the Agricultural College has had, and has been in close touch with the institute work and other branches of the service. We may, therefore, confidently look forward to the progressive work inaugurated in recent years in promoting better cultivation of improved fruit culture and the development of our live stock and kindred industries being continued and pushed forward, if need be, with greater zeal and energy. So long as his work makes for progress and a fuller development of the great agriculture resources of Ontario, he shall have our support and co-operation.

Nationalization of the Live Stock Records*

Reasons Why it is Advisable—Half Rates on Railways

The establishment of a National Association of Canadian Stock Breeders and the National Records has attracted a good deal of attention throughout Canada during the past two or three years. At the first meeting of the National Association held in the City Hall, Ottawa, March 7th to 12th, 1904, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and presented by a special committee appointed for the purpose to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada:

Resolved—That the Canadian Government be and is hereby asked to take steps to regulate the further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine;

And it is further resolved—That animals for breeding purposes be admitted free of duty when pure bred, registered in the authorized book of records of the Dominion of Canada, or of the country in which the breed originated, and when owned by a bona fide resident of the Dominion.

As Dominion Live Stock Commissioner I was requested to investigate and report to the executive at the earliest possible moment. I immediately entered into correspondence with the Governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories and the provincial live stock associations established in each of these divisions.

Annual Convention of the National Association of Canadian Stock Breeders, copies of which may be procured by applying to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

In the Province of Quebec we find 7,964 cattle, 8,548 sheep, 893 horses and 6,350 swine, recorded to the first of January, 1904. Since then a considerable number have been recorded, particulars of which we have not at hand.

In the Province of New Brunswick 3,989 cattle, 435 swine, and 73 sheep have been recorded. In the Province of Nova Scotia 3,850 cattle have been recorded.

For the Northwest Territories and British Columbia records have been established at Calgary and a number of registrations are being received, but I have not been able to ascertain the exact number.

WHAT THE PROVINCES WILL DO

As soon as negotiations were opened with the various provincial governments we learned that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were willing to hand over their records to the National Association, provided national records were established, and an order-in-council was passed.

In the Northwest Territories a similar condition existed, but in this case there was no necessity for an order-in-council,

records could be established, and a resolution was passed by the Provincial Board of Agriculture at Quebec favoring the establishment of these national records.

WHERE SHALL HEAD OFFICE BE?

Each Provincial Department of Agriculture was represented at the National Association and I believe every live stock association in Canada had its full quota of representatives. As before stated it was unanimously agreed that national records should be established, but the question has been, "Where shall these records be conducted?"

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and the Northwest Territories are not willing that the head-quarters shall be in Toronto, but insist that if the national records are to be established the head office must be at the Capital. This request might be overcome so far as the English speaking provinces are concerned, but the Province of Quebec is somewhat differently situated. Hundreds of the live stock men of that province do not speak English, and because of this they have a very decided objection to their stock records being conducted at a greater distance from Quebec than Ottawa. In fact, they would prefer that the work be done in Montreal, but they will, I think, agree that it be done in Ottawa.

TRADE PROSPECTS

Residents in the English speaking provinces in many cases believe the live stock trade of Quebec is of little importance and that it is never likely to



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FIRST PRIZE AT TORONTO 1904

NUMBER OF RECORDS

It was found that in the Province of Ontario there are records for 12 breeds, in Quebec 13, in New Brunswick 14, in Nova Scotia 7; in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia steps have been taken to establish a record for each breed of sheep and swine, and the establishment of horse records and cattle records is now under consideration. In each of the records already established a large number of animals have been recorded.

In the Province of Ontario have been recorded not only animals belonging to residents in this province, but those belonging to parties residing elsewhere throughout Canada. Full particulars may be found on page 8 of the Report of the First

*Address by F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, before the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' meetings, held in Toronto, Feb. 2-5, 1905.

inasmuch as there the records are conducted by the Territorial Live Stock Associations, which are prepared to treat with the National Association and have expressed their willingness to join in the establishment of a national record.

In Quebec we find matters in a somewhat different condition. There the records were formerly conducted under the Board of Agriculture, as was at one time the case in Ontario. Recently Live Stock Associations have been formed in Quebec and the records transferred to them, but as these records were not altogether satisfactory to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, they determined to establish additional records and had chosen a commissioner and had a quantity of printing done, but when the national convention was called, delegates were sent by the Quebec Department of Agriculture to this Association. The result was that Quebec decided not to proceed with the establishment of additional records until it was found whether or not national re-

cord of much importance. This, however, is not the case. In no province of Confederation is a greater interest being awakened in the improvement of stock than in Quebec. A large amount of money is each year voted by the Provincial Legislature for the support of agricultural associations. This sum is augmented to a considerable extent by membership fees and monies obtained from other sources. Over \$30,000 is spent annually in the purchase of pure-bred animals by the agriculture societies for the use of their members.

Quebec is now a buyer and seller of pure-bred stock to a considerable extent, and this trade is ever growing.

In the eastern provinces a very lively interest in the improvement of stock is being awakened and the trade there promises well. As in the case of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia make annual grants to agricultural societies, but encourage the associations in most cases to buy pure-bred stock with their funds rather than to hold exhibitions.

The result is that there are in these provinces, as in Quebec, very large numbers of animals bought and distributed each year. This has not had a tendency to discourage private enterprise, but has proved advantageous to the breeders of pure-bred stock.

Manitoba, the West and British Columbia are now large purchasers of pure-bred stock, particularly of horses and cattle.

The older provinces in Canada have in the past enjoyed a large trade with the United States, but this is diminishing and will, I think, continue to do so from year to year.

The interprovincial trade between Ontario, Quebec and the East, and Ontario, Manitoba and the West, must increase if it is properly looked after. Especially is this the case if national records can be established.

WHAT ARE NATIONAL RECORDS?

Let us for a moment consider what national records are. It is believed by some generally well informed men that the nationalization of the records means governmental control.

The Dominion Act respecting the incorporation of live stock record associations which was passed June 14th, 1900, distinctly provides that there shall be but one incorporated record for each separate breed in Canada, and that this record must be under the control of the breeders.

Let us for a moment suppose the Canadian records for each breed were amalgamated and were edited in Ottawa. The record associations existing in Canada would be precisely in the same condition they are now, only that their usefulness and influence would be largely extended. The Canadian Shorthorn Breeders' Association, with its headquarters at Ottawa, would be entirely under the control of the Shorthorn breeders of Canada; the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Ottawa, would be entirely under the control of the Ayrshire breeders of Canada; the Canadian Clydesdale Association, with headquarters at Ottawa, would be entirely under the control of the Clydesdale breeders of Canada; the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Ottawa, would be entirely under the control of the swine breeders of Canada; and so on with all the other associations.

In Toronto the record associations receive from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, offices, heating and lighting, with \$1,500 per year towards the support of the registry. Last year the Dominion Department of Agriculture offered the associations the use of similar offices free, and \$2,500 was placed in the estimates to assist in the development of the work. The Dominion associations would be at liberty to elect and pay their servants without interference as they do today. The only change in present conditions would be that their head offices for each would be at Ottawa instead of at Toronto, in the case of the Ontario associations; Ottawa instead of Quebec, in the case of the Quebec associations; Ottawa instead of Fredericton, in the case of the New Brunswick associations; Ottawa instead of Halifax, in the case of the Nova Scotia associations; Ottawa instead of Calgary, in the case of the Western associations. National records will establish and extend interprovincial trade. In fact, without national records and a national association the interprovincial trade in show lists will decrease rather than increase.

NATIONAL OR PROVINCIAL RECORDS

If we do not have national records the Dominion Act respecting the incorporation of live stock record associations must be changed, in as far as the

clause providing for the establishment of one record for one breed of stock in Canada is concerned; and we shall have to allow the establishment and incorporation of records in the various provinces of Canada, if so desired by the provincial breeders. Already some of the provinces have made demands on the Dominion Department of Agriculture concerning this and have stated that if the records cannot be nationalized at an early date they are prepared to revise the rules and regulations governing their records to make them as desirable and acceptable as those of any record published; but they insist that the Department of Agriculture shall then recognize their records. In fact, the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture insisted last year that their records be put on the same footing as those in Ontario, as far as the eastern exhibitions were concerned. Nearly all the eastern exhibition associations require that animals shown at their fairs be registered in records recognized as reliable by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In fact, the Department of Agriculture renders no assistance to associations not doing this. In this way we prevent grade males from being shown. In 1904 the Department was compelled to recognize the New Brunswick records for exhibition purposes, and the railways were therefore expected to accept these animals at the half rates. New Brun-



F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

wick having made this official demand, Quebec and Nova Scotia cannot be debarred from the same privileges.

If provincial records are established it will be the duty of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to see that these records have a proper standing and are properly administered, but the establishment of provincial records would be a very serious disadvantage. Not only will it be expensive to the breeders, inasmuch as each will be compelled to register in the various records, or else lose the trade of the distant provinces, but it will also have a tendency to make the live stock trade very sectional. The large amount of labor done and money spent heretofore by the Dominion and provincial authorities, in order to build up the provincial trade, will be lost.

HALF-RATES IN JEOPARDY

Another matter of grave importance is the discontinuance of the half-rates now given to pure-bred stock. On Nov. 9th, 14th, and 15th, I have had correspondence with Mr. G. M. Bosworth, 4th Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on this subject, as follows:

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,

Montreal, Nov. 9th, 1904.

F. W. Hodson, Esq., Ottawa:

Dear Sir:—In view of the regulations provided in the new Canadian Rail-

way Act, it occurs to me that we must cancel the special rates we are now charging on pedigreed live stock. It is certainly discrimination to charge one-half the rate on valuable pedigreed stock that we do on common stock which is not entitled to a certificate, and I am very much afraid we shall be obliged to notify you of the withdrawal of these special rates on thoroughbred stock.

I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) G. M. BOSWORTH,

Fourth Vice-President.

Nov. 14th, 1904.

G. M. Bosworth, Esq., Montreal, Que.:

Dear Sir:—Yours of Nov. 9th, G. M. 12136, is received and contents noted. I have just returned from the east. Do not do anything about pedigreed stock until I see you. I cannot leave home for a few days. Kindly let me know when I can see you. If everything goes well I should be able to come to Montreal in a week.

Yours very truly,

Live Stock Commissioner.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,

Montreal, 10th Nov., 1904.

F. W. Hodson, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.:

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of the 14th inst., I shall be pleased to see you, at any time, relative to rate on pedigreed stock, and suggest you arrange to see me as early as possible, as we must take action without delay.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) G. M. BOSWORTH,

Fourth Vice-President.

Soon after receiving these letters I had a conference with the officials of the various Canadian Railways and discussed this question with them. I found there was a good deal of dissatisfaction in railway circles concerning existing conditions. I laid the matter before the Railway Commission and got the opinion that while the half-rates were not in strict accordance with the Railway Act until a protest was made, the railways were at liberty to continue the half-rates. This information was laid before the Canadian Freight Association, who on January 16th, 1905, wrote as follows:

Canadian Freight Association

Montreal, Jan. 16th, 1905.

Dear Sir:—The Canadian railways find that the present regulations under which pedigreed horses, cattle, sheep and swine are carried at half-rates between stations in Canada, are unsatisfactory to the railways and constitute a burden for their protection that new conditions be made, if the present transportation rates are to be continued.

We, therefore, propose the following conditions, to be made effective as early as possible but not later than June 1st next.

"All record certificates accepted by the railroads must be of uniform size and appearance and bear the seal of some central body recognized as reliable by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

"All pure-bred animals carried at the reduced rates must be supplied with a shipping certificate bearing a seal similar to that attached to the record certificate.

"The shipping certificate shall become the property of the railroad company and shall be attached to the waybills.

"The record certificate must in all cases be presented to the railroad agent at shipping point and must correspond with the shipping certificate and bear on the back thereof a statement showing the movements over the railroad of the animal recorded.

"In the case of record certificates already issued, arrangements must be made before shipping the animals to



MR. TOMP BEITH, Bowmanville, Ont., Owner of America's Champion Hackneys.

return these to the proper authorities and have a suitable record certificate and shipping certificate made out.

"The present conditions to remain in force until the 1st of June, 1905, then all record associations and breeders not complying with the above conditions shall be refused reduced rates."

If protection cannot be given to the railways they will feel compelled to entirely withdraw the present concessions in freight rates.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) JOHN W. LOUD,
Chairman.

WHAT NATIONAL RECORDS WILL DO

There is a great deal to be said in favor of national records. There is something no doubt to be said in favor of provincial records. The Dominion Department of Agriculture is ready at all times to discuss these questions with the live stock breeders of Canada.

The establishment of national records and the issuing of uniform certificates will, I hope, permanently establish the half-rates over Canadian railways now given to pure-bred live stock. It will have a marked tendency to increase interprovincial trade, and will, I think, protect the Canadian breeders against undue competition from foreign countries as asked for by the National Association in the resolution before referred to. But without national records I cannot see how this can be done. As mat-



MR. ROBERT GRAHAM of Graham Bros.

ters are now, the Canadian breeders are paying to Canadian associations about twenty-five thousand dollars per year for the registration of animals, and an equal amount to the United States Association. The nationalization of Canadian records will reduce the expenses of the breeders very materially. I have carefully studied this matter and I find that in postage and expressage alone at least \$1,500 per year can be saved. In clerical work at least \$2,000 can be saved, making a total saving by nationalization of \$3,500 per year, which in ten years would amount to \$35,000 saved to the farmers and breeders of Canada. In addition to this, the receipts of each of the record associations could be increased by at least 25 per cent. If the records are nationalized I have no doubt but that arrangements could be made whereby Canadian breeders could register stock in the United States and have it registered in Canada with very little additional expense or trouble to themselves, thereby enjoying the advantages of being registered in both countries. I believe that if a thorough system of nationalization were brought about, Canadian records would in the near future be recognized in the United States, for customs and other purposes, as they have been heretofore for exhibition purposes in the case of the different World's Fairs. I believe I see how this desirable condition can be brought about if national records are established.

WHAT IS A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION?

The National Association consists of persons appointed to represent each of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in Canada, the officers and directors from each live stock or record association throughout Canada and such others as the members themselves choose to select. In fact, this association is entirely in the hands of the live stock men, and a grant of \$2,500 per year is given for its support by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. An association of this sort should be of great value in building up the live stock trade, especially the interprovincial trade of Canada; inasmuch as it brings together once a year, the leading live stock men from each of the separate provinces.

The registrar of live stock has heretofore been paid for his work on a commission basis. No salaries have been paid to registrars, but in some cases men have been paid to act as secretaries of live stock associations, and some of these associations conduct records. Mr. Henry Wade, of Toronto, has been registrar for all the Ontario live stock records with the exception of the Holstein-Friesian record, and the commissions earned by him in 1903 were as follows:

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association	\$ 909 25
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association	182 10
Dom. Short-horn Breeders' Association	3,576 30
Clydesdale Horse Association	401 15
Canadian Hackney Horse Society	45 75
Shire Horse Association	25
Dom. Swine Breeders' Association	1,554 65

Total commissions \$9,722 45
In addition to the above commissions he received from the Ontario Government free office, lighting, heating and cash 1,500 00

Total \$8,222 45

Out of this is paid the accounts for stationery and assistance, amounting in all to perhaps \$3,000.00. By adopting a card index system and other improved methods the cost of this work could be materially reduced, as heretofore pointed out.

Honoring the Victors

On February 2nd, at the Walker House, Toronto, the horse breeders did themselves proud by tendering a complimentary banquet to the successful Canadian exhibitors of horses at the



MR. THOMAS GRAHAM of Graham Bros., L. Clatsworth, Ont., winners of America's Clydesdale Championship.

great American shows during 1904. A very large crowd of enthusiastic horsemen sat down to the splendid bill of fare provided. Dr. Andrew Smith, in his genial and best style, presided. The event of the evening was the reading of the address by H. J. P. Good to the guests of the evening, Messrs. Robert Beith, Graham Bros., Miss Wilkes, Geo. Pepper and Crow & Murray. A suitable response was made, Mr. Tom Graham doing the honors for the Graham firm and Mr. Weddell for Miss Wilkes. The occasion was one that will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present.

While the honors won in the United States by all the guests are deserving of special recognition, those won by Messrs. Beith and Graham Bros. stand out more prominently than any of the others. To have won championships at such centres as St. Louis, New York and Chicago with any breed of horses was an honor in itself, but to have won, as these men did, with representatives of such grand breeds as the Hackney and the Clydesdale makes the victory all the more meritorious. The Hackney is the coming harness horse on this continent, while the Clydesdale has long ago established its reputation as *par excellence* the farmer's draft horse. There is, therefore, great satisfaction in stating that it was in Canada where the



MR. WM. GRAHAM of Graham Bros.

champion horses on this continent of these two breeds are to be found.

The banquet came to a close about the midnight hour. Numerous addresses were given during the evening, all of a most optimistic strain as regards the future of horse breeding in Canada.

A Travelling College

The latest phase of agricultural instruction yet devised for reaching the farmers of Canada in their respective neighborhoods has been inaugurated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with the co-operation of the great Canadian railways. A carload of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, each animal a bird typical of its class, with a corps of competent instructors has been sent to visit various central points in the Province of Quebec.

The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, supplied a number of these animals. Horses have been contributed by Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., Ayrshire cattle by J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Leicester sheep by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., and Shropshire sheep by John Bright, Myrtle, Ont.

For the purpose of comparison, specimens of the average stock of the country are brought to each meeting. Two day sessions are held at six points in Quebec, and each branch of the stock industry discussed as fully as time will permit.

The farmers present are called upon to score the different animals according to their merits, to compare the animals in each class, and to note their difference of conformation, in order that they may acquire as much practical training in live stock judging as time will permit with the object of determining an animal's economic value for the production of meat, milk or power. The judging classes which are held in co-operation with the county agricultural societies, are modelled after the winter fairs at Quebec and Ottawa, which attract every year a large number of breeders and farmers from all parts of Canada, and which have exercised such a marked influence upon the development of agriculture in the Province of Ontario. Proper methods of feeding and breeding are naturally made the subject of special lectures, and as much as possible is done to disseminate and to fix correct ideals in the minds of those who are producing animals for the markets, whether home or foreign. In organizing these meetings, the idea was not merely to train good stock judges, but also to give a vigorous impulse to the breeding of first-class animals of all kinds in the Province of Quebec. The attendance so far has shown that the farmers are eager to take advantage of the opportunity to increase their knowledge of live stock husbandry.

The staff of instructors include the well known horse and cattle breeder, Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; Prof. J. H. Gridsade and V. Fortier, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and other practical stockmen.

Three expert herdsmen are in charge of the car. By the end of the present month, meetings will have been held at St. Therese, Cowansville, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Quebec and Rivere du Loup. The department is also through the Live Stock Commission assisting in the holding of seventy one-day meetings in the Province of Quebec, where live stock improvement and other farm topics are discussed, but without the stock exhibits. The travelling method of instruction is also being adopted by several of the agricultural colleges and railways of the United States, where especially in the Mississippi Valley, there are this winter several special trains carrying exhibitors and giving practical instruction upon seeds and soils.

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This handsome life, gold-filled, 1000 metal, stem-wind and set, beautifully engraved, with latest fancy edge, engraved dial, French leather crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and a fine skeleton nickel dialing mechanism, a splendid timepiece and as fine a watch as you ever saw, sells away wherever the price is set, selling only in packages of 100, each for \$1.00. They are the largest and best of the kind ever sold for half an hour, and someone will buy one. Write today and we will send you the price list. The price and Co., Dept. 1188 Toronto

Percheron Horsemen Busy

A few cranks, not to call them anything worse, are at the present time engaged in the not too laudable enterprise of introducing for the second time the Percheron horse in different parts of Ontario. Syndicate men are on the war path "boosting" the merits and qualifications of their so-called breed, though at the present time our means of determining what Percheron breeding really is or what any so-called representative of the so-called breed can rightly claim in the way of breeding are very limited and uncertain. We have no registration as yet in Canada for these animals.

There are very few females, and in most parts of Ontario none at all of Percheron designation. On the other hand, year after year sees improvement in our Clydesdale and Shire breeding and blood.

The Clydesdale or Shire is a horse of an assured market value. Our cities and foreign trade will take all the good ones that the country can produce at the present time, and we know of no comparative market for the others, even the best of them. A mare with three or four Clyde crosses would be only a rather common bred animal, but has enough of Clydesdale breeding to respond still further to the impress of a well bred Clydesdale stallion, and one may reasonably expect a foal of a better quality, size and type to its dam. On the other hand, take a commonly bred Clydesdale mare, bred to a rather probably common bred Percheron stallion, and one must not be disappointed if the result is very common indeed. Breeding the best stock obtainable must always give a large enough percentage not up to the standard, breeding the other kind cannot fail to in time fill the country with a lot of misfits. In a short time stud books for Percherons will be established, and nothing that will not qualify for registration that will ensure their purity of blood will be allowed to enter Canada.

The farmers of Ontario made no mistake when they decided years ago that the Clyde or Shire was the horse for them. Bred more consistently, with a more practical end in view, their aims of years are being rewarded today in a fulness that none can gainsay, and while Ontario has still to take second place, the advancement has nowhere nor ever been so rapid as in the past few years in Ontario. As other countries become better educated in what constitutes a really good draft horse, the modern type of Clydesdale will more and more meet their views, and in a few years Canada will have an export trade for pedigreed breeding stock which she is now preparing to meet.

There is no line of agricultural industry that has a brighter prospect before it than breeding of goods from high-class Clydesdale or Shire mares, and to the best Clyde or Shire stallions obtainable. The majority of our importers have been men of integrity, who have always tried, not how a cheap horse they could import, nor how big a "grab" they could make of the thing, but how good they could get them, and this in itself has been, perhaps, one of the strongest incentives to the breeding of good ones in the old land across the Atlantic.

J. W. S.

Vegetable Men Organize

A meeting of vegetable growers in the vicinity of Toronto and Hamilton was held on Feb. 10th and effected the organization of a provincial association. Among those who were present were Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and H. B. Cowan, Supt. of Fairs.

The Cattle Industry in the North-West

Some Problems in Production and Distribution

By J. McCaig

A nation's right to survive is determined in late times by its importance as a contributor of world necessities. We are no longer witnesses of the stirring spectacle of uncivilized hordes overcoming effete western civilization in their unchecked progress. The span of the globe is completed with the domination of the Western Hemisphere and the fixing of nations and of national boundaries seems pretty complete. Western vigor may turn over a declining east, but the west itself need take no concern about upheavals. The Western Hemisphere is concerned with growth more than with revolution—with a larger self realization by the application of a virile strength to the development of rich natural resources.

Canada already is an important factor in world economy. Besides having developed rapidly in industrial solidarity by the building up of a complementary set of rural and urban activities—and no nation is great with one alone—the Canadian nation is creeping up

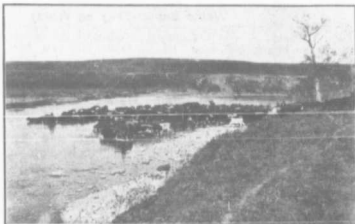
of people to whom cost is not an important consideration. Occasionally we find an optimist who will say that he can see no difference in the butcher stalls in English and Scotch stall-fed and Canadian live imported carcasses, but this will not apply to straight range beef. Again it is said that beef shipped in cold storage does not appear as attractive on the outside as Scotch, English, United States or Canadian beef slaughtered in England, as the fat turns slightly yellow, but it is more than probable that the cold storage beef is a winner in profits against the other foreign or colonial beef even at lower prices by reason of being put on the market more cheaply. The cost of cold storage must be met, but on the other hand the system has the advantage of having to move only sixty per cent. of the weight of live beef, to be free of the expense of feeding and care in transit and to be free from danger of loss incident to disorders arising among live animals. It also does away with the loss from

prove an economy in the production of beef for the world market, but their establishment for the handling of western beef is not a national proposition, for they do not touch the problem of cheap transportation as respects the expensive part of the route at all—that is the railway journey from the prairie to the seaboard. It is plain that the cost of production must rise with the increase of settlement and the limitation of the grazing areas, and unless some compensating economy with respect to transportation is devised the rancher will soon be in a bad way.

