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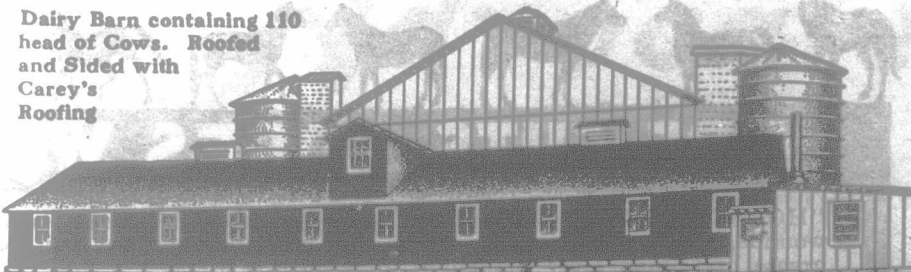


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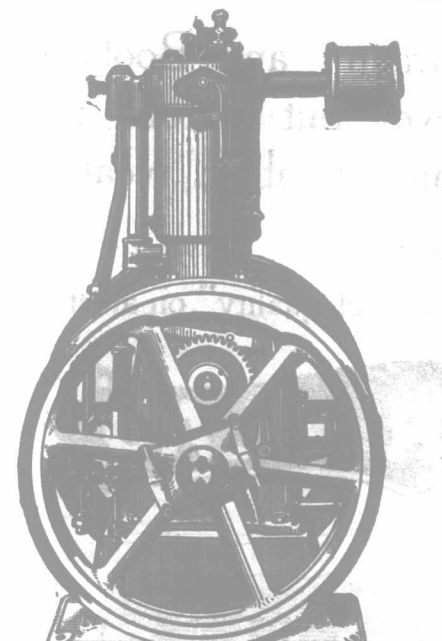
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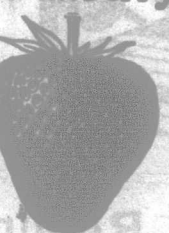
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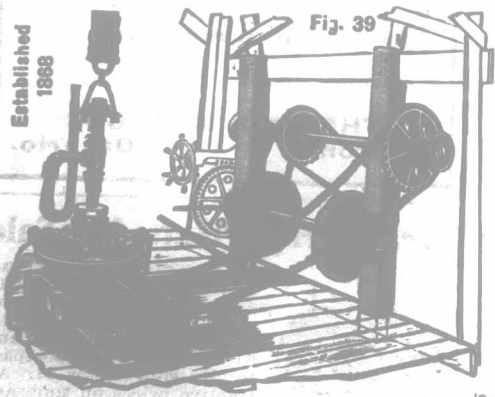
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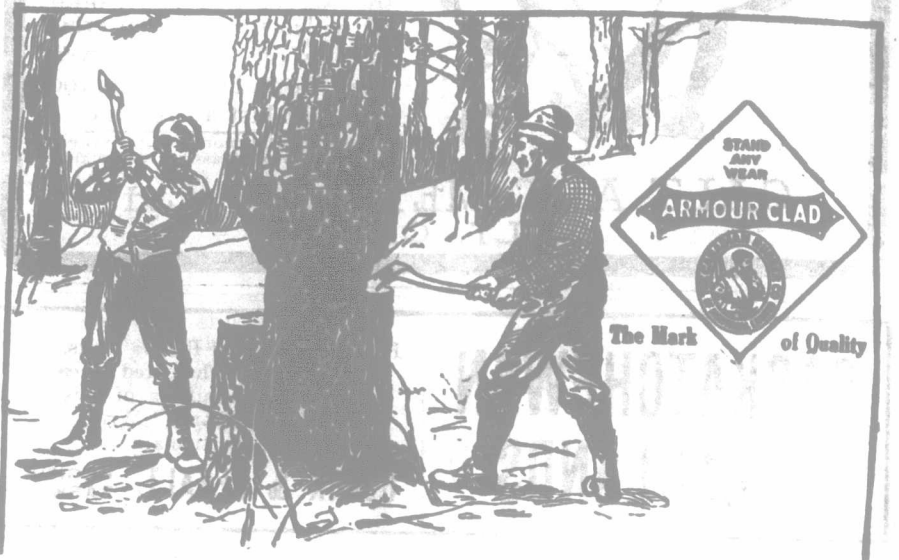
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