§

Ranching vs. Farming at Calgary

Mr. W. R. Newbolt, proprietor of the Bow Chase Ranch, Calgary, N.W.T., paid THE FARMING WORLD a pleasant call last week. Mr. Newbolt is an enthusiastic rancher and believes that the future of the country round about Calgary is closely wrapped up in maintaining the ranch—its present position. The past year or two have witnessed a marked change in ranching conditions in the west. The encroachments of the settler are gradually lessening the number of acres of free range land, and several of the large ranch companies are selling their lands off in farm lots.



500 beef steers belonging to the Cochrane Ranch Co., en route to MacLeod for shipment.



Cattle on a British Columbia Ranch

among the strong ones in international traffic and exchange.

The chief office of our activities seems to be the production of foodstuffs, and these principally for the mother country. Australia, United States and the Argentine seem to be competitors in the same work. The wheat of the north has no superior or even equal, but our place as meat producers is not as high as our natural advantages entitle us to. This does not apply to eastern bacon, nor perhaps to eastern beef, but since the rise of the dairy industry in the east the less specialized branch of the cattle business represented in beef production has been deputed to a considerable extent to the west and more particularly to the rancher.

It must appear in even a superficial glance that western beef interests do not stand at any advantage with the countries already mentioned as being in the same lines of production. The dressed meat trade of the Argentine and Australia is already a big thing, while United States stuff, dead or alive, goes to market in higher finish from the universal establishment of feeding enterprises.

There are a number of factors that cooperate to determine returns to trafficking in any commodity. In the first place the comparative excellence of a commodity is important. Generally speaking it is in the top quality of any class of goods that the best margins are drawn; probably because the profit from the investment of additional labor in the production of such commodity is added to ordinary profits or because the highest quality appeals to a class

shrinkage. Stall-fed animals sometimes gain on the beat, of course at high cost, but range animals generally shrink and sometimes as much as ten or twelve per cent.

It is plain that competing in a world market that the price of a commodity from an individual nation is not regulated by the cost of production. It is regulated by the character and volume of competition. If then the quality is only ordinary, and shipping expenses high the producer must be the loser.

There is another important factor affecting the position of the producer. Where shippers are buying from week to week throughout the year in the case they buy on narrow margins and if they drop a little money on one deal may square themselves the next week. Such conditions are favorable to the producer. Where the production of beef is a feeding enterprise, too, he can hold or sell as the complexion of the market strikes him. In the west, however, at a long distance from a very sensitive market the middleman must buy at a long margin to cover chances of a heavy drop while he is getting his stuff to market. All the beef is run off in about three months, during which time the rancher must sell or hold for a year. He has no choice of times or market and in this respect is again at a disadvantage with the dealer.

The rancher has some way to go yet in perfecting his product, but is a loser chiefly through poor transportation facilities. There frequently crops out an ambition among eastern cities, both coastal and inland, to establish abattoirs and they will no doubt come and

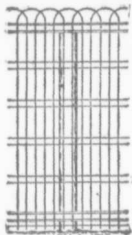
irrigation has been taken up, chiefly by the C.P.R. If it should prove successful in making the country a profitable grain growing section then good-bye to the ranch. Even without irrigation it is a question whether any ranch land will be available in a year or two. The splendid seasons the farmer of the west has had the past few years and the large influx of settlers has made land dear, too dear, in fact, to make ranching profitable, and thus, because of this competition, the rancher may have to give way to the tiller of the soil. The only thing in Mr. Newbolt's estimation that can save the situation is a couple of bad years for the farmer.

The rancher's position in recent years has not been a very enviable one. Last spring a severe storm destroyed a large percentage of the cattle, fully 33 per cent. on an average. This left the rancher short of supply. Then prices for finished animals in 1904 were very low, so low, in fact, that many ranchers are carrying over a number of animals this winter. This will greatly increase the size of next fall's crop, and if the beef situation does not improve before that time there will be some low prices.

Mr. Newbolt largely breeds his own cattle for the ranch. Though it is a rather slow process, he prefers to do so than buy in "dogies," which do not stand the rough weather, and make the bunch of finished animals appear uneven. He has made several purchases recently of some high priced stock for breeding purposes.

In Mr. Newbolt's opinion the dead meat trade, established on a large scale, would greatly benefit the ranch cattle

Special Lawn, Park or Garden Fence



This wonderfully popular fence is made of No. 9 special steel, galvanized WIRE, crimped or corrugated. The uprights are only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. There are 13 horizontal bars. The fence is usually erected on wooden posts and scantling, but the scantling can be omitted if preferred.

This fence is very durable, neat and serviceable, and surprisingly attractive.

It is supplied in any lengths wanted. When desired we paint it white without extra charge.

Further particulars on application. If local dealers cannot supply you, we will.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

trade. During the past year good finish-animals have sold for less than three cents per pound. The removal of the cattle embargo would also help the range trade, as it would enable animals to be exported in leaner condition and fitted for market across the water. A large abattoir has been established at Calgary, but is utilized altogether for supplying meat for the local trade and for the mining districts of British Columbia and the Yukon.

Co-operative Experiments in the Territories

Mr. Geo. Harcourt, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for the Northwest Territories has inaugurated a system of co-operative experiments that promises to be of very great value to western farmers and to bridge to some extent the gap between the experimental farms and the farmers.

The work was begun in 1902, when 23 agricultural societies carried on about 100 co-operative experiments.

Some of the results are as follows: Rape seed was sent out for twenty-four plots, and the growth on seventeen reported upon. The yield ran all the way from thirteen to forty tons per acre.

Experiments with corn showed that none of the seed matured, but were most successful in demonstrating its value as a forage plant. Common and Alsike clovers were sown in the spring of 1903 with a nurse crop. Though no definite results are yet reported the plots showed good growth. Trial plots of western rye, bromo grass and timothy were grown on a number of farms. Opinions differ as to which of these is the best all-round grass. The growth made in one year was excellent in all three.

Half of each plot was mulched for the winter. An experiment with winter wheat for Alberta did not prove successful. Three varieties that had done well in Idaho and Washington were sent out, but none of them lived through the winter, while Dawson's Golden Chaff, Kansas or Turkey Red and Odessa stood the winter and gave excellent results.

In 1904 the most interesting experiment was with alfalfa. Not only was seed sent out, but soil containing bacteria favorable to the growth of this plant was procured from Mr. W. H. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, who has been most successful with its cultivation under irrigation, and was also sent out to be applied on part of each plot, the object being to ascertain if the bacteria would

enable the plant to withstand the winter better. All the plots are doing well.

These co-operative experiments will be further extended this year, with a test of malting barley, early-ripening oats and wheat added.

Wants Export Duty on Wheat

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade on Jan. 31st, Mr. Robert Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, took a strong stand in favor of an export duty on wheat. He argued that such a duty would compel American millers to establish mills in Canada, instead of at Minneapolis and Duluth, and that by thus increasing milling business in Canada competition would be increased in the purchase of wheat grown by western farmers. As a result the price would be enhanced. The west would never develop as it ought to, Mr. Meighen contended, unless large mills were established there.

Mr. Meighen should transfer his campaign to the west. If he can induce the western farmer to consent to an export duty being placed on wheat the balance of the Dominion will raise little objection.

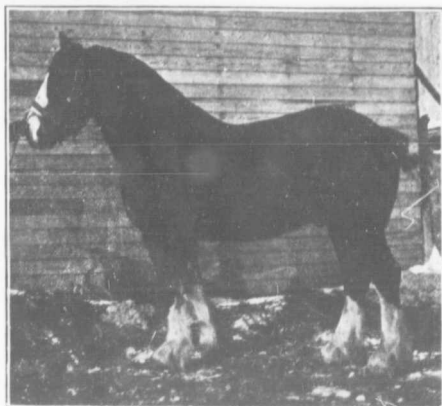
London Fence

THOR, (Greek God of Thunder and Friend of Man.)
To the Farmers of Canada.

Lo, from the realms of thunder am I come to your assistance,
For, having looked on your afflictions, I do know,
How in this ready woven fencing ye have been deceived,
Yes, ye, too tormented by your vain attempts to fight its many ills,
For still, despite your labors, they do remain but evanescent,
Or, at most, poor substitutes for what they should be—
Fences—strong—built in their places—coiled, not kinked,
Now, shall ye know the one and only perfect method—
To construct each in its place,
The one material and means wherewith to build them,
The one famous "London" spring steel wire—coiled, not kinked,
And this machine with equal never known to man.

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Imported Clydesdale stallion, Carlisle, imported into Sir Everest. First in two-year-olds at Toronto Industrial, 1891. Recently purchased by Thos. Meever, Markdale, Ont. Imported by Messrs. Smith and Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

Correspondence

Pioneer Days in Cape Breton

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I have read with much interest Miss Rose's articles on her dairying labors both in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. I think no move that our government has made has done more for the dairying interests than Miss Rose's travelling dairy. Nearly every farmer does less or more in the dairying line, and all can learn some things.

The latest article I have seen shows that she has found a part of Cape Breton in a pioneer state. Had she visited New Annan forty years ago she would have found just about what she has found in Cape Breton to-day. Only, as a general rule, she would have heard the Lowland Scotch in place of the Gaelic, which might not have been much more intelligent to her than the Gaelic.

There are a few things belonging to the pioneers here that Miss Rose has not seen, such as carding wool by hand, and dressing and spinning flax. It seems that the same absence of luxury and quiet content that existed in the pioneer times of long ago are still to be found in Cape Breton. But in those days boys and girls were not looking forward to the time when they would be big enough to go to the States and leave the old home.

The idea then was to improve the comforts and enjoyments and independence of the home. The boys, as a rule, when they became of age, made a new break in the forest and making a selection from among the fair ones of the land found a new home. The girls generally made their fathers' homes their homes until their hand was asked for in marriage. Mothers were seldom left to battle alone in old age with life's cares, but all looked forward to more enjoyable times which many of the pioneers reached. This free and hopeful condition gave life to labor. Those early days were hopeful, buoyant days, young and old had the one end in view, a larger farm and a more comfortable home, which in many cases was realized. Their wants were few, and

nearly all were contented and happy. Little sickness and no doctor near and he seldom would have been called if within reach.

At present there are many luxuries and conveniences that were never thought of in the olden times, such as fine wagons and sleighs, better houses, furniture and house furnishings generally, and better labor-saving machines in the home and in the fields. Still there is not the olden time contentment. Young people leave home early in life or live discontented lives and old habits are discarded. One thing is certain, the aged have not so easy a grade down the decline of life that their forefathers and mothers had. They have generally to work harder than had their fathers and mothers. And cases are to be found where old ladies, who have worked hard to make a home, are now living at home, caring for a cow or two and battling with the winter storms. These things should not be. But they exist and are hard to remove.

One big drawback to the prosperity of the farmers is the want of help, caused by the higher wages and higher life in the homes of the cities drawing too many of our young people from the farm.

J. McGEORGE.

West New Annan, N.S.

Comments on New Westminster Show

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I saw the report on the New Westminster show, but in some points disagree with the reporter. That gentleman says the entry fee is 50 cents, but 50 cents is only charged on the day when a lacrosse match is played. 25 cents is the general entrance fee, and the return fare to Vancouver is not 50 cents, but 60 cents, by electric cars as well as by train.

He also says that the question is very seriously considered as to whether it would not be far better to hold the exhibition at Vancouver. If the show were held in Vancouver, Westminster would be far sleepier than it is now. Whereas, Vancouver is, we may say, the most progressive

city in the province, if the show were to be taken away, would be indeed detrimental to our old market town and no doubt hundreds of people would not go to Vancouver to exhibit as that city is not nearly as centrally located. Westminster is almost right in the midst of a progressive agricultural district; Vancouver is not. Westminster has close on to 7,000 inhabitants, not 6,000, as your correspondent says.

Your reporter never mentioned anything about poultry. As I take a keen interest in that line of business I may say that nothing interested me more than the poultry show. I noticed that the most popular breeds were very poorly represented, such as the Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns, and the birds shown of these breeds were poor specimens of their kind. In Black Minorcas very few were there and those not very good. There were quite a few White Rocks and White Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, Brahmans and other varieties, but as a whole the exhibits were not as good as those of last year, although there were more entries. But then, only quality counts. I had no exhibit there because I attended other shows, and getting them from one show to another is very hard on the birds, and they will not lay for weeks afterwards.

Clayton, B.C. HANS VOGLSANG.

Western Shorthorn Breeders Make a Move

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Judging from the reports of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association's meeting recently held, as published in your paper and elsewhere, there appears to be an erroneous opinion entertained by the Ontario officials of the Association regarding the feeling of western members towards that association. We fully recognize the fact that the Ontario members are largely in the majority, but we do not believe that that majority would intentionally do any injustice to members living in other provinces. As a proof of the good will of the Ontario section, the president quoted figures to show that more money was granted to the other provinces in the year 1904, in proportion to the amount received in registration fees, than from Ontario. So far as we ever knew, the allotment of grants to provinces has never been based on the amount received from the provinces, as the following figures will show:

	Members	Grants	Grant Member
1902 Ontario	1,319	\$1,884.50	\$1.42
Manitoba	259	714.00	2.75
N.-W.T.	137	100.00	0.73
1904 Ontario	1,478	2,491.00	1.68
N.-W.T.	141	315.00	2.23
1905 Manitoba	300	500.00	1.66
N.-W.T.	141	500.00	3.54

I have not quoted figures for Manitoba in 1904 on account of the special grant of \$1,200 which was given the Dominion Fair held at Winnipeg, as this cannot be considered a grant to the west entirely, as it was on account of its being a Dominion Fair and Ontario breeders participated largely in the awards. In addition, the association has for several years been paying the expenses of men in charge of stock cars from Ontario to the North-West Territories and British Columbia, and for advertising Ontario Shorthorns in the west. For these purposes the accounts show an expenditure of \$400 in 1903.

There should be some system adopted, based either on the membership

of the provinces, or on the fees received from the provinces.

The surplus funds of the Association should be distributed so as to accomplish most good to the breed, and so that all members may have an equal chance of participating in the distribution.

The funds do not belong to the Ontario members to do with what they like or to give to the province or district that makes the biggest kick.

Another point in the management of the Association that interests all western members is that of representation on the directorate. True, western members have been elected on the directorate, but these have been elected by the Ontario members. Is not the Association wise enough to see that the more the members in every part of the Dominion are interested in the affairs of the Association the better for the breed (and incidentally, the better for the breeders of the great mother province, Ontario), and to devise a scheme whereby the members of the several provinces may have some voice in nominating who their directors may be? The growing west has been accorded fuller representation in the affairs of the Dominion, and we consider it within our rights to have adequate representation in the affairs of the Shorthorn Association.

A great deal is made by the Ontario breeders of the importance of the American market, which has just about closed its doors against them. We believe that Western Canada will develop an immense trade in pure-bred cattle. Is it not desirable that the great Shorthorn breed should continue to hold her supremacy in this territory? Let there be a broadening out of ideas and sympathies and a unity of action.

E. R. JAMES,

Rosser, Man.

Director, representing Shorthorn, Cattle Breeders' Association for Manitoba and the Northwest.

NOTE—In addition to the above we have received a copy of a letter Mr. James is sending out, calling a meeting of the western members of the Shorthorn Association to be held at Winnipeg on Feb. 25th to discuss the following subjects: (1) Representation on the directorate of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association; (2) the nomination of representatives by mail; (3) a system of apportionment of grants to provinces either on a percentage of fees or of membership; (4) the nationalization of all records.

Our columns are open for the discussion of these and other subjects and we shall be glad to have the views of members of the Shorthorn Association upon one or all of them.—Editor.

O. A. C. G. graduates Promoted

Mr. J. W. Hart, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and formerly superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, has been appointed director of the College of Agriculture in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Mr. H. A. Morgan, B.S.A., for some years Professor of Entomology in the State Agricultural College of Louisiana, has been appointed director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Tennessee, to succeed Mr. A. M. Soule, B.S.A., who has become director of the Agricultural Experiment Station for West Virginia. Prof. Morgan and Prof. Soule are both graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College.

CARNEFAC

GIVES QUICK AND PERMANENT RESULTS

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., WEST L'ARDOISE, CAPE BRETON, Jan. 27th, 1905.
Toronto.

Dear Sirs,—

Enclosed find balance due on "1 pall" of Carnefac—which duly arrived here Dec. 21, '04. Must say that Carnefac has proven very satisfactory—As a matter of fact—Do not think that I shall ever be without it again. I have recommended it and you shall certainly hear from me when this pall is empty.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JEFFREY MAUROUQUETTE.

The above is but a sample of letters we receive every day from farmers to whom we have sent 25 lbs. of CARNEFAC on trial. A few points on this is worthy of special notice, namely, the small quantity, short time used, trifling cost, and the satisfactory results. If any of those are points that concern you in the feeding of your stock, a few weeks' use of CARNEFAC will satisfy you that it does all claimed for it. We would particularly invite you to try it if you have any stock seriously out of condition.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,
WINNIPEG 65 Front St. E., Toronto

WARNING

To all whom it may concern—We are sole owners and licensees of all patents and rights on

The World Famous
TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

In violation of our Canadian Patents, an imitating cream separator called the "Unesda" has in some localities been offered for sale and suits at law are now pending against the manufacturers thereof. Under the law a user of these infringing machines is also liable for all damages resulting to the patentee through his use thereof. We hereby inform you that in buying or using one of these so-called "Unesda" separators you not only get a very inferior or separator, incapable of giving you such results as you should have, but you buy a law suit with all its expensive attendants and with every likelihood of losing the machine you have bought, and averred of heavy damages against you.

That you may be thoroughly informed on this subject before becoming involved, write to us, or to our solicitors, Masten, Starr and Spence, Toronto, Canada.

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa. U.S.A.

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OF
PURE-BRED CATTLE

(Registered)

MALES AND FEMALES OF BEEF BREEDS

Will be held by Local Management,
Under the auspices of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario,
at the following points:

Ottawa, March 10

Port Perry, March 14 Campbellcroft, March 16

Guelph, March 22

All Stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered.

For Catalogues and full particulars apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT,

Secretary Live Stock Associations - Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Breeders Meet at Toronto

Clydesdale Breeders

The annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Association, held at the Repository on the evening of Feb. 1st, was the most largely attended in the history of the association. President Wm. Smith presided. The report of the secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, was very satisfactory, showing 1,101 pedigrees and 792 transfers received during the year. During 1904 the membership increased to 429, or an increase of 63 over 1903. Vol. 13 of the stud book had been issued, containing 705 stallions and 1,803 mares. The Clydesdale interests are flourishing. There was an excellent demand for good stallions. \$1,561 had been paid out for prizes during the year. The number of importations of stallions and fillies had been large. The total receipts were \$3,357.83 and the expenditures \$3,046.19, leaving a balance on hand of \$311.64.

The address of the president was a strong plea for the nationalization of the records. The National Live Stock Convention had accomplished some good. Opinion was stronger in favor of nationalizing than a year ago. The time

Peter Christie, M.P., Manchester; John Vipond, Brooklin; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; James Torrance, Markham, and John Bright, Myrtle.

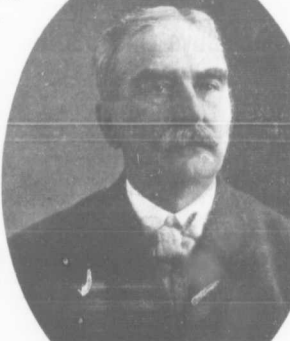
Representatives—Canadian National Exhibition, Robert Beith and William Smith; Ottawa Central Exhibition, Peter Christie and George Grey, Newcastle; Western Fair, A. Innis, Clinton, Jas. Henderson, Belton; Quebec and Sherbrooke, R. Ness and George Stewart, Howick; Winnipeg, R. Nichol, Brandon, and George Greig, Winnipeg; Horse Breeders' Association, Peter Christie and Fred Richardson.

Shire Horse Breeders

The Shire Horse Breeders' Association met on Feb. 1st at the Repository. The plan for nationalization of the records was approved of, with F. M. Wade as registrar and Ottawa as headquarters. The following resolution was



Mr. Thos. Treadale, Concord, Ont., President Dominion Swiss Breeders' Association



Mr. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., President Canadian Clydesdale Association



J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., President Shire Horse Association and Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association

had come when no man should stand in the way of progress. Doing away with half-rates on railways for pure-bred stock can only be avoided by nationalizing the records.

He was followed by Live Stock Commissioner Hodson, Robert Miller, Hon. John Dryden and P. Talbot, M.P., Lacombe, N.W.T., in brief addresses, strongly endorsing nationalization of the records. Mr. Taylor stated that if the records were not nationalized there would be records started in the Territories.

By a unanimous vote it was decided to nationalize the records forthwith, that Mr. F. M. Wade be registrar and that the head office be at Ottawa.

The elected officers for the ensuing year are: Hon. President, F. W. Hodson; President, William Smith, Columbus; Vice-President, Thomas A. Graham, Claremont; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade.

Provincial Vice-Presidents—Ontario, Robert Miller, Stouffville; Manitoba, J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon; Alberta, J. A. Turner, Calgary; Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; Assiniboia, Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; British Columbia, D. Tolmie, Victoria; Maritime Provinces, T. R. Black, Amherst, N.S.

Directors—John Boag, Ravenshoe;

carried, to be forwarded to the Dominion Government:

"That animals for breeding purposes may be admitted free of duty when pure bred, registered in the authorized book of records of the Dominion of Canada, or of the country in which the breed originated, and when owned by a bona fide resident of the Dominion."

There was an increase of registrations during the year. The receipts were \$212, and the net expenditure \$116, leaving a balance on hand of \$96.

The officers elected are: President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Vice-President, E. C. Atrill, Goderich; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade; Directors, John Gardhouse, James Dalgetty, W. Wilkie, Col. MacGillivray, James Henderson, M. E. Wellington and W. Bayden; Representatives to Canadian National Exhibition, John Gardhouse and James Dalgetty; Western Fair, H. Wade and E. C. Atrill; Ottawa Central Exhibition, F. M. Wade and Campbell Smith; Horse Breeders' Association, J. M. Gardhouse and James Dalgetty. Mr. Henry Wade was also made Honorary Secretary and a life member of the association.

The Hackney Horse Society

The important business transacted at the Canadian Hackney Horse Association on January 31st was the passing of the following resolution:

"That the Canadian Hackney Horse Association at once proceed to nationalize the Hackney records and association, that the office be transferred from Toronto to Ottawa, and that Mr. F. M. Wade be registrar."

There appeared to be no dissenting voice to the passing of this resolution, which is in line with the movement to secure Canadian national records for all pure-bred stock. Live Stock Commissioner Hodson addressed the meeting on the record question. He stated that he was aware that 300 stallions and 200 bulls were about to be brought into the Canadian West for breeding purposes, but were being held back by Canadian authorities. He read a letter from the C.P.R. to the effect that the present half-rate on pure-bred stock would be discontinued unless certain regulations were complied with.

A resolution was passed asking the Dominion Government to protect Canadian live stock interests and further regulate the free admission of pure-bred stock.

The officers for the year were elected as follows:—President, Robert Miller, Stouffville; First Vice-President, E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; Second Vice-President, O. Sorby, Guelph; Secretary, H. Wade, Toronto.

Directors—Thomas Graham, Claremont; R. Beith, Bowmanville; H. M. Crossley, Russell; Robert Miller; E. C. Atrill, Goderich; Dr. A. Smith, Toronto; O. Sorby, Guelph; F. E. Came, Montreal.

Provincial Vice-Presidents—Ontario, R. W. Davies; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Alberta, A. H. Rawlinson, Calgary; Manitoba, J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon; New Brunswick, M. Jewett, Free, Victoria.

Delegates—Canadian National Exhibition, Thomas Graham and E. T. H. Tisdale; Western Fair, E. C. Atrill and L. L. Pounds; Ottawa Central Exhibition, Robert Beith and F. M. Wade; Horse Breeders' Association, Thomas Graham and E. T. H. Tisdale; Spring Show, H. M. Robinson.

Canadian Horse Breeders

The annual meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, held at the Repository on Feb. 2nd, was well attended, Andrew Smith presiding. The report of Secretary Wade was very

satisfactory, showing a substantial balance. On motion representatives elected from the various horse associations were received, and will form the board of directors for the coming year. A motion to enlarge the association by receiving two representatives from the Canadian National Association was very wisely voted down.

It was decided to go ahead with the Canadian Horse Show, which will be held at the Armories April 26-29, 1905.

Pony Society

The Canadian Pony Society met on January 31st and the following officers were elected:

Hon. President, H. M. Robinson; President, G. V. Foster; First Vice-President, Dr. D. King Smith; Second Vice-President, C. T. Campbell; Hon. Secretary, H. Wade; Secretary, H. Gerald Wade; Hon. Treasurer, J. Taylor; Hon. Directors, R. Beth, W. H. Knowlton, H. J. P. Good and Major A. B. Lee; Directors, C. C. Harbottle, T. Graham, R. W. Davies, R. Miller, F. Hodson, W. N. Wade, W. J. Stark, A. H. McBride.

Delegates—Canadian National Exhibition, H. M. Robinson; Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, H. M. Robinson and H. G. Wade; National Live Stock Convention, E. T. Campbell and H. G. Wade.

Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horses

The Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society held its annual meeting on January 30th. The secretary, Mr. H. J. P. Good, in his annual report urged that the society enter upon the systematic encouragement of good horse breeding in Ontario. President W. Harland Smith suggested that a joint meeting of all the horse societies of Toronto be held, with a view to amalgamation. The secretary was instructed to write the City Council, advising the establishment of a speedway and bridle path. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$150. A grant of \$100 for the best carriage pair at the Canadian National Exhibition was held. The officers for 1905 are:

Hon. President, W. Harland Smith; President, J. J. Dixon; First Vice-President, R. W. Davies; Second Vice-President, Dr. W. A. Young; Secretary, H. J. P. Good; Treasurer, Henry Wade; Directors, T. T. Merry, Geo. H. Wodderham, H. C. Tomlin, Noel Marshall, R. Fleming, A. S. McBride, Dr. G. A. Peters, Major Harbottle, T. A. Crowe and H. M. Robinson; representatives to Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, J. J. Dixon and Dr. W. A. Young; to Canadian National Exhibition, W. Harland Smith and Noel Marshall; delegate to National Live Stock Convention, H. J. P. Good.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders

The annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Feb. 1st, was largely attended. President James Kettie presided. The report of Secretary G. W. Clemons was most satisfactory. A total of 1,241 animals were registered and 1,122 transfers issued during the year, besides 51 records accepted for the merit roll. The herd book published during the year contained 1,200 pedigrees. The financial statement showed total receipts of \$3,569.60, and expenditures of \$1,942.51, leaving a balance of \$1,627.09 on hand.

The important matter before the meeting was the nationalization of the records. The opinion of the meeting on the question was unanimous, providing it could be carried out without en-

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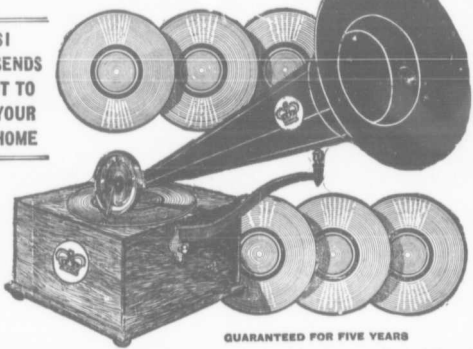
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Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.,
Pres. Hackney Horse Society.

dangering the individuality of the Association. Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, pointed out that the Dominion Act under which the Association is incorporated states that the association must maintain control of its own records. After the presentation of the report of Mr. Ellis, delegate to the National Live Stock Convention last year, the following resolution, moved by F. E. Caine, of New Brunswick, and seconded by B. Mallory, of Frankfort, Ont., was carried:

That this association agrees to the nationalizing of the records, and that the executive committee and board of directors be a committee to confer with Mr. Hodson in regard to carrying it into effect; providing that the individuality of the association be recognized."

The executive committee was instructed to nominate a list of judges to be submitted to the different fair boards. The literary committee was voted \$65 for their services and the members of the association made members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

On motion of A. C. Hallman, seconded by B. Mallory, the constitution was changed, making more definite the color markings an animal should have before being registered. These shall be black and white in any proportion, excepting the switch, the under part of the belly and the lower part of any two legs or feet, which shall be white.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Simons, that the fees for registering imported animals be changed from \$10 each for males and \$5 for females, to \$1.25 and \$1.00 respectively, was defeated.

The president, Mr. Rattie, and the secretary were appointed a committee to consult with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa re a cow census.



Mr. M. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont., Pres.
Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association.

The officers for 1905 are: President, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia; Vice-Presidents, First, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Second, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Third, G. A. Gilroy, Glenora; Fourth, B. Mallory, Frankfort; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George. Directors—James Rattie, Norwich; S. A. Logan, Amherst, N.S.; W. W. Brown, Lyton, and H. Bollert, Cassel. Representatives to Canadian National Exhibition, R. S. Stevenson, B. Mallory and H. Bollert; Western Fair, W. Suh-ring, Schrimpsville, and B. Mallory; Ottawa Central Exhibition, Matt Richardson and A. C. Hallman; Winnipeg Fair, G. W. Clemons, H. Bollert and A. C. Hallman.

Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders

The annual meetings of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations were held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Feb. 2nd and 3rd. The attendance was larger than usual, and more interest was shown in the proceedings.

The secretary of these three associations is Mr. A. P. Westervelt, whose annual report was a joint one for all three. He estimated the value of the pure-bred live stock in Canada at \$8,802,985, of which \$3,092,002 is in Ontario. The special work of the associations was to increase the quantity and improve the quality of our live stock products. The following table shows the progress which the Winter Fair at Guelph has made during the past five years:

Date.	No. of Entries	Total Value	Gate
1900	3019	\$1782 85	\$529 60
1901	3461	2114 75	6070 00
1902	3118	1911 45	7150 00
1903	4043	3101 50	7086 75
1904	3968	3585 85	8158 50

Note.—Figures for 1904 include Seed Grain and Judging Competition.

At the Eastern Winter Fair, at Ottawa, held last March, the entry fees were \$873.35, premiums paid \$3,173.50 and the gate receipts \$372.80.

Although the associations have ceased to control the public auction sales, these are being continued under the local organizations. The secretary touched upon the sheep and bacon industry. The total swine recorded in 1904 numbered 4,064, and transfers 438. The report was a very complete one, but too long to publish here.

CATTLE BREEDERS

The cattle breeders' meeting was presided over by Mr. Arthur Johnston. As at the horse breeders' meetings the principle of nationalizing the records was endorsed.

Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, was present and addressed the meeting, giving the reasons for the changes in the quarantine regulations about which there has been some criticism from importers. After hearing his statement a resolution, moved by Lt.-Col. McGillivray and seconded by Mr. Richardson, was unanimously passed approving of section 5 of the regulations, or the permit clause passed last March, which was called into question by the Shorthorn breeders a few weeks ago.

The financial statement showed total receipts of \$3,416, and a total expenditure of \$3,096. The following officers were elected:

President, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. McGillivray; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt; Provincial Vice-Presidents, Ontario, A. Johnston, Greenwood; Northwest Territories, C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; Maritime Provinces, M. Cummings, Truro, N.S.; British Columbia, G. H. Hadwin, Duncan. Representatives Provincial Winter Fair—G. W. Clemons, J. T. Gibson,



Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Pres.
Provincial Winter Fair.

John Bright, Eastern Exhibition—A. W. Smith, J. H. Grisdale, N. F. Wilson, M.P.; Canadian National—Col. McGillivray and A. P. Westervelt, Western Fair—Capt. T. Robson, A. W. Smith, Ottawa Central—N. F. Wilson, M.P., F. W. Hodson, From Ontario Agricultural College—President Creelman, Professor Day, General Director, Charles Calder, M.P.P. Auditor, J. M. Duff.

SHEEP BREEDERS

President Henry Harding presided at the sheep breeders' meeting. The meeting was a lively one. Some members criticised the management of the association, claiming that nothing was being done to increase the membership. Some items in the financial statement were also criticised, the feeling being that it was costing too much to run the association. After explanations by the secretary and some other officers, the storm blew over, the majority being satisfied that the business of the association was being managed in a satisfactory manner.

The plan for national records was endorsed after considerable questioning on the part of the members, and a committee comprising the Hon. John Dryden, Robt. Miller, A. W. Smith, Lieut.-Col. McGillivray, Lieut.-Col. McEwan, Jno. T. Gibson and Lieut.-Col. McCrae was appointed to work out the details, so as to be satisfactory to the sheep breeders. At present all the sheep records are in the United States. In order to meet the requirements of national records a special record, with a nominal



Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., Pres.
Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

charge, will have to be kept in Ottawa.

A year ago the association was \$570 in debt, and the financial statement showed a balance of \$51 on hand, showing a very satisfactory state of affairs. Congratulations were extended to the successful sheep exhibitors at St. Louis and Chicago in 1904.

R. J. Hine gave notice of motion that he would move at the next annual meeting that fair boards be advised to make the stipulation in their prize lists that all females in the sheep classes be Canadian or American bred. This brought out a warm discussion. To show the value of imported stock, John Campbell stated that a ewe imported by him seven years ago had brought in \$500 in prizes and stock sold. He had also found show stuff to be the most profitable, both in the showing and for lambs. Others contended that the classification as now existed did not give enough encouragement to the smaller breeder. Lieut.-Col. McEwan thought more money should be given to the breeder.

Some discussion took place upon the dog nuisance, but nothing definite in the way of remedying the evil was decided upon.

Mr. Campbell brought up the question of the mutton carcass judging at the Winter Fair, which he said was not satisfactory. There was much discussion on this topic. The consensus of opinion being that the difficulty would be overcome if more money could be given for a special class in live mutton sheep to be killed afterwards, similar to the bacon class in swine.

Some further discussion followed upon the condition of the sheep industry, which was taken part in by Messrs. Hodson, Lloyd-Jones and others.

The following officers were elected: President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Vice-President, John Campbell, Woodville; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt; Directors, Cotswolds, D. McCrae, Guelph; Leicester, Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; Hampshire and Suffolks, G. L. Telfer, Paris; Dorsets, John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; Southdowns, John Jackson, Abingdon; Oxford, James Tolton, Walkerton; Lincoln, John C. Gibson, Denfield; Shropshires, J. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon; Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph; General Director, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Delegates to Fair Board—Canadian National, John Campbell, John Jackson, Abingdon; Ottawa Central, Norman Wilson, Cumberland; Western, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Provincial Winter Fair, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; John Jackson, Abingdon; Colonel McEwen, Byron; Eastern Winter Fair, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; Jas. Richardson, South March; Sale Committee, R. H. Harding, J. M. Gardhouse and A. P. Westervelt.

SWINE BREEDERS

There was a record attendance at the swine breeders' meeting, and some lively discussions took place. Mr. Thos. Teasdale presided. The plan for nationalizing the records was endorsed and the headquarters transferred to Ottawa, with Mr. Nimmo as registrar. A committee composed of the Hon. John Dryden; A. P. Westervelt; Joseph Featherston, Streetsville; J. E. Brethour, Burford; D. C. Platt, Millgrove; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg, and R. Vance, Ida, were appointed to carry out the details of the plan.

A very warm discussion followed a motion by D. C. Platt favoring a grant of \$500 to Toronto and \$300 to the London fairs out of the \$5,500 received as government grant. The proposition was



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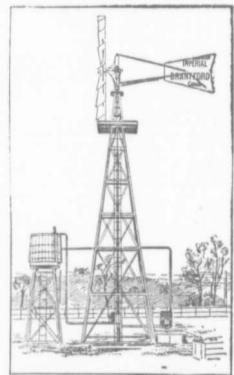


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strongly opposed by the Hon. Mr. Dryden, and Messrs. Downey, Hodson, Smith and others, it being claimed that the grant was given for the purpose of the Winter Fair alone. Mr. Platt withdrew his motion, but brought it up in the shape of a grant from the general fund of \$300 to Toronto. This latter motion was defeated on a close vote. Live Stock Commissioner Hodson then came to the rescue and said he would guarantee the association the \$300 to be spent in prizes in the swine department at the Toronto Fair.

Another warm discussion arose on a motion by Mr. J. E. Brethour to recommend certain men as judges of the Toronto Fair. This opened up the whole question of judges and the meeting finally resolved itself into committees of the different breeds to recommend a list of judges, which will be submitted to the different fair boards.

The financial statement showed total receipts of \$6,766 and a net expenditure of \$4,612, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,094. The following are the officers for 1905: Honorary President, F. W. Hodson; President, Thos. Teasdale, Concord; Vice-President, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Assistant Recording Secretary, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa. Directors—Berkes, J. G. Smith, Fairview; Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Chester Whites, D. DeCoursey, Burnholm; Poland Chinas, Wm. Jones, Zenda; Duroc-Jerseys, W. M. Smith, Scotland; Tamworths, J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; Essex, Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; General Director, G. B. Hood, Guelph; Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph; Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. Representatives to Fair Boards—Toronto, J. G. Smith, D. C. Platt, Millgrove, and R. P. Snell, Snelgrove; Ottawa, R. Clark and J. A. Richardson, South March; London, Geo. Green, Fairview, and D. DeCoursey, Burnholm; Peterboro, Robert Vance, Ida; Guelph, J. E. Day, and James Anderson, Guelph; Belleville, J. M. Hurley, Belleville; Kingston, R. J. Garbutt, Belleville, and Thos. Hurley, Belleville; Provincial Winter Fair, Prof. G. E. Day and G. B. Hood, Guelph; Wm. Jones, Mount Elgin; Eastern Fair Committee, Davd Barr, Jun., Renfrew, and Robert Clark, Ottawa.

Winter Fair Board

At the annual meeting of the Winter Fair Board the treasurer reported total receipts of \$13,795 and total expenditures of \$13,855, thus leaving a balance due the treasurer of \$60. The next fair will be held the week following the Chicago International.

The officers elected for the year are as follows: Hon. President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, Arthur Johnson, Greenwood; Vice-President, John A. McGillivray; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Executive Committee, the officers and Messrs G. W. Clemons, St. George; Col. McEwen, Byron; William Jones, Mount Elgin; Prof. Day, Guelph; W. McNeil, London; D. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon; J. H. Saunders, London; G. C. Creelman, Guelph, and J. T. Gibson, Denfield.

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Champion Clydesdale Mare, Miss Gilmour, Imp.—4457—Clydesdale and Shire Show, 1903. Owned by Andrew Aitchison, Guelph, Ont.; imported by O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; sire Baron's Pride; dam by Lord Erskine.

Clydesdale and Shire Show

"A gala time for the Clydesdale men is the annual stallion show, and this event, which was pulled off at Burns & Sheppard's Repository, Feb. 1-2-3, was attended by a large and very enthusiastic audience which witnessed with the keenest interest the lining up and placing of over one hundred entries in the different classes. This was far from being a record entry list, as several of the leading stables were not represented, but in all other respects the show was a success, the quality of the animals on parade, including Canadian-breds, was of a kind which Ontario has reason for congratulations. Feathered fellocks flashed amid the brilliant colored bunting, the rosettes, the ribbons and the sheen of well groomed, glossy coats, and the hearts of the horsemen beat faster as class after class entered the ring, lined up or were led out to show their paces, and the winners cheered by enthusiastic friends, as the ringmaster decorated them with the awarded honors. The management had brought such a famous judge of Clydesdales as Mr. Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., and Sarnia, Ont., to award the prizes, and he was assisted in the Shires by Jas. Henderson, of Belton, and in Clydes by Mr. John Boag, of Ravenshoe, Ont.

CLYDESALES

In the aged Clydesdale stallions there were 12 entries. Messrs. Smith and Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., had several entries, among them the handsome, flashy stallion Baron Gartly, a get of the Baron's Pride stallion Casabianca and the Royal Gartly mare, Queen of Armprior. Prince of Scotlandwell, a heavy, drafty bay, got by that good Prince of Wales horse, the Prince of Johnstone, dam by Grampion, was another of the number. T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., had out a pair of strong ones, the first great bay drafter, Cawdor Cup, erstwhile champion of the bonnie Borderside, a son of the famous champion and sire, Prince of Kyle, and a horse whose son, Pearl Stone, upheld the family honors for the fourth generation at Glasgow a year ago, and Springfield Chief, a nice, clean cut brown fellow, sired by Mayfield

Chief, dam by Garnet Cross (1862). The only representative of the Shire stables was Baron's Heir, a thick but rangy bay on strong, well set legs, a get of Benedict (10315), and dam by Pride of Glamis (10462). It was also a satisfaction to see two good Canadian-bred stallions line up with the rest, and a good American-bred horse from the stables of W. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn. The Canadian-breds were Merryman—2257—, bred by Peter Davidson & Sons, Fergus, and exhibited by Goslin Bros., of Lindsay. He was a strong, well turned bay with white points, a nice goer and a son of Gay Prince and Leoline—2475—, a mare by old Grandeur (6814). The other, General Bobs—2603—, was also a good useful bay, bred by E. W. Charlton, of Duncrieff, Ont., and exhibited by A. Lewis, of Ringwood, Ont. He was sired by Marquis of Salisbury (5208), dam by Wigtown Lad (5411). The judges had a strong field to go up against, but they tackled the game and after some deliberation gave the first honors to the Smith & Richardson horse, Baron Gartly. Flashy and well fitted, he looked the "bonnie" Clyde all over. Cawdor Cup, the big, handsome and good going Hassard entry, was still too hard a proposition for the others and he was led to second place, while third honors were all Canada's own, on the Canadian-bred Merryman—2257—. Fourth place was again Smith & Richardson's on Prince of Scotlandwell, a stout, drafty fellow in fine trim. Baron's Heir, exhibited by C. B. Gibson of Arthur, Ont., took fifth place with Hassard's Springfield Chief next in line.

There were 11 entries in Clydesdale stallions foaled in 1901 and first place was awarded to O. Sorby, of Guelph, for Censor, a good, rangy bay, well turned and smooth. This award was a feather not only in Mr. Sorby's bonnet, but in Mr. Hassard's as well, as this horse is a get of his stallion Cawdor Cup, from a mare by Prince of Cathcart (8915). Second honors went to Smith & Richardson's Royal Flush, a get of Casabianca, dam by Flashwood's Prince, and third to the same firm for a very big, fleshy, black, Royal Dean,

sire The Dean, dam by Lord Lothian (5998). Fourth honors went to Potter & Hastings, Tottenham, for a good bay horse imported by Dalgetty Bros., Wigtown, Lifeguard, a horse sired by the Hawatha horse Labori, dam by Topknot. This horse was good enough to stand third in his class at Toronto Industrial last fall. Fifth place was awarded to Mr. Hassard's entry, Bogside, a good looking and drafty horse with fine action, which he gets honestly from his sire Clan Chattan, his dam being by Sir Everard, and he was a popular horse with many of the ring-side talent for a better place. W. J. Isaac's Baron Nonpareil, by Prince Thomas, was sixth in line.

Stallions foaled in 1902 were next in order, and it was a strong and creditable class that lined up 16 entries, a grand lot, both imported and Canadian-bred. It took a long time to get the awards placed in this class, and the ringside talent seemed to hold opinions at variance with the judges, but all were of one accord in placing the first honors, which went to a splendid young stallion by Mercutio, Knight of Glamis, dam by Lord Montrose (7073). He was imported by Dalgetty Bros., London, Ont., and is a right good horse. Shortly after the show he was purchased by Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, for exportation to British Columbia. Second place was awarded to O. Sorby, of Guelph, for his exhibit, King of Peace, a flashy fellow by King of the Roses, dam by Baron's Pride, and third to Baron Black, exhibited by Smith & Richardson, a get of Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood. Fourth honors were awarded to a nice colt by the Baron's Pride horse Ornament, shown by J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont. He is a nice, rangy colt with the right kind of underpinning feet, pasterns and bone of the right particular stamp. Glenlivet, shown by Smith & Richardson next in line, a neat, well turned colt by Montrave Sentinel, dam the good mare Woodbine, by Flashwood. O. Sorby's Kilmory was selected for sixth place. He is a thick, well turned bay by Springhill Baron (10632) and a good looker. A horse that was popular for a higher place was Royal Stevenson, a nice thick, well turned and stylish fellow by Sir Hugo. This was a strong class, in which a number of good ones had to go unplaced, and the general line up was not very popular.

In the yearling stallions there were two imported and two Canadian-bred colts, four good young horses, but here the judges, who had some difficulty in the previous class, now found it impossible to agree and a third judge was called in. Jas. Henderson, of Belton, was called in to settle the question, which he did to the general satisfaction, placing Erskine Keir, bred by J. Vipond, Brooklin, first. He is a thick, drafty and growthy colt by Royal Keir (10881), dam by Erskine. Second honors went to Leaside (Imp.), a nice brown Sir Thomas colt owned by A. Aicheson, of Guelph. He is a colt of good conformation and quality, first rate underpinning and action, and looks like one to be heard from later. Third prize went to Prince of Peace, owned by John Palmer, of Richmond Hill, and imported by Messrs. Smith & Richardson. He is a get of the good horse Baron Mitchell, dam by Stonehenge (4039). The class was a creditable one all round. In the mares the number of entries was small, but the quality was good. In three year-old and over Geo. Gormley, of Unionville, had out as a representative of his splendid stable of Clydesdales his fine Ornament mare, Madge of Hallcroft, dam by Flashwood's Best, and one of the thick, heavy but flashy and

stylish mares that Canada needs. She was the only entry in this class. In the younger classes were two imported and one Canadian-bred fillies, the exhibit of A. Aitchison, of Guelph. Miss Gilmour, a very handsome and clean cut mare by Baron's Pride, dam by Lord Erskine, was an easy winner, showing lots of quality, style and action. Second went to Smith & Richardson for their imp. Lady Aberdeen, a get of the good young horse Carbineer. She is a mare of great promise, having very heavy bone of fine quality, good action and conformation, but at the present time lacks some of the finish necessary to meet the winner. The third prize mare was Queen of Maple Grove, a good, thick, drafty mare, shown by G. Gormley, a get of his Prince of Kyle horse Fullarton (9919).

CANADIAN-BRED

For Canadian-bred Clyde or Shire Smith & Richardson captured first on a big, thick, active colt of Royal Cairnton, dam by The Thistle (7342), while second honors went to a get of Young May Queen, shown by Jas. E. Teeson, Newtonbrook, Ont. Third was awarded to a good Prince Patrick colt, bred and shown by Geo. Hepburn, Columbus, Ont. The fourth prize horse was found in Pride of Lynedoch, a Lord Lynedoch colt owned by John Stark, of Columbus, and fifth in A. Doherty's Golden Conqueror, by Cloth of Gold. Jno. Cowie's Macqueen colt and Geo. Hepburn's Prince Patrick colt Prince of Hillend, were sixth and seventh respectively.

A colt of Prince Charming, bred and shown by R. Dickieson & Son, of Guelph, was winner in the younger class, with Sir Hector, a get of Harmony (imp.), bred and exhibited by T. A. Wood, of Bradford, Ont., second. Third honors went to Gooderham Bros., of Wexford, Ont., for Pride of Wexford, a son of

Lyon McGregor. The same firm had the only mare in Canadian-bred Shire or Clydesdale mares 3 and over, Lemonville Maid, sire Prince James, dam by Heart of Oak (488). Mares under 3 brought out another single entry, that of J. M. Gardhouse, a fine Shire filly.

SHIRES

In aged Shire stallions only three entries came forward, and J. M. Gardhouse's fine active stallion, Sand Boy, had it his own way, with Boster and Hastings' Chewton Prince Harold second and John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, third. Only one entry was made in the younger class, that of H. George & Sons, of Crampton, Ont. In Shire mares John Gardhouse & Sons got first money, and afterwards championship, on their mare Laura, bred by Morris & Wellington, of Fonthill, Ont. J. M. Gardhouse's filly, Lady Lorella, was the only entry in the younger class. In stallion colts Rival Duke, shown by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, took first place, H. J. Spencey, of Box Grove, first and second, with championship for Shire stallion to J. M. Gardhouse's Sand Boy.

CLYDE CHAMPIONS

The awarding of the championship to the Clydesdale stallion was an interesting event. All the winners of the previous days were out, groomed and showing even to better advantage than before. Smith and Richardson's Royal Garty, winner of first in aged class, O. Sorby's Censor, and Jas. Dalgetty's Knight of Glamis lined up for the honors of the day. After some deliberation the prize was given to the older horse and the honor which it is an honor to win once in a lifetime was awarded to Baron Garty and the firm of Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont.

In the mares the fight was between Geo. Gormley's Madge of Hallcroft and Andrew Aitchison's Miss Gilmour. It was a question for judges of horseflesh, and popular opinion was expressed both ways, but finally the award was placed with the Aitchison filly.

A strong class of geldings were to the front. It is seldom that a better class of big, strong drafty horses are lined up in Canada. First honors were given to Alex. Doherty's Bobbie Burns, now 5 years old, and brought out in fine condition. He is a big, heavy chestnut, with lots of bone and good conformation. Second went to John Cowie for Prince Arthur, a good, smooth bay, somewhat lighter but of quality superior to the winning horse. It is a notable fact that all the geldings exhibited were sired by stallions imported by the firm of Graham Bros.

In the classes for heavy draught team only two went forward, W. Young, of Binkham, and Smith & Richardson, of Columbus. The latter firm had first place, as their team, though not so well fitted for the showing, showed superior quality in their underpinning.

Farmers' Institutes

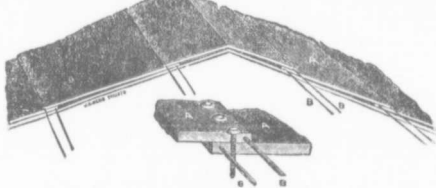
Supt. Putnam reports that the attendance at Institute meetings held so far is larger than usual. In many instances the Women's Institutes co-operated with the main Institute in the meetings held. Several new speakers have been provided. One of these is Ralph S. Eaton, Kentville, N.S., one of the largest fruit growers in that province. He will address meetings in Wellington, Halton and Peel counties.

Mistress—"If you want eggs to keep you must lay them in a cool place."

Bridget—"O! mention it to the hens at wanst, mum."

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EASY TO PUT ON. HARD TO WEAR OUT.



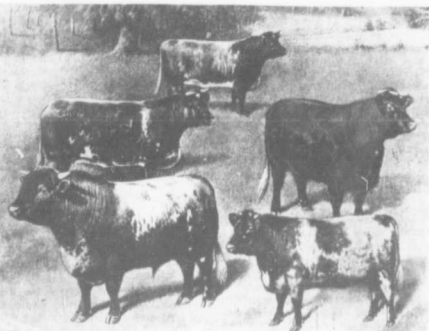
A shows method of laying Red Star Brand Wire-Edged Ready Roofing, with 2-inch laps secured by nailing two inches apart. B shows wires running through the edges of the roofing, giving it great strength at the joints or laps—a very desirable feature, especially in localities where high winds prevail.

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THE ABOVE 5 SHORT-HORNS WERE SOLD
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A Study in Shorthorns, Trout Creek Farm, Hamilton, Ont., W. D. Flatt,
Proprietor.

Our English Letter

Weather and Crops—Corn Prices—The Royal Show—Canadian Stock Cattle—Provisions and Fruit—Items

London, Jan. 27, 1905.

The weather in this country is noted for its changeability, but it is seldom that we get so many varieties as we have experienced during the past month. Generally the weather has been frosty, with occasional falls of snow, but sandwiched between these spells have been stretches of few days that were mild and sunny. January has been a dry month and favorable to arable farmers, keen frosts have had an excellent mechanical effect upon the soil and it is expected that they will also tend to reduce the large number of insect pests, which it may be noted have increased very largely of late years. Vegetation of all sorts looks well, the wheat plant is a good one and everything is well forward for spring sowing. The winter has been an excellent one for live stock and all animals have grown and thrived well. The lambing season has just commenced and is progressing well.

WHEAT PRICES

The wheat markets are now over the effects of the Christmas vacation and an idea can be formed with reference to the trend of prices. English wheat is held very firmly and in a few cases prices are just the shade higher. The internal troubles in Russia bring into consideration a very doubtful element. The far Eastern war did affect in a slight degree the free exportation of wheat, but if the strikes, revolution, call them what you will, continue it is more than probable that no wheat will reach the seaports at all and hence prices will go higher. India is making rapid strides in the growth of wheat, the young plant is quite satisfactory and under ordinary circumstances we might look forward with confidence to large supplies of the new crop during the second moiety of the current year. It is, therefore, unfortunate that many disputes have arisen over cargoes. The Indian Government are, however, being pressed to adopt an absolute standard of quality and in this event cargoes would be refused if they did not come up to the quality pur-

chased. On the continent the winter has been exceptionally severe, but crop reports are reassuring. Viewing the situation, therefore, it is fairly evident that there is no probability of wheat prices falling just at present, indeed in my opinion we shall see a slight increase during the next few months.

THE ROYAL SHOW

The Royal Show, it is definitely decided, will be held as usual this year. My readers will recollect that a guarantee fund of £10,000 was asked for; the amount did not come up to this figure, reaching £7,000. This will in all probability be more than sufficient to cover any deficit. The show will be held on June 27 to 30 inclusive, at Park Royal, near London; it was wisely decided not to alter the date this year, leaving any departure of this nature to the new council, which will be elected on representative lines later on. The show has been curtailed in duration and now will be only a four-day one. Stock exhibitors will welcome this, as before it meant two Sundays away from home for both animals and men; this year it will be condensed into practically seven days. The special meeting to discuss the supplemental charter unanimously adopted the suggested alteration but the bulk of the work remains to be done when the by-laws come up for adoption.

CANADIAN STORES

The movement in favor of their importation is again coming to a head; in Scotland especially the matter is being taken up strongly, while in Ireland, the bulk of the members of Parliament have decided to vote for the withdrawal of the objectionable regulations. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman has given a partial pledge that if he gets into power in the near future that importation shall be permitted. At the Board of Agriculture, however, opinion is against the withdrawal of the embargo, and in this standpoint they have practically the whole of English opinion at their back. It is a peculiar fact that the agitation

originated in Scotland, and although it has since spread across the Irish Channel, Englishmen will have nothing to do with it. Personally I think that the admission of Canadian stores would be deplorable. I shall be surprised if the agitation succeeds and at the same time sincerely hope it will not.

THE BUTTER TRADE

The butter market is now assuming a healthier appearance. Colonial butter of all sorts is in fair demand. Lower qualities are scarce just now and are making more than their relative values. The bacon position is an exceptionally firm one, and prices have been put up 50 cents per cwt., at these figures good lean meats are quickly cleared off the market. On the contrary cheese is dull, the enquiry has been decidedly slow, while arrivals have been large. These two factors have stifled trade and only hand to mouth buying are reported; prices at present are two or three shillings above what intending buyers consider their proper level and this again tends to restrict the quantity that is changing hands.

Apples are in keen request, and by the steady rise in values one would almost think there is a boom in this fruit. Canadian Baldwins have gone up quite 50 cents the barrel and are now firm at \$9.25 to \$1, with very few obtainable at the first named figure. The absence of home grown fruit of good quality leaves the market practically clear for imported sorts.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS

A couple of sales of Shire horses have already taken place. Bidding was good at Mr. Victor Cavendish's sale, when an average of nearly \$190 was obtained. The best figure was \$1,265, given for Lord Rothchild for a fine three-year-old filly. His Majesty the King purchased a deep, round brood mare for \$1,050. Prices ranged on a similar scale at the Rokeby dispersal, the stud being broken up in consequence of the death of Mr. John Farnell; the average just exceeded \$200. The highest price here was \$2,150, for a two-year-old stallion.

Another pedigree breed of sheep has been added during the last few weeks to the already large number of pure-breeds. This is the Dorset Down Sheep Breeders' Association. The breed is in reality a very old one, and at last those interested in the variety have wisely decided to inaugurate a flock book. The breed will make its first appearance at the agricultural shows of 1906, and it is also proposed to spend money in advertising its merits.

The objection to the swine fever regulations, which have been very stringent of late, is growing, but the Board of Agriculture have turned their face to the wall and there is not likely to be any relief just yet. It should be said, however, in all fairness that the number of outbreaks has vastly decreased.

A review of the meat trade shows that there was a shortage of mutton from Canada last year, but any shortcomings were more than made up for by the United States. An interesting point is the improvement in the quality of Argentine beef. It still keeps low in price and in the near future bids fair to be a keen competitor of North American produce.

New Brunswick Dairy School

The Provincial Dairy School for New Brunswick opens this month. The creamery course will begin on Feb. 28th and close March 10th and the cheese course on March 14th and close March 23rd. All applications should be sent to the Superintendent Dairy School, Sussex, N.B.

In the Dairy

How a Perfect Cheese was Made

At the dairy show held at Stratford a few weeks ago one cheese scored perfection—100 points, 45 for flavor, 30 for texture, 15 for color and 10 for finish. This cheese was made and exhibited by Oscar Schweizer, of Perth County. His method of making this cheese was as follows:

The flavor of the milk was sweet and clean, 24 lbs. of pasteurized starter was used in 5,318 lbs. of milk. No coloring was used. Three cents of Hansen's extract was used to 1,000 lbs. of milk. The rennet test at setting was 26 and the time from setting to cutting was 33 minutes. The time from setting till cooking temperature was reached was 1 hour and 40 minutes. A McPherson agitator was used and the time from setting to dipping was 3 hours and 10 minutes. The acidimeter test at dipping was 95 per cent. The curd when packed in a drainer was dry, with .200 per cent. acid. The time from straining to cutting the first time was 20 minutes and the curd was piled two layers deep. The time from dipping to milling was 2 hours and 20 minutes. The curd was milled with a Bernard curd mill and showed an acidimeter reading of .85 per cent. The acidity at salting was 1.19 per cent. 2½ lbs. of salt was used to 1,000 lbs. of milk and the time in the press before dressing was 50 minutes.

The cheese was made on Sept. 22nd, 1904, at the Avondale factory in Perth County, and won the trophy given for the best cheese at the show.

Guelph Dairy School Notes

The school opened on January 4th, with an attendance of about 40, which has since been increased to 50. There appears to be a demand for special instruction in butter making, as nearly one-fourth of the factory class are specialists in this branch of dairying. This is a good sign, as previously our butter makers have been somewhat lax in their efforts to improve their goods.

In the cheese section the class under the direction of the instructors have been comparing the effects of fine cutting (3 or 4 times) with ordinary cutting (3 times) and high cooking (10 degrees) of fast working milk and have found that fine cutting of a fast working curd is an advantage over high cooking in handling such milk and curd. Some further work has also been done with pepsin as a coloring agent. Its weak point appears to be lack of firm coagulation, which causes an excessive loss of fat and casein in the whey. An imported English brand of cheese coloring is also being tested. It is claimed for this coloring that it is much superior to anything now being used by Canadian makers. An agent of the manufacturers said that he was surprised to see the cheap material which Canadian cheese and butter makers used in the making of their goods. Is this charge well founded?

A great many farmers' wives and daughters could profitably spend one or two weeks in the farm dairy. We have had several already who could come for but a short time—say one week and some two weeks—and we should be glad to have others. It is not necessary to stay the full term. Miss Rose takes as much interest in students who can stay for but a week or two as those who stay for three.

We have some interesting experiments under way or about to begin in feeding cows with 4, 8, and 12 lbs. meal daily, feeding others "sugar and flax-seed meal," a commercial preparation, and an experiment with calves compar-

ing "calf meal" with bran and oats with and without skim milk. The lowest monthly percentage of fat in one cow's milk for January was 3.0 and the highest 5.6.

Considerable interest was manifested in this course during December, 1904. We have had a number of inquiries since with reference to it, and the course will be repeated the latter part of April, 1905.—H. H. Dean.

The Best Cow

Mr. J. C. Chapais, who has done much to improve dairy conditions in Quebec, states that many farmers do not know anything about the true value of cows. Mr. Chapais says:

"I came across an instance of this kind when I was working with the inspectors in the Lake St. John district. One man said: 'I have the best cow in the parish, she gives sixty pounds of milk.' I went out to his place, having with me the figures as to the butter fat in his milk. I got from him the facts as to cost of feeding his cow, and figured out the cost of the milk. I found that it cost, allowing the ordinary price for the feed used, about 96 cents per hundred pounds. At the priest's house I got the figures about a cow owned by him whose milk cost only 44 cents per hundred pounds. I showed the man that the percentage of butter fat in the milk of his cow was 2.85, while in that of the priest's cow it was 5.50. I was able to show him that, instead of having the best cow in the parish, he had the worst. The result was that, whereas this man generally sold a calf at \$15 at birth, the next year, though the calf was a better, nobody would buy it. This shows that the farmers will understand this matter if we go to them and explain it."

Stripping the Cows

Mr. J. A. Johnson, writing in the Jersey Bulletin on this subject says:

Milking a cow clean, and what is called "stripping" a cow, has been carried on for centuries in European countries, but unfortunately for this broad continent, conditions have existed which compelled the dairymen to employ help and the inefficiency of such help is too well known to be discussed. When the good woman of the homestead milked her own cows they gave good rich milk and lots of it.

Now-a-days dairying is carried on a very large scale and instead of the woman it is the hired man that does the milking. In many instances he knows as much about his business of the management of cows as a gimlet does of a hand-saw, and his notions of stripping are entirely different from that of the up-to-date dairymen.

Some prefer to have the milkers followed up by a man who is known to be

a good milker, to strip all the cows, and frequently this is done several minutes after the milking has been done. Such delays have a pernicious effect on the cow and the work should be done promptly, and by men who have more responsibility than the general run of milkers.

Perhaps it sounds all right to say there has been no delay of the stripper to get around to his work, but anyone who has been much around a cow barn knows how much a statement like that is worth.

Silage vs. Grain for Dairy Cows

The Ohio Experiment Station has issued a valuable bulletin on this subject. The object of the experiment reported upon was to determine whether silage might not be substituted for a considerable portion of the grain usually fed to dairy cows. Two rations were fed carrying practically the same amount of dry matter. In one ration over fifty per cent. of this dry matter was derived from silage and less than eighteen per cent. was derived from grain.

In the other ration over fifty-seven per cent. of the dry matter was derived from grain, no silage being fed.

Ten cows, representing five different breeds, were fed these rations from two to the full four months.

The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter fat per hundred pounds of dry matter.

The cows fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter fat per hundred pounds of dry matter.

The cost of feed per hundred pounds of milk was \$0.67 with the silage ration and \$1.05 with the grain ration. The cost of feed per pound of butter fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration and 22.1 cents with the grain ration.

The average net profit per cow per month (over cost of feed) was \$5.864 with the silage ration and \$2.465 with the grain ration.

Comparing the average daily product of each cow for the entire test with her average daily product for the month previous to the change in ration (or the first month of their test in the case of two cows), the cows fed the silage ration shrank 2.84 per cent. in milk and gained 1.89 per cent. in butter fat production. The cows fed the grain ration shrank 9.11 per cent. in milk and 14.18 in butter fat production.

Upon the conclusion of the experiment each lot of cows was found to have gained in live weight: The silage fed cows an average of 47 pounds per head, the grain fed cows an average of 57 pounds per head.

Dates Fixed

The Fredericton, New Brunswick, Exhibition will be held in that city on September 21-27, 1905. W. S. Hooper, Fredericton, is secretary.

WHY IT IS SAFE

THE CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION is one of the largest and strongest in Canada or the United States.

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THE HOME WORLD



Every woman is happy with her work well laid out before her for some few straight-going hours. Her occupation is so apt ordinarily to consist chiefly in interruptions.

The Farmer

In a lovely garden long ago
Under the tropic sun,
Old Father Adam toiled away
Till his weary work was done,
And the teeming harvests crowned it all,
At the closing of the year;
Then all his life seemed filled with joy
As the harvest home drew near.

And still his children work away
With strong and sturdy will,
To the soft low note of the waving corn,
As it grows on vale and hill;
While the throngs that line the busy streets
May flourish or may fall,
And evermore the farmer's hand
Must feed and keep them all.

His Mother's Corn Bread

YOUNG Mrs. Gillmore watched her husband anxiously as he cut into a smoking pan of corn bread.

"I do hope you'll like it, dear! I made it myself."
"It looks very good," replied Gillmore, as he helped himself liberally and shoved the pan toward her. "Last time we had it I thought it was a little too short."

"I know you did, and yet I was sure that Katie put in the right quantity of shortening."

"It crumbled all to pieces when it was cut. But it was better than the one we had Friday morning. That was soggy."

"That's the reason I was so particular about having plenty of shortening in the last one."

"You should learn not to go to extremes," said Gillmore. He had often thought that if he had not been a practical business man, he might have become a philosopher.

"Why, Martha," he exclaimed, after swallowing his first bite of the corn bread, "I do believe that you put sugar in it!"

"Of course, Byron. It was only yesterday morning that you told me that your mother put some sweetening into her famous corn bread."

"I said that mother used just a suspicion of sugar. This is really as sweet as cake, and I think you must have left out the salt. Mother often said, 'Spare the salt and spoil the food!'"

"She must have been a remarkable cook," sighed Mrs. Gillmore.

"Indeed she was."

"I sometimes wonder," continued Mrs. Gillmore, gently, "if your boyish appetite did not have something to do with your relish for your mother's cooking."

"That boyish appetite explanation is getting pretty stale, Martha. I guess I always knew palatable food when I tasted it, even in my early youth. My mother was an expert."

"I heartily wish that she had bequeathed her receipts to your wife."

"It's one thing to be funny," Gillmore retorted, "but it's another to excel in

cooking. Martha, do you put any white flour with the cornmeal?"

"Yes, some."

"Well, that's the trouble. It destroys the flavor of the corn."

"But, Byron, you have told me a number of times that your mother always mixed a little spring wheat flour with the cornmeal."

"Of course I suppose a little is necessary, but you must use discretion."

"I don't seem to have any," murmured Mrs. Gillmore, wearily.

"Well, mother often said that some women were born cooks and some weren't," Gillmore took the last piece of corn bread in the pan.

One night, a week later, Mr. Gillmore

"Just one more, Byron, that you must hear. It's from your sister Lucy. She says she laughed till she cried when she saw my letter in the paper."

"Why? It didn't strike me as so wonderfully amusing. Read me what she says, please."

"Poor, dear, busy mother," began Mrs. Gillmore, in a tone that she tried to make inexpressive, "never was much of a cook. She had too much to do to bring up her hungry brood to be very particular about the cooking. I will remember how father used to fuss about her corn bread. She never could reach his ideal of that dish. He wanted it just as his mother had made it!"

A Day of Blunders

John and I were married nearly thirty years ago. In some respects it was a day of blunders; he was late coming to my home for the ceremony, not through any fault of his, but because the hackman who was to drive for him was late. Then, when he supposed the ceremony finished, he lifted my veil and greeted his wife as he thought; but, alas, the officiating clergyman had not finished. This promptness on the part of the bridegroom somewhat disconcerted the minister, who, when he had finished the marriage contract, introduced us to the guests as Mr. and Mrs. A.; my name being Miss A., my husband's, Mr. C. So I sometimes tell him now, jokingly, that his name was changed in marriage, not mine.

At the wedding feast the same good clergyman, who apparently had not recovered from his embarrassment, completed his discomfiture by spilling cranberry juice on the bride's dress. His evident vexation with himself, and his profuse apologies more than balanced the harm done, for the fruit stain all disappeared when treated with boiling water the following day.

The croakers said that these blunders presaged "bad luck," but time has proved them false prophets; for we have had our share of happiness, of prosperity, and of blessing; we have done our share of hard work; and we have four fine children, all taller than their mother.

Some Time

We are going to do a kindly deed,
Some time, perhaps, but when?

Our sympathy give in a time of need,
Some time, perhaps, but when?

We will do so much in the coming years;
We will banish the heartaches and doubts and fears,

And we'll comfort the lonely and dry
The tears,

Some time, perhaps, but when?

We will give a smile to a saddened heart,
Some time, perhaps, but when?

Of the heavy burdens we will share a part,
Some time, perhaps, but when?

Some time we're going to right the wrong;
Some time the weak we will help make strong;

Some time we'll come with Love's old, sweet song,
Some time, perhaps, but when?



A Swedish Girl in Canada

handed her an evening paper, opened at the household department page.

She glanced at a paragraph he had marked and read aloud, "Will some one kindly tell Martha, who is troubled about many things, how her husband's mother made corn bread? M. G., 1000 Blank St."

"So they really printed it," she said, much amused. Gillmore joined in her laugh somewhat weakly.

Every day for two weeks the postman brought Mrs. Gillmore at least one letter, and sometimes half a dozen, from other housewives who had long been struggling to reach that height of perfection in cooking which their husband's mothers were said to have attained. They wrote in a spirit of sympathy for a fellow sufferer.

"Martha," remarked Gillmore, after listening with the air of a martyr to a dozen of the communications which Mrs. Gillmore had read him gleefully, "if you'll stop reading those ridiculous notes to me, I'll never say corn bread to you again."

THE HONEY THIEF

By Frank Pollock, in *Youth's Companion*

FOR several years Lancaster and I had been managing a rather large apiary in southern Ontario. In 1900 we tried the experiment of establishing an "out-apiary" in the wild country northeast of Toronto.

The forest had all been "lumbered off" and the ground burned over, and from the charred earth had sprung miles of raspberry bushes and crimson flax-weed, growing in an almost impenetrable tangle over and among the half-burned roots and logs and trunks. All this furnished thousands of acres of bloom, that lasted from June till frost, and there were no bees to gather the nectar.

The country was quite unsettled, and we had to ship our bees by express and then haul them eight miles from the railway over a corduroy road; but the experiment was a success from the start. Out of our fifteen hives that year we sold one hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth of beautiful comb-honey.

I perceived my partner rushing frantically about among the hives, and at my first glance it seemed to me that every colony must be swarming at once. The area was clouded with bees.

Lancaster came running to meet me, but I could make out little from his breathless explanations. I put on an extra veil and gloves and went down to the hives. The apiary was hardly "half ruined," but the spectacle was enough to depress any bee keeper.

Ten or fifteen hives were upset, smashed and splintered. They had been tiered up three or four supers each, full of delicate comb-honey, which was crushed into a dripping mass. Over the ruins crawled the homeless bees, and wherever honey had been spilled there was a seething swarm of the insects. They were furiously excited, and pounced upon us as soon as we came near, but we had to disregard stings.

Whenever bees obtain access to honey,



The Shower Bath.

We had now more than a hundred hives on the spot, and this backwoods apiary had become the larger half of our business. We usually went up together in early spring to unpack the bees, and then one of us camped near the hives during the summer, to harvest the crop. It was generally Lancaster who did this, for his management had proved much more successful than mine, although he disliked camp life, cared nothing for the woods, and took no interest in any plant that did not produce honey. But he was a born apiarist.

It was near the end of July last year when I received an unexpected telegram from him:

"Apiary half ruined. Come up at once."

I went up by the next train, much alarmed, and reached our station at about two o'clock. As I walked over the eight miles of logging road, I was much relieved to see that neither tornado nor forest fire had passed that way.

The apiary stood a long way back from the road and upon a gentle slope, where we had cleared a little island in the jungle of vines and weeds. Everywhere else the ground was tangled with the raspberry bushes and the tall fireweed, now in glorious bloom.

As I came within sight of our ranch,

thus exposed, they became greatly excited over the plunder, and usually end by raiding and robbing one another's hives.

Lancaster had done what he could, but robbing was already going on merrily. There was a pitched battle in progress at the entrance of almost every hive between the assailants and the defenders.

I think that I never saw bees so infuriated. They attacked us in clouds when we approached, clustered against the veils, flew into the burning smokers, tried to crawl up our sleeves and trouser legs, and stung impartially at everything they touched.

In spite of this opposition, we filled up the entrances of the still standing hives with wet grass, scraped up in an hour or two; the disturbance was greatly diminished. Most of our own bees had ceased raiding, although still full of wrath; but there was a great many strange black bees about, that must have come from bee-trees in the woods. Against these we could do nothing but wait for nightfall.

I now demanded explanations of the mishap, but to my surprise I found that Lancaster could tell me little. All he knew was that on rising that morning he had found the hives wrecked, and had rushed on his bicycle to telegraph for

help. He suspected that it was the work of thieves, probably of some camping party of roughs from town for we had no neighbors within four miles.

We examined the wrecked hives carefully. A great deal of the honey and comb was missing, and the boards of the hives seemed to have been wrenched or split apart, and the thin section boards looked as if they had been chewed. I already suspected the identity of the robber, and when I found long claw-marks across the boards I felt sure of it. There was only one animal, wild or tame, that was capable of such a feat—the honey-loving bear.

Bears, as well as deer, were not uncommon thereabouts, but we had never tried to find either. But now that brain had found us, it was certain that he would return to renew so sweet an acquaintance.

Lancaster had a double-barreled shotgun in his tent, which I think he had never fired. I took the handle, rode four miles to the nearest settler's cabin, and borrowed his rifle, with a magazine full of cartridges. We decided to lay in ambush that night.

Daylight lasts late in that latitude and season, and at nine o'clock it was hardly twilight. Some of the bees were still flying about, not yet recovered from their excitement. We selected a screened nook on the hillside, where we could overlook the whole establishment, lay down in the middle of a clump of weeds and waited for night.

Darkness seemed never coming. Long before dusk had fallen a big white moon rolled up over the burned woods, flooding the wilderness with clear light.

This illumination kept the agitated bees restless, and we could see them hovering thickly about their entrances, while the homeless ones crawled and buzzed wretchedly over their ruined hives.

I did not expect the bear to return, if he came at all, before midnight. Lancaster and I were both tired, and the night was warm. Soon I found my eyelids drooping. Again and again I roused myself and punched Lancaster with my elbow, but I must have dozed, after all, although I never seemed to lose consciousness of the dark trees and vines and the white hives in the moonlight.

But suddenly, with a shock of excitement, I became aware of a dark object moving among the hives. At the first glimpse I took it for a large hog, but as my vision and my brain cleared, I recognized the shuffling gait and dark fur of our honey thief.

Lancaster was breathing heavily. I put my hand over his shoulder and punched him, smothering his startled ejaculation. The bear had made a leisurely inspection, sniffing at hive after hive, till he seemed to find one that pleased him, when he reared up and clawed off the three supers with a single easy gesture.

This sight must have wrung Lancaster's heart, for he jumped up and flung one barrel of his shotgun. The range was about fifty yards, and it is not likely that he did much damage; but the bear made a leap aside and stood glancing about uncertainly. Fearing that he would get away, I sighted at his neck and fired.

The bear reared up and fell over backward with a snort, upsetting another hive. We both ran toward him; but my companion, supposing him to be done for, ran up almost to arm's length and discharged his other barrel. He was so near that he missed completely, and blew the side out of the next hive, whereupon he began to behave in a strange animal over the head with his gun-butt.

(Continued on Page 149.)

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Lucky Boy

The Boy who's always wishing
That this or that might be,
But never tries his mettle,
Is the boy that's bound to see
His plans all come to failure,
His hopes end in defeat,
For that's what comes when wish-
ing
And working fail to meet.

The "luck" that I believe in
Is that which comes with work,
And no one ever finds it
Who's content to wish and shirk;
The men the world calls "lucky"
Will tell you every one
That success comes not by wishing,
But by hard work, bravely done.

Clever Young Folks

A little city boy, who had just returned from his first visit on a farm, gave this description of butter making: "You ought to see how antic makes butter with a barrel and a broomstick."

Alice, aged five, in speaking of her uncle, who was very deaf, once exclaimed, "Why! anyone could say things behind his back before his face."

"Look at the rabbit, ma," said little Tot, as she curiously watched the peculiar "twinkle" of the animal's features. "Every time he stops to smell any thing he seems to stutter with his nose."

"What are the holes for?" asked little Edna, looking at the porous plaster that her mother was preparing to adjust on Willie's back. "It's funny you don't know that, sis," interposed Willie. "They're to let the pain out, of course."

A little four-year-old girl had her first dream, and was expatiating upon the new-found experience and telling it out, when her mother said, "Fennie, tell mamma your dream." "Oh! pshaw, mamma, you were lying right by me and you ought to know."

Six-year-old Bessie and her mother were taking a walk on a clear summer night. "Bessie," said her mother, "Can you find the milky way?" Bessie studied the sky for a moment and then answered: "I guess the milkmaids forgot to milk the cows tonight."

An Old Tongue Exercise

This old tongue tripper is lots of fun. Ask some one to say for you as



These letters are all mixed up, but if you can straighten them out you will find there are several of them. How many words can you make out of them?

fast as possible: "How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck would chuck wood? If a woodchuck could chuck wood a woodchuck would chuck as much wood as a woodchuck could chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood."

Where is the Bird?



Find a bird hidden in this picture of a goat.

What the Wind Said

There was once a young wheat plant living in a beautiful field. "I shall stay here always," it said, "and be very happy; it is so lovely here."

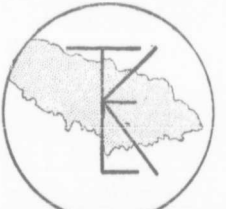
One day the wind whispered, "Something is going to happen, little plant, that you will not like. But do not be afraid of a little pain—it may bring you great honor."

Sure enough, before long the reapers came and the wheat plant was laid flat upon the ground. From the field it was taken to the threshing, from the threshing to the mill, where the great wheels ground it to powder. But the worst was not yet. Soon it was thrust into a fiery oven in the kitchen of a king's palace. "Now I shall die," it thought, when suddenly it was drawn forth, no longer wheat nor flour, but part of a beautiful and perfect loaf ready for the king's table.

A Pet Rat

I once had for a pet a white rat which was very cunning and mischievous. One day when papa and I were going to town we stopped at a neighbor's on business.

Mr. S.—and papa were discussing their business affairs, when Mr. S.—began laughing and asked papa, "What is that thing?" Papa looked around,



and there was that rat sitting on the seat beside him, as contented as could be. It had been in papa's pocket. I had to carry it to town and get a box to bring it home in.

I kept the rat in a cage, but it always managed to get out and gnaw the clothing. One day my sister and I were about five miles from home when I felt something in my sleeve. It kept running up and down my sleeve, and frightened me so that I slipped off my jacket, and out jumped the rat, and ran under the wheel and was killed instantly. How it got into my jacket and remained there so long without my knowing it is a mystery to this day.

Intelligence of Dogs

A shepherd in Scotland to prove the value of his dog, which was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me in the middle of a sentence concerning something else: "I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes." The dog, which appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up, and leaping through the open window, scrambled up the turf roof of the house, where he could see the potato field. He then, not seeing the cow, ran and looked into the byre, where she was, and finding that all was right came back to the house. The shepherd said the same thing again, when the dog once more made his patrol. But on the doubt being uttered the third time, it got up, looked at its master, and when he laughed, growled and curled up again by the fire.

A Hidden Sailor



There are two sailors in this picture. You see one standing under the trees with his hands in his pockets. Where is the other? Only the head is shown.

His Cow, if You Please

The following rather unique advertisement was displayed in several conspicuous places about the town of Penetanguishene a few weeks ago, according to the *Herald*, and we feel sure that the accuracy of the description and the respectful manner of the close is quite enough to find the cow wherever she may have roamed. The handwriting was well above the average and the wording is rather a lack of command of English than a lack of education.

"Lost a cow last June from Penetanguishene and her collar was dark Brown and she had one hole nearest in each of her ears and she was three years old the first of May coming so if any one got it please return it to A—M— of Penetang, across the bay and he will pay for keep her if you please."

"An' how's yer husband the day?" asked Mrs. Bafferty of Mrs. Muldoon. "Sure, an' he's no better," replied Mrs. Muldoon. "The doctor's afraid morality will set in."

A FARMER

who makes much butter ought to be sure to get Windsor Salt. It's pure—absolutely pure—dissolves quickly—easily worked. It makes delicious butter, that everyone wants for the table. Cheapest in the end, too—because a bug of

Windsor Salt

will season mere butter than any other kind. Your dealer sells it.

MAGIC



SODA

ON
SAVE BEATS
IS THE BEST.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.



Windmills!

The
**CANADIAN
AIRMOTOR**

is a tested Mill.

Simple, but with
Strength like a
Giant.

HAS NO FRILLS
(put on to sell you)
But is a Terror
for Hard Work.

No up-to-date farmer
should be without
one.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., LIMITED

TORONTO, - - ONT.

IN THE KITCHEN

The Benefit of System.

The best discovery I have ever made is, that system is the housekeeper's best aid. Does it not make the duties of the home into mere drudgery? Just the contrary. There is much of the work in the home that will ever be mechanical, no matter how you struggle against monotony, and that should run smoothly. Plan one phase of your work at a time, carefully, then follow it faithfully until it so becomes a part of yourself that you do it almost without thought and little effort. In a short time you will find yourself doing one thing while your mind runs on freely planning for something else or dwelling on something pleasant and restful. For example, as soon as the small gentleman who occupies a corner of my room, awakes and is dressed, I invariably go to the room, raise the shades high, throw open the windows, hang the nightclothes to air, uncover the bed, pull back the curtain from the closet doorway and open a door or window in the adjoining room to insure free circulation of air. I have done this at so nearly the same time in just the same way for so long that recently I did it all perfectly without realizing that I had done it, till something brought it to my mind, and I remembered, too, that my mind was, at the time, healthfully occupied with something pleasant and good. This is not "working without your mind" in the careless sense.

The Making of an Omelet

An omelet must be a puffy mass of bubbles, which can be achieved only by beating air into the whites of eggs, and then immediately folding them into the other ingredients. The rule for omelets is, one egg and one tablespoon of boiling water for each person to be served.

First separate the eggs, dropping the yolks into a bowl, the whites on a large platter. With an egg beater, beat the yolks till they are thick and lemon colored. Season with salt and pepper and add one tablespoonful of boiling water for each egg. Occasionally a recipe calls for milk instead of hot water. Either may be used, but the water makes an omelet much tenderer than the milk does.

With a wire beater whip the whites of the eggs till they are a stiff froth. Add this mass of air bubbles to the beaten yolks, folding in carefully so that none of the air can be lost or the bubbles broken. Use an omelet pan for cooking it, a thin snider with sloping sides. Heat the pan and melt a tablespoonful of butter. As soon as it browns slightly, pour the egg into the pan.

Set it where it can cook very slowly and while it is still soft on top begin to fold in the middle. Use a limber, broad-bladed palette knife to turn it over. The inside will be a fine, puffy, creamy mass; the top and bottom, the delicately browned surface which rested on the bottom of the pan. Turn it out very carefully, so it will not break, on a hot platter and send immediately to the table.

A plain omelet made after the foregoing directions may be rendered more appetizing by various methods. A savory omelet for luncheon or breakfast can have a few spoonfuls of any

chopped meat dropped between the folds before it is dished. Around it may be poured a cup of plain, white sauce, tomato or mushroom sauce.

A few bits of asparagus or a small leaf-*ver* of green peas on the white side is an appetizing addition. If a sweet omelet is desired, dust with powdered sugar and spread between the folds jelly of ham. An orange omelet is a choice delicacy. Place between the folds slices of fine cut oranges well powdered with sugar; then garnish with orange slices.

Good Enough to Try

Meat Pie—An old way of making "English meat pie" is to take finely chopped cold beef, put in a deep baking dish a layer of the meat stew lightly with breadcrumbs, season highly with salt, pepper, butter and a few drops of onion juice; repeat the process till the dish is full or your meat used up. Pour over it a cup of stock or gravy. If, lacking these, hot water with a teaspoonful of butter melted in it; on top a good layer of breadcrumbs should be put and seasoned and dotted with butter. Cover and bake half an hour; remove the cover and brown.

Apple Tapioca Pudding—Six apples pared and cored, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of tapioca, four cupfuls of warm water, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of lemon extract and one teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Wash the tapioca in several waters, then put it into three cupfuls of warm water with salt. Let stand on the back of the stove for three hours, where it will keep warm, stirring frequently. Place the apples in a deep dish and sprinkle over the sugar, lemon extract and grated nutmeg, then pour over the remaining cup of water. Cover closely and steam in a moderate oven until soft all through. Remove from the oven, pour over the tapioca and bake one hour. Serve cold with sugar and cream.

Corn Puffs—To the contents of one can of corn, add separately the beaten yolks and whites of four eggs and mix gently; add a little salt and cayenne pepper and just enough flour to mix well. Drop in spoonfuls into a buttered frying pan and fry. Serve very hot.

Cheese Sandwiches—These are extremely nice and easily made. Put a yolk of hard boiled egg into a cup and crumble it. Then put it into a tablespoonful of pepper, half a teaspoonful of mustard, the same amount of salt and a quarter of a pound of American cheese, grated. Mix thoroughly and moisten with a tablespoonful of vinegar. Spread between slices of wheat or whole wheat bread.

Cheap Cookies—Cream half a cup of butter or shortening with one cup of sugar. Stir in half a cup of sour milk in which a third of a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Stir the mixture to suit the taste, and sift in enough flour to make the batter rather stiff. Roll the dough out on a floured board until it is of water-like thickness. Cut it out with a large biscuit cutter into cookies or wafers and bake until brown and crisp. These "eggless" sugar cookies can be flavored with lemon or nuts or chocolate instead of the spices. The school children will appreciate them in their luncheon baskets.

Free, to any Woman who bakes her own Bread

Thousands of women are writing in every week for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they explain the new and easier way of making bread. Make a trial with the new Royal Household Flour, which is purified by electricity—you would not believe there could be such a difference in flour—these recipes are certainly worth asking for. Send a postal card to-day.

HERE IS JUST ONE TESTIMONIAL OUT OF MANY THOUSANDS RECEIVED.

SAVANNAH, THREE MILE CREEK, B. C., November 28th, 1904.
I have been using your flour exclusively since I came to Canada, fourteen years ago, and have been using "Royal Household" since its introduction. To show you how I value it, my grocer lately could not supply me with it, and rather than use another brand, even temporarily, I sent to Kamloops, twenty-five miles away, and had it shipped to me per C. P. R., preferring to pay the rail-way charges rather than use an inferior brand. In fact, if I could not get it otherwise, I would ship it direct from the mills. I can always rely on having good bread when using it and nothing tends more to keep harmony in a home.

(Signed)

MRS. T. SMYTH.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL

The Honey Thief

(Continued from Page 136.)

I shrieked a warning. The bear, with an aggrieved yelp, clutched the gun-stalk in his teeth, and I heard it crunch like a shaving. Lancaster recoiled, astonished, and the bear managed to regain his feet, and make a lunge which my partner barely escaped. I fired again and missed, and Lancaster took to flight, with the enemy in close pursuit.

I ran after them. The bear limped, holding up one forefoot, but still displayed such agility that my fellow apartment had all he could do to maintain his lead.

Our cleared space was only about fifty yards square. Lancaster apparently had set his heart on reaching a large blackened pine, standing among the bushes. He did not seem to know that a bear climbs trees with about the same facility as a cat. He plunged into the tangled weeds, tripped immediately, and went down out of sight with a terrified howl.

I fired again and shouted to distract the bear's attention. I think I missed, but I turned him. He wheeled about and charged straight at me, obviously "mad clear through."

I tried to aim coolly at the white mark on his chest, but the shot went wide. But for the bear's wound I never could have escaped. As it was, I just dodged his rush, and in my turn I made for the tree where Lancaster was already perched.

It was full of studdy dead branches, and as easy to climb as a ladder. I was stung on the cheek as I clambered up, and I saw Lancaster wildly fanning the air with his hands, but for the moment I was concerned only to get my legs up and out of danger. I was obliged to drop the rifle, but I got safely into the

tree, and I saw the folly of my act when I only realized the folly of my act when I saw the bear rise up against the trunk to climb.

The bear tried hard to scramble up, but, to our unspeakable relief, he could not quite make it. His damaged fore leg crippled him, and the tree was covered with a crust of charcoal, which gave him no clawhold. He persevered for a long time, and it was only after a score of futile experiments that he gave it up and lay down in the bushes, alternately licking his wound and glancing resentfully at us up above him.

Meanwhile the bees that had accompanied us in our flight forced themselves upon our notice. Both of us had lost our hats, and the insects had settled on our heads and faces and necks, crawling about inquisitively and stinging at every opportunity. Lancaster suffered worse than I did, for, unlike most keepers, he had never become hardened to stings.

We could see the swarms on the bear, too, but he was armored in hide and hair. We tried to wrap our coats about our heads, but it was not successful. The venomous little creatures seemed to discover the smallest loophole, and I had a dozen crawling about under my clothing. I was in mortal terror of being stung in the eyes, but I contrived to protect them.

The pain became agonizing; it was almost unendurable. I smarted all over from the scores of tiny poisoned punctures, and the effect upon us of the incessant attack was maddening, and really beyond any possible description. We could not move. We were standing on short dead branches and holding on to the charred trunk, and it seemed that it could hardly be worse to be clawed by the bear. There was

really a certain danger that we might be stung to death, and I began to feel a rising dizziness and nausea from the amount of poison I had taken. I had to hold hard to avoid falling.

"I can't stand this!" exclaimed Lancaster. "I'd rather fight the bear!" But I did not think that he really meant it.

There was no use in fighting the bees. We could only cower and wait for the stings.

"I simply can't stand this!" wailed poor Lancaster, five minutes later; and the next moment he slid past me and jumped, wisely choosing the side most remote from the bear. As he struck the ground he stumbled and fell, and I expected to see him instantly mangled.

The bear rose stiffly but alertly. Instead of making for his enemy, he stood quite still, trembling violently, it seemed to me, and shaking his head with a sort of moan. Lancaster righted himself and rushed off through the bushes toward the tent. But there seemed no longer any danger. The bear began to sway as he stood, and slowly slipped to his knees, and then over upon his side.

I ventured to jump as Lancaster had done. The animal paid no attention.

(Continued on Page 151.)

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A MOTTAGGART, M.D., C.M.
75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. Mottaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice; Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario; Rev. John Hogg, D.D., Victoria College; Dr. Mottaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A Prayer

God be merciful unto us sinners! The chain is upon our mind and the thrall is upon our hearts; our feet are fettered and our hands are manacled, and we are delivered over to be the bondsmen of hell. Redeemer, infinite in strength and in tenderness, come to us, and by the power of the Cross deliver us and give us to feel that "where sin abounded grace doth much more abound." Wherein we have begun to be better, help us with all Thy strength; wherein we have stifled one evil passion, God be praised; wherein we have disappointed one mean ambition, let us see the miracle of grace; disappoint us, humble us, crush us in the dust; yea, do Thou torture us according to the measure of Thy mercy; only take not Thy Holy Spirit from us. Amen.

Abiding in Christ

We know how unworthy we are, and so we are all at ease, nervous, troubled, when we think of Jesus being near. A great deal of our early training is responsible for this. We were taught that God was watching us, angry with us, ready to punish us, and that He had little sympathy with our pleasures and desires. That is all false. Christ is our dear Friend. He is not a spy or a severe Master, but a Brother. And if we only cease thinking so much about ourselves and our sins and our mistakes, and simply love Him, this awkwardness of our religion will disappear. Beyond the love of your dearest friend, beyond the beauty of the most beautiful thing you have ever seen, beyond the gentleness of your own mother, is the loving nature of Jesus. Just love Him, and tell Him that you love Him, and you will "abide in Him."

Doing God's Will

I do not ask, nor does any one ask, for this form or that form of work in charity. But I do ask, because God demands, unselfish life somewhere in His service. His will be done! Not yours; not mine. And when you tell me that communion with God seems vague, and that heaven seems distant, you only tell me what the Son of God best beloved told you long ago. He told you it was not enough to repeat His sayings, but that you must do as He did. He told you that you would not enter the kingdom unless you enlisted in God's service. That is the whole of the "Follow Me." And the man who makes his own comfort and ease his first object in this life, pays for that ease and comfort by this heavy sacrifice—that he begins, perhaps, to doubt with Mr. Mallock whether life is worth living, and to doubt with Mr. Spencer whether he may have any hope of a life beyond.

Our Exaltation

Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and He will exalt you.

And wherein does the exaltation consist? The highest glory that the creature is in being only a vessel, to receive and enjoy and show forth the glory of God. It can do this only as it is willing to be nothing in itself, that God may be all.

Water always fills first the lowest places. The lower, the emptier a man

lies before God, the speedier and fuller will be the inflow of the divine glory.

The exaltation God promises is not, therefore, any external thing apart from Himself; all that He has to give or can give is only more of Himself, Himself to take more complete possession.

The exaltation is not, like an earthly prize, something arbitrary, it is no necessary connection with the conduct to be rewarded. No, but it is in its very nature the effect and the result of the humbling of ourselves. It is nothing but the gift of such a divine indwelling humility, such a conformity to and possession of the humility of the Lamb of God, as fits us for receiving fully the indwelling of God.—Andrew Murray.

What Did the Master Write?

What was it took the color from the cheeks of those men, and made them heat such a cowardly retreat?

"The sins of each one of them."
Perhaps the writing on the sand read something like this:

The name of the widow he had robbed.
The name of the girl whose virtue he had stolen.

The dying words of a broken hearted mother.

For the old manuscript reads: "Jesus stooped down, and with His finger wrote into the ground the sins of each one of them. And they, when they had read, went out one by one."

In the Revised Version it reads: "When they had heard, they went out one by one." Heard what? The Lord had not spoken. But if you substitute "read" for "heard," the meaning is plain, and quite agrees with this fresh, though old, explanation.

This rendering of the old story draws out our hearts in yet deeper devotion to our Lord.

Not a Man of the World

A young man whose career has been an example to be avoided began life with this ambition: "I am going to be a man of the world." Many others have had the same ambition and have in after years regretted it.

It is said of Mr. Gladstone that although he had a long experience of public life he was never a "man of the world." He was unable to identify himself with the world's spirit, and while he shared its problems and work as few others have done, he yet lived a life apart from it, a life that drew its strength and joy from a higher source. To Mr. Gladstone religion was, from his early boyhood, the greatest thing in the world and it was one of the secrets of his success.

One who knew men and the natures of men far better than any statesman ever did, who knew all that could be known of the human heart, and who understood life in all its phases, was still less a "man of the world." To be a man of the world means to be skilled in worldly tactics, to know much of this world and its ways, and, usually, to care little for any other. It is a temptation facing us all; but Mr. Gladstone's example shows us how we can live a higher life in the midst of work and temptations; while the example and teaching of Christ himself show us that to have a clean heart is better than to be a "man of the world."



Totally Eclipsed

That ancient relic, the Washboard, is totally eclipsed and entirely displaced by this up-to-date product of modern laboring ingenuity—The New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine.

The New Century brings light into many a home that was formerly dark and gloomy on wash days.

Booklet giving full description will be mailed on application.

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 4952

Simple blouses in shirt waist style are always in demand and are ever appearing in new and effective designs. This one is among the latest, and shows very deep cuffs in gauntlet style with moderately full sleeves above, while the front is slashed to allow of passing the tie beneath and gives a vest effect. In the case of the model the material is royal blue chiffon taffeta with trimming of blue buttons with gold rims, but all the season's waistings are appropriate, and the design suits both the gown and the odd waist.



4952 Seven Gored
Sleeve, 24 to 36 waist.

4927 Fancy Blouse
Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, which is closed at the centre front, and which can be used or omitted as preferred. The back is laid in box plait of full length, but the fronts are tucked at the shoulders and finished with an applied box plait, the closing being made invisibly at the left of the centre. The sleeves consist of the full portions and the cuffs, mounted over the fitted linings.

FANCY BLOUSE WAIST 4927

Blouse waists with round yokes suit many women far better than any other style and are eminently fashionable. This one is exceptionally desirable, and is closed invisibly at the left shoulder seam and beneath the plait at the edge of the right front, while the fulness is laid in combined box and side plaits. In the case of the model the material is pale blue chiffon eolienne with twine colored lace, the bands and belt being of blue chiffon velvet, the former piped



4925 Blouse or Shirt
Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

4930 Girl's Russian
Dress, 4 to 10 yrs.

with white. All the season's materials are correct, however, and the trimming can be varied to suit the gown. The sleeves, which are gathered midway of the puffs render the model peculiarly desirable for all women whose aim is to

reduce breadth, while they are graceful upon all figures.

The waist is made with a fitted foundation, fronts, back and yoke. The sleeves consist of the puffs, which are shirred on indicated lines, and the foundations that are faced to form the cuffs.

SEVEN GORED SKIRT 4952

The seven gored skirt is a model that always means grace and admirable lines. This one is cut after the latest fashion and forms abundant folds and fullness at the lower portion, while it is smooth over the hips. All skirting materials are appropriate but the model is made of genuine blue henrietta stitched with corticelli silk.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and allows a choice of the inverted plait or gathers at the back, so rendering it specially desirable for washable fabrics.

GIRL'S RUSSIAN DRESS 4930

Girls' dresses are always attractive worn by little girls and always possess a certain smartness of their own. This one is eminently simple and is adapted to a variety of materials. As illustrated it is made of blue linen with banding of embroidery, but is adapted to all simple childish materials, wool as well as cotton and linen.

The dress consists of fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fulness at the waist line can be arranged in gathers or left free, confined by the belt only, as may be preferred. The sleeves are wide, full at both shoulders and wrists and finished with straight cuffs.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morang Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

The Honey Thief

(Continued from Page 149)

With some trepidation I ventured near enough to regain my rifle, and fired a heavy bullet into his skull at close range. But he did not stir, and was no doubt already dead.

We spent the night chiefly in applying hot water to our wounds. In spite of these efforts we were a pair of terrible objects the next morning, but the subsequent pain was not nearly so great, for some reason, as I have often suffered from far fewer stings.

I was obliged to stay in the woods for a week before I again became presentable for civilized society.

When we came to examine the stiffened corpse of the bear, we found him lying in a great pool of coagulated blood. My first bullet appeared to have cut a large vein or artery in his shoulder, so that he had been slowly bleeding to death as he kept guard upon us under the tree. He was in poor fur, and his skin was so smeared with blood that it was not worth taking off. From a sense of poetic justice we ate a few slices from his hams, but the meat was tough. In fact, we got little return from his carcass for the hundred dollars worth of bees and honey he had destroyed. But the apiary remained undisturbed for the rest of that season.

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beauty and a grand present for
you. **FREE SEC
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HEALTH IN THE HOME

An Invalid's Bed

All girls should know a little about nursing, so as to be of use in time of sickness. One of the most important things to see to is the bed. Very few people really know how to make a bed properly—that is, to put the sheets on evenly and smoothly. The sheets should be large enough to be securely tucked under the edges of the mattress, and the greatest care should be taken to smooth out all the creases, as nothing fidgets a person so much as crumpled sheets, or sheets that keep slipping to one side. Then the pillows. The proper way to arrange them is so that they are neither too high nor too low, just of a medium height to rest the back of the patient when sitting up. Changing and shaking up the pillows when they have become rumpled takes but little time, but is very comforting and refreshing to the patient. The covering for the bed should vary according to the temperature of the room, the nature of the illness, the feelings of the patient, and the time of the year. Whatever these conditions, the covering should be as light as is consistent with the comfort of the patient. Feather beds should never be used in cases of colds. They are uncomfortable for the patient and keep the body unnecessarily warm.

Baked Apples

Apples, in addition to being a delicious fruit, make a pleasant and valuable medicine. A raw apple is digestible in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthful dessert that can be placed on a table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast with bread and butter, without meat of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities and cooling off the conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples, ripe and sound, for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the total sum of doctors' bills in a single year sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

The Way to Cough

There is a right way and a wrong way to do everything; and since coughing is unfortunately one of our common acts, perhaps it is as well to know how to set about it.

Few people know how to cough properly. In fact, it never occurs to the ordinary individual to do it in the right and wrong ways of doing it; yet it is a matter of no small importance.

If every sigh means a drop of blood out of the heart, as people say, every cough means some greater or less proportion of time knocked off one's life. Most people cough as loudly and forcibly as they can. Some chronic coughers seem proud of the noise they make. But it is a rather costly noise, for the simple reason that it tears and inflames the lungs.

The lungs consist of an extraordinarily delicate, sponge-like tissue, which sometimes gets irritated and choked with phlegm. When we try to get rid of this substance we cough. But, ob-

viously, if we remove it violently we must necessarily injure the delicate lung tissue.

Therefore train yourself to cough as gently as possible. After a little practice you will find it quite easy to do so. In that way you will do a minimum of mischief to the lungs, and add years to your life.

Quickly Made Beef Tea

Take any desired quantity of steak from the top part of the round, as this has less fat and more juice than any other part of the beef. Remove every morsel of fat and divide the meat into small pieces, cutting across the grain. Put the meat in a dry saucepan and allow it to sweat for five minutes over a slow fire. Stir occasionally to prevent sticking. This is how all beef essences are prepared. After sweating for five minutes you will find the meat white in color and surrounded by a very rich gravy. Pour over the meat its weight in cold water, allowing a pint of water for a pound of beef. Stir until the water boils. It must not boil again, but simmer gently for five or ten minutes. Strain carefully into a bowl, and if there is any fat remove with a piece of un-sized brown paper.

How to Sleep

One ought always to sleep on the left side, and preferably with the arms at the back. This may be a little awkward at first, but as soon as one becomes accustomed to it he will find it not only the most restful and easy, but the position in which sleep is more easily conducted. The pillow ought to, of course, be small and the bed hard, or at least firm. The body is then in the correct position for sleeping and for helping the physical appearance of the person while at rest. The arms at the back throw the chest forward, make the shoulders broader and the back straighter, so that material assistance toward a good carriage is thus obtained. When one lies on his back, even though the pillow is small, it has a tendency to crook the shoulders, and many cases of stooped shoulders have probably originated in this way.

Medicinal Value of Cranberries

The value of a cranberry as a medicinal agent was clearly recognized by the aboriginal Indians, who used to prepare poultices made from them to extract the venom from wounds made with poisoned arrows, on the same principle as they are now often used as a popular remedy for erysipelas, applied as a poultice or taken internally. Eaten raw, cranberries are also known as an excellent remedy for indigestion and biliousness, as they contain certain acid combinations not found in any other fruit, and they are also valued as the best of tonics and appetizers. Added to these sterling qualities comes the latest certified tribute to their efficiency in preventing the grip. One family who has thus far been immune from the prevailing epidemic, cooked the cranberries in plenty of water and kept the syrup on hand at all times as a drink. They declare that the acid of the berry is fully as agreeable as lemonade, and most efficacious in preventing bronchial and malarial troubles.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Cows Eating Boards

I have some cows that eat boards or old wood when out of the stable. They are in good condition and seem to be well. I give them plenty of salt. What is the cause and remedy?—M. P., New Brunswick.

The cows evidently are not getting something their system requires. It looks as if there was a craving for some coarse, fibrous matter in the food. Do you use plenty of hay or straw? A cow requires a certain amount of coarse food in order that it may ruminate properly. Too much soft food will prevent rumination and thus injure the cows.

Mare with Troubled Feet

I have a mare three years old that bites her feet and sometimes while standing will rub her foot against the leg. If she is sharp shod she sometimes cuts her legs with the shoe. What should be done?—J. R. B., Grey Co., Ont.

The trouble may be due to defective shoeing. The attempt to rub the leg with the foot would indicate an itching of the leg, which might be due to eczema or some eruption of the skin. See that the legs are well groomed and kept clean. If washed, dry thoroughly immediately afterwards. Sometimes clipping horses' legs too closely in cold weather may bring about the condition described. A mild purgative or some laxative food will do no harm.

Sick Sheep

I have a sheep that has been acting strange the past few days. When first noticed she stood still and did not want to move, and every little while would jerk and twitch as if her nerves were affected. I thought maybe her back was hurt, but when I got her inside she seemed all right and would then run from me. She still jerks at times and gets weak. When standing she holds her head high and don't seem to notice things at times. Would it be "grub" in the head. She has just begun to make bag. Will it hurt the lamb to give the ewe turpentine to kill the grub. Would this jerking occur from a disturbed lamb before birth or from any derangement of the womb? The recipe I have for "grub" in the head is turpentine, one tablespoonful; raw oil, one teaspoonful, given as a drench every two or three days.—J. A. Jull, Brant Co., Ont.

There are two forms of "grub" in the head of sheep. One is called the true gid or staggers and is the miniature stage of one of the tape worms of the dog. The parasite gets into the intestines, bores its way through and is carried to the brain, where it encysts, working serious injury to the sheep if not removed. No medicinal treatment will avail anything and the only remedy, if the parasite can be located, is to take it out by triphlethine. The chief symptoms are a persistent turning around, loss of appetite and emaciation. This trouble is not very common in this country.

The other "grub" is what is called false gid or snuffles, is produced by a parasite that gains access to the air passages in the head and produces irritation, causing snuffling and snorting. Though it cannot get into the brain it may produce brain symptoms. False gid may be cured by injecting some irritant into the nostrils. Sometimes the maggots may be dislodged by a feather dipped in turpentine and inserted into the nostrils.

Of course there may be other conditions that may produce brain symptoms in sheep as in all animals, such as too high feeding or insufficient exercise. The jerking might be caused by a disturbed lamb before birth, but we could not be definite in this.

Doses of the turpentine recipe as described would not be likely to injure the lamb, nor very effectual in destroying or removing either of the "grubs" described.

Spring Knees

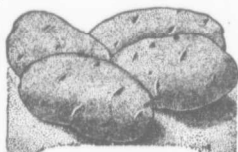
I have a valuable colt which is beginning to spring in the knees. Can you give me any treatment for him; also as to the cause of it.—Subscriber, Hastings Co., Ont.

If you mean by springing in the knee that the animal is going forward or backward on the knee, it indicates a weakness of the limb that should be strengthened. If it were hot weather the best remedy to strengthen the knee would be to shower it with cold water, or better, to turn the hose on it. Just now, when the weather is cold, some stimulating liniment rubbed on might do good, composed of spirits of turpentine and liqua ammonia, equal parts, and linseed oil two parts. Rub on every other day. If the knees get sore discontinue rubbing for a few days. Does the colt get exercise?

A Farm Ice House

Wm. H. Miller, of Crawford County, Pa., in the Rural New Yorker gives the following inexpensive plan for the construction of a farm ice-house:

I built 12x12 feet in the clear on inside. This size is large enough for ordinary use with three to five cows. I went to the woods and got 13 chestnut poles from 12 to 16 feet long, and large enough to hew seven inches at the surface of the ground and six inches at the top. The corner posts are hewed square, and the middle posts are flattened. Set these posts 2½ feet or more into the ground. Saw off the tops of the sides of the building level and spike a 2x6 to prevent bulging out at middle. The posts on end are saved according to the pitch of building. The two center ones are connected by a timber of suitable size, and will serve to tie the gable ends and support the roof. The inside is boarded up, first with rough lumber 12½ feet in length, and put on so as to interlock every other course and prevent spreading out at corners. After the inside is boarded and the corners stripped up and the loose ends nailed, tack a piece of heavy tape paper on outside. It will take four pieces, as there are three middle posts. Now side up the outside with any lumber you may choose. I made roof and sides of rough boards. The space in wall is filled up with sawdust. The paper prevents the passage of currents of air. This keeps the ice better than single wall. On the foundation I put in old rails. Under these at lowest parts is a string of tile; these end in the ground, and prevent the entrance of air. In filling the house, which will take a cask of ice 10x20 feet with the blocks 15x24 inches, the first course runs one direction and the next the other, thus preventing the joints between blocks coming in same place and prevents a passage for air to come up through. I can see no difference in bottom or right side up, but use the latter, as the blocks are smooth on the bottom and slide around more readily when being moved to their place. Ice eight to ten inches thick makes the best all around in putting in and getting out.



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In the Poultry Yard

Raising Chickens for Market

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I would like a little help in the matter of raising chickens for market. Last spring we had several batches of chickens. One batch of about 12 chicks seemed to be all right till about two weeks old then they all died off in a few days, leaving only one chick, and another batch dwindled considerably. They were fed mostly on bread soaked in milk and some wheat. What could be wrong? What is the best feed for young chicks? They had a free run but were kept in till the dew was off.

I have had some fowls, the combs of which have turned to a dark purple color. The fowl grew thin and dull and finally died. I have a hen now that became sick last fall. I gave her a little coal oil tincture. She appeared to improve and is some better now, but the comb is still of the dark hue. What is the cause and what is the cure?—J. BULL, Ontario Co., Ont.

These questions are answered by Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as follows:

In this case the chickens most likely died from constitutional depravity inherited from parent stock which came through the winter season enervated and otherwise very much out of condition. There should be no trouble in rearing chickens in spring-time from robust parent stock.

The fowls which had the purple combs and finally died, probably did so from liver trouble, in some form, doubtless the result of wrong housing, feeding and management, possibly all combined. Properly managed, poultry should not only be healthy but lay well throughout the winter. To secure both results, a thorough knowledge of poultry keeping is absolutely necessary. Space will not permit, on the present occasion, of giving the necessary instructions and which would be a pleasure to the writer to specify. However, reports containing full information are mailed to your correspondent.

A cure in the case of the ailing fowls will not be easy. Give a liver pill (pellet) three times per week and completely change feed and treatment of all the fowls to quantities and methods as shown at length in reports and which insist upon the ob-

ervation of the following governing conditions, briefly given, viz.:

1. A fairly comfortable, well ventilated house kept in perfect cleanliness.

2. Fowls of the utility types and not over two years of age. By utility is meant a fowl which is as nearly an all the year round money-maker as it is possible to have her. She should be a good winter layer, produce chickens of the most acceptable market types in spring and early summer; moult in midsummer and begin to lay again when eggs are becoming high in price. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons are utility breeds. These breeds are divided again into varieties. The great object should be to obtain the best strain of layers and type of market fowls that can be procured.

3. The feeding of rations of proper composition, in proper quantity and at proper times, as shown in reports.

4. The proper care and management of chickens, whether incubator or hen hatched.

The proper care and management of chickens may briefly be outlined as follows. The information applies to hen as well as to incubator-hatched chicks, and is taken from report of 1903:

On taking the mother hen from the nest, she was given food and water. She had probably been on the nest, bringing out her chickens, for 36 hours, and required both. Any little attention at this time to the sitter is well bestowed, for it is well known to poultry-raisers that a well fed mother is likely to brood her chickens satisfactorily. It is most important that the chickens should be well brooded, as well as carefully fed and looked after during the early period of their lifetime. The same rations as used in previous years for brooder and hen-raised chickens were given last season, viz.:

First few hours very little food is required. If the hen has been well fed, as suggested, she will be inclined to brood her chicks. This is desirable, particularly in the early part of the season. A few stale bread crumbs will be all the food required.

Next day.—Give stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry. Feed a little at a time and leave none on the platform. A little hard boiled egg

finely cut up may be added with benefit.

Continue this for a day or two and add granulated oatmeal or finely crushed wheat. Many persons feed finely crushed wheat from the first, and with success.

At the end of ten days crushed corn was given. Whole wheat was not fed till after twelfth day and then a little at a time.

As the chicks grew older they were fed a mash composed of stale bread, shorts, cornmeal, ground meat, etc. A small quantity of finely cut bone was eaten with avidity and with benefit. Skim or sweet milk and water were given for drink.

On the chickens becoming fully feathered, the mother hens were placed with the others and the chicks returned to their coops as usual, and were allowed to remain in them until removed to more commodious quarters in the shape of a colony house, or one of the small pens in No. 2 house. When the brooders became too small for the incubator hatched chickens, the latter were removed to colony houses. The chickens hatched in incubator remained in it until thoroughly ripe, dry and stronger on their legs—from 30 to 36 hours after hatching—when they were removed to a brooder or brooders heated to 95 degrees.

Producing Eggs in Winter

By THOS. ANDREW, Pickering, Ont.

(1) I consider it necessary to have a good, comfortable poultry house for the successful production of winter eggs.

I prefer a wooden structure to either a stone or a cement one. The frame building is much drier, and this is a very desirable thing in successful poultry raising. Be sure and keep your poultry house dry and well ventilated. I prefer the house to be warm and comfortable. Make it as spring-like as possible. I like a frame building facing south, about four feet high at the back and nine or ten feet high at the front, covered with a shanty roof, and well lighted with large windows on south side, also having ventilators in it. Be sure and keep your poultry house clean. Clean off the dropping boards every morning. Keep plenty of litter on the floor for them to scratch among, and renew this every week or so. Keep a dust box with dirt or coal ashes in

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it for them to dust in. Lime made into mortar and then broken into small pieces after it becomes hard, is good for making shell. Grit is also requisite. I consider charcoal also a grand thing. I do not wonder why some people never get eggs in winter, after seeing the filthy quarters their poultry have to live in.

(2) Good, well developed pullets are by far the best winter layers. Yearling hens are very fat, but will not produce the eggs that pullets will. Two-year-old hens are not nearly as good layers as yearlings. Do not keep hens after they are two years old, as they are not profitable unless they are exceptionally fine breeders.

(3) The ration which is most profitable for winter egg production will depend somewhat on the price of grain. I find wheat is the best whole grain food for laying hens, but as the price is now so high I use oats and barley mixed, two parts barley to three of oats. My method of feeding is as follows: In the morning I feed a small quantity of whole grain scattered in the litter. At noon I feed them a small quantity of ground bone each day in troughs, and after this is eaten they get their meal, which is composed of cut clover hay, mixed ground grain, a little bran and any table scraps. These are all steamed and fed while warm. They relish this very much. They are also fed whole mangolds each day. These are hung on nails, so as to keep them clean. A cabbage hung up is also good. Keep your hens working, do not have any idlers. I also believe in regularity in feeding.

(4) Some hindrances I have found to successful winter egg production are in not having your pullets well developed by October at latest, and also in not getting your hens through the moult early. These things can be easily overcome.

(5) The difference in cost of producing eggs in winter and in summer is chiefly in the rough feed, such as mangolds, cabbage, etc., and the green bones. These are not very expensive. They also want a little extra care.

(6) There is nothing to prevent any farmer from producing winter eggs, provided he has the proper equipment, and understands something about the management of poultry.

Feeding Meal to Fowls

A great many people desire to feed mixed meals to their fowls and do so in the form of a "mash"—which the fowls "bolt" in short order. Better make a mixture of the meals and feed it dry; it will save lots of work, stirring up the "mash" and will be much better for the fowls, for they cannot



overeat if the feed is dry, and so, after picking at the dry food for a while, will go to scratching in the litter, returning again and again to the dry feed. The trough shown herewith was designed for feeding dry meals, either indoors for chickens or for hens. The flat edge pieces (shown clearly in the cross-section) prevent the meal from being thrown out of the trough, while the roof prevents rain wetting the meal or fowls getting into the trough.



Myers' Royal Spice

Good for little pigs and big hogs—for lambs and sturdy sheep. Nothing like it to keep them fat and well. Used all over the continent by successful farmers. Write for free literature and testimonials.

MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. & N.Y.



I BUSH, OATS FREE

We are best known to try the bushes and bushes out in extensive excellent yields, drought proof, beautiful color, strength of straw, certainly a profit-maker. Send at once.

Darch & Hunter, London
Seedmen. Out Dept.

BONN FREE, entitled "How to Make Hens Lay a Good Card in the Thompson Mfg. Co. Ltd., Grand Bay, N. B., brings it.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalog

48 Birds, Turkey, Game, Duck, Chickens, Fowls and eggs cheap. 100 great pictures. 75 fine plates. We make best lay, more disease, and food than any other. Send for free trial. Incubators 30 days free trial. J. H. Bradburn Jr. & Co., Box 111 Bellevue, Wis.

\$12.50 For 200 EGG INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



Earn a Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government statistics show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed, forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators, which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take of seven or eight batches and make considerable money out of the incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction. If we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer, so we are sure of the satisfaction our incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us, without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be better or more generous?

The incubator and brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both incubator and brooder, and would not be without them, because I raised this season more than the incubator and brooder cost me.

I wish to let you know of my success with your incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second batch I got 94 from 191 eggs. I find the machine a pure success, if run according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick yet, and they are almost feathered.

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time, as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited Dept. 4 Chatham, Ont.

Manufacturers of Chatham Panning Mills and Chatham Farm Roads.
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Minn., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.
Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. W. J. I. Thompson, proprietor of the Hollymount Farm, near the lively little town of Mitchell, is a young but popular and well known man, whose identification with the live stock business is an event which, bringing with it his characteristic influence and energy, cannot fail to prove a valuable asset to live stock interests and give community and elsewhere. Few young men have been so successful in their undertakings, and, as an instance of his popularity, and the confidence which he has always been accorded, he was only in his 21st year when he was elected to the municipal council of his local township, a parallel case of which we have yet to hear. About a year ago Mr. Thompson became the owner of a fine herd of imported cows and heifers, and at the head of the herd placed an imported bull, Rustic Chief (40419), a get of the famous Clan Alpine (60495), dam Ruffy 2nd, by Queen's Guard (57063), g.d. Ruffy, by Challenger (47563). He is thus on his dam's side a straight Magazine, and a really bred one who is proving a splendid breeder as well, whose produce is sure to be heard from in the near future.

Among the cows perhaps one of the handsomest is the roan imported cow, Poppea, vol. 48. She has a very bred appearance, and is the dam of two good ones, a yearling heifer by Nonpareil Duke, and another young red bull calf at foot, sired by Rustic Chief. Princess 4th imp. is a fine red four-year-old cow, her sire is Fortunatus (49977), and her dam is by Knight of the Border (76708). Her granddam was Clementina 8th, by Golden Prince (38363), and such names as Sir Christopher, Diphong and Lord Ythan (84858) figure in the sires in her pedigree of straight Clementine strains. She has to her credit on the farm a one-year-old red imp. in dam heifer, sired by King of Fame (81379). She also has another fine red heifer calf sired by Nonpareil Duke, imp. Jessie imp. is another good one, sired by Merlin (60119), and such names as Planet, Gold Nugget, Butterfly Charlie, and Cawdor, show the length of her Scotch breeding. She has a promising heifer calf by Rustic Chief. Crimon 11th is a heavy, thick-set red cow sired by Hopeful imp., Crimon Princess by Red Knight imp. g.d. Crimon Flower—95—imp. Red Velvet, is a splendid type of cow, very deep fleshed and very bred looking, and the dam of a number of good ones. She is by Oxford Chief—19861—and traces to Mayflower imp. Brodhaen Mable is a four-year-old by Red Flag—20675—dam Maid of Maitland by Red Knight imp. and 2nd dam Howick Lass, by Barmpton's Hero (324).

Recent additions to the herd are imp. Primrose, got by Hogarth (74708), dam Rosemay, by Prince Palatine, and tracing to g.g.g.d. Rosemary 1st, by Victor Emmanuel (47203). Margaret is a big thick red cow of straight Jilt breeding, being sired by Rustic Chief (76511), dam Rothnick Faney, vol. 48, by Alan Gwynne (66609), g.g.g.d. Jilt 17th, by Albert (50892). Beauty 4th is a fine roan three years of age, tracing straight

to Jenny Lind 8th. Rose, vol. 48, is another fine roan, sire Scottish Prince (73572), bred by Duthie, and tracing to Jilt 17th. Lettuce 11th is a good thick, square red cow, bred by H. R. McRae, of Clunes, Scot., sire Knight of Strathbogie (79172), dam Lucilla, by Gold Dust (61117), and tracing through such bulls as Mandarin (65884); Star of Underly (56611), and Lord Clemford (45073). She is carrying a calf to British Flag. Red Blossom imp., bred by J. and A. Milne, Scot., got by Sir James (82334), dam Moss Rose, by Sannah's Heir (67877). Sally imp., by a fine red by Ivanhoe (79199), dam Auricula, by Duke of Lennox, g.d. Wallflower, by Chamberlain Orchid (68335). With such a foundation for a herd, and if good breeding and individual merit count for anything, this herd should be counted on to produce a few of the good ones for the future showings of Ontario, and certainly lots of the kind of stock that is needed in this country.

The young stock already in evidence are of great promise, a few being extra good ones. The cow Poppea has at her foot a 7 months' bull calf that is a very promising youngster, having a fine thick level top, deep flesh and lots of style. Pride 17th has a beautiful red heifer calf by the bull Nonpareil Duke imp. Clementina 11th by Nonpareil Duke, a calf imp. Princess, by the great stock bull Fortunatus (76708), and traces through such bulls as Golden Prince (38363), Lord Ythan (14858) and Diphong to Clementina 1st. Poppea's Dad is another by Nonpareil Duke and dam Poppea imp. Hollymount Criterion is a fine roan bull calf from the Crimon Flower cow Crimon Ida and the imp. herd bull Rustic Chief. Rosemary's Heir, another fine roan bull that promises to be a good one, is a get of imp. British Flag, from the imp. cow Primrose 2nd, whose sire was the good Scotch bull Hogarth (74708). Hollymount Pride, a good thick, low set red heifer, is sired by Rustic Chief imp. and his dam is Pride 17th imp. Rustic Prince is a good roan bull calf from the fine Clementina cow Princess 4th imp., and sired by Rustic Chief, a Magazine Bessie, the breeding is all one could wish for. Hollymount Champion is another fine red bull calf that shows what good breeding can do. He is from Jessie, a finely bred Jilt cow, and sired by Rustic Chief imp. Hollymount Magazine is a nice red bull calf, dam Poppea imp. Sire Rustic Chief. Crimon Belle, a good yearling from Crimon Ida, a Crimon Flower, sire Royal Archie, shows every promise of being a splendid cow. Such a herd as this cannot fail to be of immense benefit to the locality in which it is located, and offers an opportunity for obtaining finely bred stock for breeding purposes that is unsurpassed. Those wishing to obtain good young stock of best breeding, and at a reasonable price cannot do better than to communicate with the general and progressive proprietor of Hollymount Farm.

* * * * *
Mr. John Boag, of Ravenshoe, Ont., has to offer a number of fine imported Clydesdale fillies. They are a fine lot,

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Gaustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure For
Curb, Splice, Sweny, Capped Hoof,
Bruised Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puff, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other long lameness.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasitic
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Dusches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Gripes, Dore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sent is
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
the use. Ask for descriptive circular,
testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Particulars if you write

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Imported Clydesdale Fillies

I have a number of good ones to offer at a reasonable price. Write to or call on

JOHN BOAG,
Newmarket Sta. Ravenshoe P.O.

WOODLANDS STUD

A large number of fine Clyde stallions and fillies for sale. My aim is to import the best and sell them to my customers as low a price as possible, which will insure their coming back another time. Four miles south of Guelph, Ont.

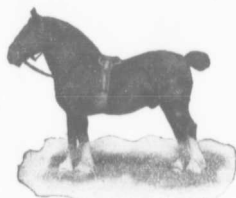
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CHAMPION CLYDESDALES

BY

CLYDESDALE CHAMPIONS



For Three Successive Years

GRAHAM BROS.

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto.

1904 Baron Sterling
Sire Baron's Pride

1903 Cairnhill
Sire Ethlopa

1902 Young McQueen
Sire McQueen

Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer **MORE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF BARON'S PRIDE** than any other American firm. Stallions are get pure-breeds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT., CANADA

WAVERLY STOCK FARM

HACKNEY STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Choice young stock, imported and home-bred.

R. BEITH - Bowmanville, G.T.R., Ont.



SAKON - 97 -

Smith & Richardson's

CLYDESDALES



Our Clydesdale Stallions and Mares have wintered nicely, and we now have a number for sale at reasonable prices, amongst them the Toronto Show winner, **BARON GARTLEY**, 1st and sweepstakes.

Address: **Columbus, Ontario.**

STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklyn, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

being selected by Mr. Boag himself, on the occasion of his recent visit to Scotland; being sired by some of the leading stallions in Scotland, and from dams whose breeding is of the best. Those who are interested in obtaining something good in the Clydesdale line will find it to their advantage to write Mr. Boag and see what he has to offer. At the present time the prospects for the breeder of good Clydesdales is brighter than ever before, and it is only a question of a short time till the merits of this supreme breed of draft horses becomes better known in many parts of the world, when Canada will find half the world for her market in Clydesdale breeding stock. A good motto for the farmer and horseman of Canada today is to "stay with the Clydes."

Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., left Tuesday last for the Pacific coast with an exceptionally fine carload of breeding stock. Mr. Mercer has, though a comparatively young man, shown himself a man of exceptional enterprise, his judgment is sound and his integrity in regard to his customers' interests absolutely reliable. On this occasion he is taking with him some very fine Clydesdales, among them the two-year-old stallion **Carl**, a splendid big, flashy and stylish black son of Sir Everest, a get of the renowned Sir Everard, who was such a winner of prizes and premiums in the old land. His dam is a fine breeding mare by Prince of Charlesfield, a get of the famous Prince of Cathcart. Carl himself was first prize horse in a very strong class at the Toronto Industrial Show last fall, beating two splendid young horses, gets of Baron's Pride. Another splendid young stallion that has been bought by Mr. Mercer for shipment is Knight of Glamis, a get of the champion son of a champion, Labori, by Hiawatha. He was an easy first in his class at the late show in Toronto, and bred as he is, and doing such credit to his breeding, he should not fail not only to land the money at the shows, but also to prove of the greatest benefit to British Columbia as a breeder. Another fine horse included in the lot is the four-year-old Bogside, imported by T. J. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont. Bogside has developed into a grand horse, well turned and thick and with a gait like a Hackney. When just landed from the boat, tired and out of condition for the ring, he went to third place in a strong class at Toronto. Amongst the mares in the shipment are Lady Richardson, sire Ratepayer, dam Lord Lothian, g.d. by Glancer. Lady Richardson won first prize at the Ottawa exhibition, 1904, fourth at the Toronto Industrial, 1904, and third at the Toronto Spring Stallion Show, 1904. She is now safe in foal to Hassard's grand Clydesdale stallion Cawdor Cup. Pyes-ton Baroness is a fine filly by Lathrisk Baron, dam by Prince of Alhion (6178). She has the right kind of feet and ankles, with lots of substance and fine action. Tommit's Princess, one of Mr. Platt's importation, is a good promising filly by Prince Tom, with good breeding on her dam's side, a promising filly with lots of showy flash. Juliet, vol. 27, a nice bay, with white markings, was also imported by Mr. Platt, and sired by Stairfield King, dam by Windsor. Kate's Fashion, by Fashion Plate, dam by Sir Everard, is well enough bred to call for some bidding among the breeders of the west. Her sire, a good get of Baron's Pride, and when he was three years of age he won the Alloo premium (\$500), and afterwards held the Campton premium for three years in succession. Cleopatra and Candace, full sisters, by the sensational horse Woodend Gartly, would make a nice

pair for someone to start breeding Clydesdales with, being from a dam by Prince Sturdy, and with five registered dams. Lady Grace is a nice, rangy mare of good quality, imported by G. Isaac, sired by Coroner and with four registered dams. Rose Waite is a good Canadian-bred filly with four registered dams. Mr. Mercer is also taking with him two or three fine young Shorthorn bulls.

Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont., the well known importer of Clydesdales and Hackneys, has just issued a catalogue of his stock of breeding animals on hand. The late importation listed is certainly a good one, and for all round quality would indicate a keen appreciation on the owner's part of the necessity of bringing only good breeding animals into Canada. Three of the late importation were shown at the stallion show in Toronto, and all were well placed, and they were not by any means the best of the importation. Mr. Sorby's announcement is as follows:

"My aim is to import the best and sell them to my customers at as low a price as possible, which will insure them coming back to me another time." The catalogue is an unusually complete one, containing a very instructive appendix to the breeding of every horse listed. It will well pay anyone interested in the Clyde or Hackney to send for this catalogue, for the valuable information it contains alone.

We have to thank Mr. Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Janesville, Wis., and Sarnia, Ont., for their catalogue of 1905. It is very tastefully gotten up and shows the same skill, care and judgment that Mr. Galbraith shows in the selection of his horses. In it are listed a large number of animals, Clyde, Hackney and Suffolk Punch. Clydesdales by such noted horses as Baron's Pride, Up To Time, King of the Roses, Montrave Marquis and many other of Scotland's best are offered in its pages. The following is an extract from the introduction:

"Our speciality, after all, is the Clydesdale. We know them best, we like them best, and they always stand the severest test in all climates and under all conditions, without a strain. As an improver of other breeds, especially in regard to soundness, they have no equal. It is needless to eulogize them at this late day, they are—facile princeps—the ideal draft horse of the 20th century, and it is only a matter of time and education when the body of Americans, like the Canadians, will acknowledge the Clydesdale to be the peer of all draft horses. Their winnings in competition with other breeds are too well known to require comment."

Mr. Wm. Graham, of Graham Bros., has arrived safely with his shipment of horses, including eleven Clydesdales, four Hackneys, and two Thoroughbreds for R. Davies, of Toronto. The horses were landed at Halifax and had a rather rough trip, being delayed through snow blockades on the eastern seaboard. Further particulars of these horses will appear in our next issue, but all who are wanting a good one can have full confidence in the reputation of the firm for importing the right kind.

Messrs. Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont., have sent in their advertisement, making some attractive offerings in high-class Holstein breeding. Their herd of milkers has, perhaps, attained to the highest place in the advanced registry record. Mr. Matt Richardson, the senior member of the firm, has this year been accorded the honor of the

At Sarnia, Ont.,
Can be found a choice selection
of Imported



Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

FOR SALE BY

H. H. COLISTER

Agent for Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

**Horses, Prices, Terms and Guarantees
all the Very Best**

Address H. H. COLISTER, Sarnia

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DEALER IN

**CLYDESDALES,
COACH AND HACKNEY
STALLIONS**

35 head now on hand, including noted premium horses
in Scotland.

LONG DIST. TELEPHONE. MILLBROOK, ONT.



International Importing Barns

SARNIA, ONT. Branch Barn at Lennoxville, Que.
IMPORTER OF CLYDE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

I have several representatives of the three breeds yet on hand. If you wish to buy a first-class Stallion write and find out what I have. If I have what you want I will sell it to you cheaper than any other importer in America will sell you the same class of animal. I handle a large number and can do with small profit. Write soon, as I wish to close out and make room for my next shipment, which will arrive soon. Address—

J. B. Hogate, Proprietor,
Sarnia, Ont., or Lennoxville, Que.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

My new importation of Clydesdale Stallions has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have Two First-Class Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Phone to residence.

WM. COLQUHOUN,

MITCHELL, ONT.

TREES TREES TREES

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental TREES for Spring, 1905, at lowest possible prices.

Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for a catalogue and price list.

Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place order early and secure the varieties you want.

Correspondence solicited.

Winona Nursery Co., Winona, Ont.

You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

in a field of growing wheat without injuring the grain, through using the

Spramotor

The proof is positive and the results sure. The improvement in the crop will more than repay you for the trifling expense and the investment in the Spramotor. Write for full particulars; free Booklet D.



SPRAMOTOR CO., 88-70 King St. London, Ont.

Agents Wanted

presidency of the Holstein-Friesian Association, a position which his long experience, and successful association with this famous dairy cattle enables him so well to fill.

Big Sale at Uxbridge

"Lieutenant Colonel McGillivray's sale of sixty-two Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns will take place at his farm adjacent to the town of Uxbridge on Thursday the 23rd day of February, 1905, commencing at 12 o'clock sharp. At the same time his farm implements, his other cattle and horses, including some registered Clydesdales, will be sold. His cattle include representatives of the well known Miss Ramsden, Mina, Missie, Glo'ster, Claret, Nonpareil, Crimson, Stamford, Venus and Strathallen families, and includes the well known imported bull, "Scotland's Fame," which has been the head of the herd for two years past, and several imported cows.

Gossip

Mr. J. A. Jull, Barford, Ont., writes: "I have already 10 lambs from 10 ewes. The lambs are doing fine. My ewes are getting only pea straw till they lamb and then they get hay, barley chop and a few roots.

The best returns we ever had in the way of lambs was when a late frost, 5 or 6 years ago, made our winter's feed rather scarce, and the ewes were not fed as well as they otherwise would have been."

J. E. Brethour, Barford, Ont., breeder of Yorkshires, writes:

"Our winners at St. Louis comprised 12 firsts, 14 seconds, 11 thirds, 5 fourths, 4 championships, 4 reserve championships, 2 grand championships, 2 reserve grand championships and premier championships for breeder of large Yorkshires. Every animal shown by us was bred and fed at Oak Lodge with one exception, and this one traces directly to stock from our herd.

"The winning of a grand championship is a small thing to read about, but to produce an animal able to win not only against other animals of his own breed but against the pick of all other breeds, requires more than theoretical training. Oak Lodge Frederick, the grand championship barrow, was shown first in class for Yorkshire barrows, over 6 and under 12 months, here he won first and afterwards won championship for Yorkshire barrow, any age. He was then pitted against the champion barrow, over 6 and under 12, from each of the other breeds, winning the grand championship over all; he was also given reserve grand championship against all barrows and ages. The production of this breed is not by any means a chance shot, but is rather the consummation of breeding to an ideal. A glance at his breeding shows him to descend through seven generations of Cinderella sows, perhaps the most celebrated family or strain of Yorkshire pigs in America. His sire is a member of that other noted family of Yorkshires, being the son of Oak Lodge Julia 7th. The sire and dam of this wonderful pig are still in use at Oak Lodge."

Graham Bros.' Importations

Mr. Wm. Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., called on Saturday last by the Donaldson liner *Asiatia* with a carefully selected shipment of Clydesdales and Hackney stallions made from the Netherhall and Banks studs of Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. Mr. Graham had eleven Clydes and four Hackneys for himself, and two thoroughbred stallions for Mr. Robert Davies, Toronto. Amongst the Clydesdales

Hollymount Farm

Mitchell, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns.—A few young stock of both sexes, bred from very choice imported sire and dams. Write, or call on

Wm. Thompson

Box 104 - - Mitchell, Ont.

**FIRE PROOF GLASS
WINDOWS**
HOLLOW SHEET METAL SASH & FRAME
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
LIMITED, CANADA.
TORONTO, CANADA.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

JERSEYDALE STOCK FARM
UXBRIDGE, ONT.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1905

62 HEAD SHORTHORNS

Property of Col. J. A. McGillivray, Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns of choicest and most fashionable strains. Also one Clydesdale Stallion, one registered Mare in foal, 30 Dorset Sheep and a number of Yorkshire Pigs. All will be sold, including general Farm Stock, Implements, etc. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock. Teams will meet morning trains north and south.

CATALOGUES WILL BE FORWARDED UPON APPLICATION.

AUCTIONEERS:

CAPTAIN T. E. ROBSON,
ILDERTON, ONT.

FRED. W. SILVERSIDES,
UXBRIDGE, ONT.

You must not imagine that because we sold some Shorthorns at Hamilton recently we have no more to offer,

BECAUSE we have quite a number yet, both male and female, and

GOOD ONES TOO.

Write us if you are in the market (it only costs 2 cents), and we will frankly tell you whether we have what you want.

John Clancy,
Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON,
Cargill, Ont.

Imported Shorthorn Bulls

Of the best breeding. Canadian bred bulls sired by Imported Bapton Chancellor. Also cows and heifers.
A number of choice Yorkshires, all ages, for sale. Write

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.

Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LINCOLN SHEEP

For Sale at
MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM
If you want either, write us today.
Telephone, Post Office, R.R. Station.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, BOX 35, LUCAN, ONT.

Clayfield Stock Farm

Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle,
Cotswold Sheep.

Price-winning pure-bred stock. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis P.O. and Sta., Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1852

Some splendid offerings in young Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Prices right.

JAS. DOUGLASS, Caledonia P.O. and Sta.

SPRINGBROOK STOCK FARM.—A few splendid bull calves by imported sires and dams; also two fine young heifers. Head herded by Golden Conqueror (imp.) 3640. Write for prices, or call on

AM'S SMITH, Huron Co., Townbridge P.O., Listowel Station.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle in tons and carlots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

50 Head to select from. Six choice Bulls, 8 to 11 months old, whose dams are in the Ad-vaunted Registry, with large official records: sired by Johanna Rose Hill Land. Sire won prize and grand sweepstake at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

Matt Richardson & Sons, Caldwell, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

Some fine young stock of both sexes and grand milking strains. Write or call on

W. SUHRING,

Bebringville P.O. and Sta. G.T.R. Perth Co., Ont.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.
Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots for western trade especially. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

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Two young Shorthorn bulls fit for service, good individuals, herd headed by imp. Scotland's Prince Hansden and Howill General from English Lady and Elvira dams. Needing room and wishing to purchase a stock bull, I will price low if taken at once.

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Choice young stock from grandly-bred Scotch topped cows. A number from choice milking strains. This herd headed by Scotland's Challenge (imp.) Well-bred Lincolns sheep. Also Bared and White Rock Poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

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Choice young bulls and heifers of finest Scotch breeding, herd headed by imp. Scotland's Fame. Young stock from imported sire and dams, and choicest breeding. My stock and prices will interest you. Write to or call on

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EVERY breeder that used **WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIAL** for the last few years will recommend it to others. The only safe remedy for mares that cannot raise a good, strong, vigorous foal. In cases where it has been used five years, it gave the best satisfaction. If you had trouble in past years with weakly foals, try my special for brood mares and be convinced that it is not an absolute necessity to have weakly foals and that it is an unusual condition to have them die at from two to ten days. Price \$2. Address: J. Wilhelm, V. S., Lock Box 175, Shakespeare, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep Milking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Herd (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. **Londesboro Sta. and P.O.**

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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, P.O., Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN Weybridge, Ont., Importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Cheviot Sheep. Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

were half a dozen exceptionally good big young horses well fitted to win at the Canadian or United States fairs. These were got by the celebrated H. and A. S. first prize horse Monereiffe Marquis (1903), the sire of the still unbeaten Clydesdale geldings in the States; the solid big breeding horse Up-to-Time, perhaps the most successful sire yet seen among the sons of Haron's Pride; the Ayr first prize horse Woodend Garty, whose produce in the Stewardry have turned out very well, being numerous and of selling merit; Airles, a local horse; got by Prince Sturdy (10112); and the H. and A. S. champion horse of 1896, King of the Roses (9927). The others are by well bred Clydesdale sires, and are sound, well colored, good selling horses, which are pretty sure to be in high favor in Canada. Graham Bros. have made four shipments of good horses inside twelve months. This is an indication of the growing demand for Clydesdales on the other side.—*Scottish Farmer.*

Ottawa Winter Fair

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show which will be held at Ottawa, March 7th to 10th will be another demonstration of the valuable feature of winter fairs. For many months exhibitors have been preparing their cattle, sheep, swine and poultry in order to attain as nearly as possible to perfection. These animals when seen at the show will impress upon visitors the desirable type and finish to meet the requirements of our best markets. A number of lectures will deal with breeding and feeding, but the question to be made thoroughly dealt with in the lectures will be that of markets. This is something in which every live stock man is interested and too much stress cannot be laid upon its importance. Every farmer who can possibly avail himself of the opportunity should attend the show and listen to the valuable series of lectures.

An important feature in connection with the show will be a provincial auction sale on March 10th. At this sale will be offered both males and females (registered) of beef breeds. The animals will be all carefully inspected and sold under the rules governing the provincial sales. The animals entered will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale and may then be examined by all interested.

Ayrshire Breeders.

The seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in Montreal on Feb. 10. Hon. Senator Owens, presiding. The important business transacted was the nationalization of the records and the removal of the head offices from Toronto to Ottawa. Senator Owens, Robert Ness and J. G. Clark were appointed a committee to confer with Live Stock Commissioner Hodson and make the necessary arrangements.

On recommendation of Mr. D. Drummond a scale of points for Ayrshires was adopted. He also read a paper on advanced registry, and \$250 was appropriated to promote advancement along these lines, under the

Live Stock Auctioneers.

T. E. ROBSON,
Live Stock Auctioneer,
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GEO. JACKSON,
Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT.,
Live Stock a Specialty.

"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos.; 3 choice bull calves, 3 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Auchenbain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 75 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. E. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Tamworths and Berkshires.

For Sale—Special offering this month of boars of both breeds fit for service.

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Sta. and P.O. near OTTAWA. Hintonburg, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Choice young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to **W. R. STEWART,** Lucanville, P.O., Ont.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have the best thing for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER,

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Ashland Stock Farm.

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. **J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont.**
Tara Station G.T.R.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shapshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde Silks, imported and home bred. Shearling and ram hains imported. Mansell. Prices Moderate. **G. A. BRODIE,** Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville, Ont.

FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

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Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle
„Cheviot Sheep..

Now for sale, one Polled Jersey Bull, 17 mo. old, Red Polled Bull, one 17 mo., one 11 mo., and one 7 mo. old, also few females. Cheviot Sheep to exchange for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers. **A. MOHR, Lewiston, N.Y.**

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We have a number of young stock of both sexes for sale.

JERSEYS, QUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES

Prize-Winners Wherever Shown.

Prices consistent with quality.

Correspondence solicited.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1905.

General business conditions continue hopeful and the outlook for spring trade is bright. The money market rules steady at last quotations.

WHEAT

The wheat situation shows little change and prices are about what they were at last writing. At some local points, such as London in Western Ontario, where there has been little marketing of wheat, prices have advanced somewhat. Outside of the speculative market there seems to be no reason for any advance in prices. The growing crop, generally speaking, seems to be coming through the winter well. Speculators are at work and one can never tell when prices may be boosted or otherwise as the manipulator desires. On Toronto market, red and white is quoted \$1.05 to \$1.00; goose, 90c., and spring at 95c., shippers' quotations.

COARSE GRAINS

Oat prices keep firm here at 38c. for No. 2 West and 39 to 40c. East. Barley is also firmer and higher at 46 to 47c. for best. Peas rule steady at 66 to 67c. The corn market is a little more active, new Canadian Yellow being quoted here at 43½ to 44c., and mixed at 42½ to 43c. f.o.b. Chatham freights.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potato receipts are light and prices rule steady at 65 to 70c. for car lots on track, and 75 to 80c. for eastern stock.

The bean market keeps firm. Hand-picked are quoted at Montreal at \$1.50 to \$1.55; prime, \$1.45 to \$1.50, and unpicked at \$1.10 to \$1.30 per bus. Prices rule about the same here with a little higher values for unpicked.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There have been larger receipts of new-laid recently and prices are at a lower level. New-laid, in case lots, are quoted here at 26c. and 30c. at Montreal.

Poultry trade is quiet. Prices here rule at 12 to 15c. for turkeys; 13 to 14c. for ducks; 11 to 12c. for geese, and 12 to 14c. per lb. for chickens.

HAY AND STRAW

There is a slightly easier tone in the hay market. At Montreal car lots on track are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3 for No. 1 timothy, and \$6 to \$6.50 for mixed. Here \$8 is quoted for No. 1 timothy, and \$6.25 to \$6.50 for No. 2 and mixed clover.

Straw has dropped a little in price, car lots on track being quoted here at \$6 to \$6.25 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is very little life in the cheese market. Prices have reached a basis at which they, perhaps, remain till the new goods are put upon the market. There have been some further cable enquiries from England, but generally speaking there is little change worth ½ to 1c. asked by holders in Montreal.

The butter market keeps firm with little change in values. There has been some export enquiry for second grades, but the bulk of first quality is sold for local trade. In some centres it is stated that top values have not yet been reached. At Montreal last week first quality of creamery sold as high as 23c. in large lots. Here the market rules firm at 23 to

24c. for creamery prints, and 18 to 19c. for choice dairy tubs, and 19 to 20c. for lb. rolls.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock trade of the past week shows no striking features. Receipts have been a little on the light side. The quality of the cattle offering is only fair.

Only a limited number of exporters have been offering and have sold at \$4.25 to \$5, the bulk going at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Export bulls sell at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.; choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, 1,150 to 1,200 lbs. each, equal in quality to the best exporters sell at about \$4.40; loads of the best butchers' at \$4 to \$4.30; fair to good at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and inferior to medium at \$2.75 to \$3.40 per cwt. with canners at \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt. There has been a little better demand for feeders of late. Short keep feeders, weighing 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold last Tuesday at \$4.12½ per cwt. Feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, of good quality, sell at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Good quality of stockers, weighing 700 lbs., sell at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. but very few of this kind are offering. Milch cows sell all the way from \$30 to \$60 each, and calves at \$4 to \$6 per cwt.

The sheep market keeps very firm and the run has been light. Export sheep are quoted at from \$3.50 to \$4.75, and butchers' at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Lambs sell at from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Hogs have advanced a little and are now 65c. per cwt. higher than at

this date a year ago, when the quotations were \$4.75 for selects and \$4.50 for lights. \$3.40 and \$3.15 are the figures that rule to-day.



HEADQUARTERS FOR Fruit Growers' Supplies

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BARREL AND HAND SPRAYERS OF ALL KINDS

Chemicals, Blue Vitrol, Paris Green, White Arsenic, Sulphur, Sulphur, Rubber Spraying Gloves, Rubber Hoses, Iron Pipe, Nozzles, etc.

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GRAPE TWINE

1.2 or 3 ply, in coils or balls.

Hardwood Step Ladders, 14 to 12 ft.; Extension Ladders, Galvanized Grape Vines, Nursery Stakes and Matings, Warden Labels, Bucket Hooks and Pickers, Harness, English Hot House Glass, Tarred Roofing, etc.

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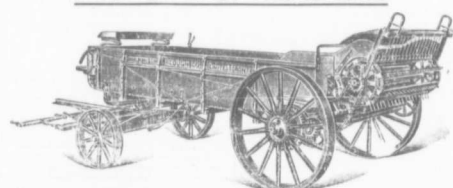
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CASTINGS all have our name and address cast in them. They are made of a specially hard and tough mixture and last twice as long.

HANDLES are fitted to each Plough; this ensures steady holding and great rigidity.

Many other good points.

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The GREAT WESTERN ENDLESS APRON MANURE SPREADER does away with all the disadvantages of other spreaders, and there is no advantage which any other spreader has that the Great Western does not equal and surpass.

The ENDLESS APRON saves time. No cranking back necessary before loading. Always ready to load. No follower required, whether spreading light or heavy.

NO BUNCHES can possibly pass over. Our Non-Bunchable Rake renders this impossible.

Everything that is ground to fine particles before leaving the machine.

EAST DRAUGHT. The construction is such that the load is carried evenly on the front and rear axles. The WHEELS track, consequently, the front wheels make a solid path for the hind wheels, greatly lessening draught.

TURNING. The machine turns in its own length. Do not be misled by assertions to the contrary by rival makers.

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FOR RENT OR SALE 300 acre stock and dairy farm near Burford, County of Brant, large mill house. Apply to ALFRED HALL, Burford.

THE—east quarter of Sec. 10, Township 12, Range 1; 100 acres all in a good state of cultivation, 140 acres ready for crop, the rest pasture, all fenced with wire and oak posts; good house and stables, and granaries; two (2) wells; 1/2 mile from school, 1/4 mile from church, 4 1/2 miles from town, 3 1/2 miles from mill; lots of hay and spring water close by. Will rent or sell cheap, apply to D. A. SMITH, Austin P. O., Manitoba.

FARM—190 ACRES—For rent for term of years near Grifton village; with or without orchards excellent nature. Apply MRS. STANLEY, Grifton, Ont.

30000 FOR SALE—280 acre farm, with solid brick house, barn, 100 x 35 ft. hog pen 35 x 65, windmill, etc.; 4 miles from Bradford, Co. Conn. and see it. \$4000 for 100 acres, frame barn, 6 miles from Bradford. For particulars address S. G. HEAD & SON, Bradford, Ont.

MANTOYIA FARM FOR SALE—Half section of 200 miles from the town of Boissevain, Good wheat land, 110 acres ready; up-to-date buildings; 1/2 acre stone barn with windmill on top, cement floor, etc. Also furnish seed and tools of horses if required. Terms till spring only, \$5.00, \$3.00 cash. For particulars apply to owner, C. S. BOLDEN, Boissevain, Man.

FARM LABOR

FARM LABOR—The undersigned, late of the Ontario Bureau of Immigration, now in England, selecting experienced and inexpensive farm laborers. For information apply R. VEITTY, 65 Front St. E., Toronto.

WANTED—All dairy farmer and wife, without children, for gentleman's place. References required. Address C. BOUTILLIER, Esq., 81, James Club, Montreal, P. Que.

LIVE STOCK

SHORTHORNS—The beef and butter combination. Scotch collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRHAM, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

FOR SALE—SHORT HORNS—4 choice young bulls, fit for service, of the real low set Scotch type, bred by the grant stock and show bull, Royal Member, imported by Royal Sailer, imported. GEO. GIBB, Grand Valley, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—1 bull calf, 12 weeks, from imp. stock, beifers in calf and ready to breed, 30 Shropshire ewes, Berkshire hogs from imported stock. D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE—3 young stallions, 4 two-year-olds, 1 four-year-old, bred by Maize d'Alroy Prince Alexander, etc. ALEX. McBRIDE, Leaside, Ont.

BARRON COW CURIE makes any animal under ten years old breed, or refund the money. Given in feed twice a day. J. B. Ketchen, Dentonia Park Farm, Ontario, Ont. says: "I have used your Barron Cow Curie successfully on a very hard case. Particulars from L. H. L. K. R. Coburg, Ont."

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WANTED—Energetic, responsible men to sell trees, ornamental trees, etc. Cashman outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms write to W. PHILLIPS NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

GINSENG—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine 6c. OZARK GINSENG CO., Joplin, Mo. U.S.A.

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—Pen No. 1 consists of 7 spotted hens, lat Chicago Pullet, 1901, lat industrial pullet, also 2nd, 4th, 5th hens, 1903, headed by 2nd Ontario cock; eggs \$2.00 per 12. Pen No. 2—Utility even colored lot of females, headed by 2nd Ontario Utility cock, lat. buff, eggs \$1.50 per 12. Pen No. 3—Utility even colored lot of females, headed by 2nd Ontario Utility cock, lat. buff, eggs \$1.50 per 12. W. CLARK, Importer Band resider, Gainsville, Ont.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns Male, \$1.00, \$1.00 and \$2.00, lat. Brown Toronto pullet. Mated one with year's stock and increase their egg production. W. J. PLAYLER, Gait.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS exclusively. Some good cockerels, pullets and breeding hens left. My first pen is headed by a cock (First Boston Cockerel, 1892). Eggs \$2.00 and \$1.50 setting. E. B. PRITH, Maxville, Ont.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, Canadian Champions. Winners wherever shown. Beauty and utility combined. Stock and eggs for sale. Send for circular. REV. S. T. BARTLET, Coburn, Ont.

GOOD, vigorous White Wyandotte Cockerels cheap, to make room. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

BUFF AND BLACK ORPINGTONS and Rhode Island Reds, stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per 12, \$3.00 for 30, \$10.00 for 100. CEDARDALE POULTRY FARM, Winchester, Ont.

BUFF AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Beauties, bred from prize-winners. Males \$1.50, females \$1 each. Speak quick. A. W. GRHAM, 85, Thomas St., Toronto.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our Spring styles and samples of our \$4.50 to \$12.00 suits in cloth, silk and linters, also hair combs, shirts and waist. Write me to-day, Manager, SOUTHCOTE SUIT CO., Dept. 12, London, Can.

VALUABLE information to farmers, dairy-men. A very superior quality of butter can be made from fresh sweet milk in 15 minutes. No rags, no drugs used. Also secret how to fatten your hogs on hay prepared by our new process. Two secrets complete, 30c. T. ELLIS, Toronto Junction, Ont.

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INCUBATORS—Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies. Large new catalogue free. A. J. MOFF-GAN, London.

Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

HORSES

The horse market rises strong and good prices are always to be had for choice quality. There is an excellent demand for choice carriage horses but they are decidedly hard to get. Heavy drafts are also in demand, but few good ones are offering. The following is the Repository's report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$140; single colts and carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands, \$150 to \$170; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 1/2 hands, \$350 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$150; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., \$125 to \$160; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$125 to \$175; serviceable second-hand workers, \$50 to \$75; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$75.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 9, 1905.
There is very little change in the markets since last reporting. Butter continues firm with supplies on hand not large and decreasing. Hides on the Upper Provinces, about the only local supplies being in the shape of prints. Cheese market continues firm.

Oats continue the same as last reported. The high tone of the market

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We will give any Lady, Gentlemen, Boy or Girl an elegant Watch and Pin, either of gold finish; watch, 14 carat gold keepers, and in appearance equal to watches usually sold at \$25.00. We give this Watch absolutely FREE for selling 25 packages of our celebrated Realix Ink Powder at 10c each. These 25 are the best in the world. Every package will give you c-iron, mixed goods, silk, lute, straw, etc. with one day. Every lady does more or less sewing and you can sell them a very short time. Send No Money. We will trust you. Send us your name and address and we will mail the Free post paid. When sold return us the money and we will send you the handsome watch without further charge, and when you see the watch you will admit it is beyond expectation.

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If you will write us to day for the Free, and will be prompt in sending them, and return the money, we will give you FREE in addition to the Watch a beautiful Black Pin. Don't wait Write us at once.

Pulvo Manufacturing Company Toronto, Canada



in the Upper Provinces combined with the absence of P. E. Island oats from our market, combine to make prices here very firm.

The talked-of advance in flour has not taken place. Small hogs are in

good demand and are quoted at from 6 to 7c. per pound. Beef is low, but mutton is slightly higher.

The demand for bran, etc., continues good. Our prices are firm, there being a large consumption this

year owing to the shortage of hay. The high price of oats helps to maintain firmness in the market for feeds. Manitoba bran is quoted at \$20.50 and \$21.50, and Ontario \$21.50 and \$22.50 per ton.



DAN PATCH 1:56

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DAN PATCH RESTORED TO HEALTH IN SIX WEEKS.

<p>DAN PATCH GIVEN UP TO DIE</p> <p>Office of the Kansas City Veterinary College, 1250 East 24th Street. BREWER C. MOORE, D. V. M., Pass. HARRY O. BARNOCK, M. D., D. V. M., Pass. STEPHEN F. KEATY, D. V. M., Pass. HENRY STEVART, M. S., V. M., M. W. SAVAGE, Almonston, Minn.</p> <p>Dear Sir—I first saw your horse Dan Patch, about 1878, in St. Louis, Mo. He was suffering severe pain in the abdominal region caused by impaction of the bowels probably caused by eating unwholesome food. The pulse rate was 75 per minute and the temperature was 102. The character of the stools was weak. The condition gradually grew worse during the afternoon until about 4 p. m. the pulse rate had reached more than 100 and the temperature was 104. The animal gave up and died. The post-mortem was taken at 5 p. m. and the cause was found to be indigestion of the food taken. A cold preparation of the stomach and bowels and the pain was almost continuous. The vital organs were found to be highly inflamed, which with the high temperature showed unmistakable evidence of the inflammatory condition existing in the abdominal cavity. At this time owing to the inflammatory condition and the extreme weak heart, the prognosis was very unfavorable. From 4 to 6 p. m. I had little or no hope of his recovery. About 7 p. m. a slight improvement was noticed and the condition gradually improved. Very truly yours, E. G. MOORE, Princeton, S. D. Student. E. G. MOORE, D. V. M.</p>	<p>HIS WONDERFUL RECOVERY</p> <p>In ten days from the time he was given up to die by those high-class Veterinarian Surgeons we shipped Dan Patch from St. Louis to our "International Stock Food" at Almonston, Minn., and commenced feeding him three times the normal quantity of "International Stock Food" and giving him Dan Patch Food per day. He recovered his strength very rapidly and in about seven days from the first day of his sickness he passed a mile at a trot in 1:11. In 104. This was the first time he could trot and cover a track that was not in shape for ordinary fast riding. Dan Patch was shipped from Princeton to Almonston in six weeks from the date of his sickness. He continued his work by passing a mile at 1:07 without any other aid. "International Stock Food" is a nourishing and vegetable preparation to give permanent strength to the entire system as well as being a powerful and efficient cathartic. It is not used and ordered by a majority of the great trainers and is in constant use on most horse-breeding farms.</p> <p>Dan Patch has now had "International Stock Food" ever since and he has kept his two years ago for \$10,000. Since that time Dan has broken 1 world's records and has been extra strong and vigorous. Owing to his great constitutional strength he was able to withstand his severe sickness. You could not ask better proof of the superior merits of "International Stock Food" which you can feed at a cost of</p>
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3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

REGIE RIVER SCHOOL OF AGRI-CULTURE, REGIE RIVER, ALTA.

Dear Sir—I thank you for your letter of the 15th, and for all the trouble you have taken in bringing the "International Stock Food" to notice. The merits of the food for horses has been a matter of little note and unknown to the general public in this land, but I am glad to hear it is being attended to as a possible remedy for other ailments in livestock. A recent trial of the food with a pair of pigs suffering from what I diagnosed as "Bryant's Pneumonia" has fully proved my own theory. After using the food within three hours and a pair of seven 1-month-old piglets were born and all perfectly healthy. The mother and her milk were all right and she had no trouble. On the fourth day a third pig died, but the remaining four rapidly recovered and are now well. I took the precaution to feed "International Stock Food" to all the pigs on the farm and in adjoining pens during this outbreak, and quite believe I have saved myself from serious loss by using your remedy. I am, dear sir, Yours faithfully, Edw. G. R. BARNOCK, Director.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF THEY FAIL TO CURE

- If "International" Preparations were not up to the standard we could not afford to make such an offer. We hereby agree to forfeit \$1000.00 if we ever fail to do so we say
- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| "International Stock Food" | "International Heave Cure" | "International Fly Ointment" | "International Silver Pine Healing Oil" |
| "International Poultry Food" | "International Colic Cure" | "International Pheno-Chloro" | "International Quick Cleaners" |
| "International Louse Killer" | "International Harassage Soap" | "International Compound Absorbent" | "International Blistering Cream" |
| "International Worm Powder" | "International Foot Remedy" | "International Gail Cure" | |
- Prepared and Sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Can.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers

Prominent Men and Noble Canadian Women Use and Endorse Dr. Slocum's Great Tonic

**Fit for Work and
Winter Weather**
New Strength, New Vigor, and
Power to Resist Disease.

Mr. Bryce Allan, Jarvis, Ontario, Speaks
Plainly of the Marvelous Properties of
Psychine.



MR. BRYCE ALLAN

Believe me I am fully as gratified to tell you of my recovery with Psychine as you are to hear of it. Last fall I became weak, run down and nervous through overwork and worry. Was unfit for work. Had no appetite, and felt as if I had lost all interest in life. I contracted a series of colds from changing winter weather and gradually my lungs became affected. I tried remedy after remedy, and a number of doctors prescribed for me, but got no relief. I began using Psychine. After two months' treatment I regained my health and strength. I am sound as a bell to-day and give Psychine all the credit.
Jarvis, Ont. BRYCE ALLAN.

**Lungs Made Strong
with Psychine
Stay Strong**

Motorman Walden, 7 Cornwall St., Toronto,
to be seen any day on a Broadway Ave.
car, cured of lung trouble 7 years ago.



MOTORMAN WALDEN

now I weigh fully 20 pounds.
Psychine is a wonder-
ful lung producer."

Mr. Walden says—

"About seven years ago I was taken down with la grippe, then pneumonia and typhoid fever, inducing serious lung trouble which soon developed into consumption. I was under treatment by several physicians of Toronto. The disease gained such headway that hospital treatment was resorted to. I was regarded as a hopeless case. I left the city for the country, under the belief that it would renew my strength. On parting with my brother, he said afterwards, he had never expected to see me alive again. While out using PSYCHINE, I am proud to say it has been a blessing to me. After I began the remedy, my weight had been reduced to 30 pounds. Psychine is a wonder-

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

A Justice of Peace

Feels it His Duty to Write of the Splendid
Work of the Slocum Treatment

I feel it my duty to inform you of the benefits derived by your medicine which has passed under my observation. Albert Townsend, John McKay and several others of Shelburne County have been cured of throat and lung troubles and chronic disease which our medical men stated had gone beyond the reach of medicine. They are now enjoying good health through the use of the Dr. Slocum Remedies. If ever there is sickness in my family I intend using your valuable preparations, especially Psychine, which is, I believe, the most important.

LEANDER MCKENZIE, J.P.
Grove Harbor, N.S.

**Agree With
Weakest Stomach**

Mrs. Beckstedt, Chesterville, Ont., writes of
Her Recovery from Catarrh of the Stomach.

Some years ago I was greatly troubled with indigestion, which got so bad that doctor after doctor gave me weak and lost flesh, becoming thin and emaciated. I tried scores of Dyspepsia cures and so-called curatives, but failed to get relief. Psychine brought marked improvement and eventually cured me. Psychine is the only remedy I had of my stomach, which was very weak. It was just what I needed. I heartily recommend Psychine.

Mrs. BECKSTEDT,
Chesterville, Ont.



MRS. BECKSTEDT

**On the Bleak Prairie
Exposed to Cold and Wet**

I am a mail contractor, and every winter and change of season I suffered severely from coughs and colds being much exposed to cold and wet. Eventually my lungs became affected, and it is only through the prompt use of PSYCHINE that I am alive to-day.
Yours, etc., HUGH WYLLIE,
Glencairn, Man.

**Trial Bottle
FREE**

THE Dr. Slocum Remedies, including PSYCHINE, are sold by all druggists and many general stores. The price of PSYCHINE is \$1.00 per bottle. For further advice, information, or free trial bottle, write DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Head Office and Laboratory, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

**Protects and Supports
the Weak and Aged**

Mrs. Thos. Blais, 180 Artillery St., Quebec City, says: "I certainly can recommend Psychine for catarrh, coughs, colds, lung troubles, or decline."



MRS. BLAIS

Some years ago I had La Grippe and it left me in a precarious condition. Psychine did me a world of good. I remain with gratitude. Yours very truly,
MRS. THOS. BLAIS.

**Chronic Catarrh
Always Catching Cold
No Return in 14 Years**

Mrs. William Garratt, Sussex, N.B. writes, May 28, 1904, an interesting letter regarding the cure of her chronic catarrh of the Throat.

"My daughter, when she was 2 years old, was troubled with a very bad cold for over six months.

"She was short of breath, and seemed to be choked up all the time.

"The doctor said it was catarrh of the throat, but his prescription failed to benefit her.

"After using one bottle of Psychine the catarrh never returned, although she was 14 years of age. I have never since taken a cold and she is now grown up to a healthy condition."

Mrs. Wm. GARRATT.



MRS. GARRATT, SUSSEX, N.B.

What Psychine Cures

Psychine cures diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest, and Stomach, or chronic affections. In other words, diseases of the digestive or blood-making organs of the body. Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Catarrh of the Stomach, Indigestion, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Bronchitis.

Thousands of Canadians, one-time sufferers with above diseases, are benefiting from day to day, through the public press, of the marvelous properties of Psychine.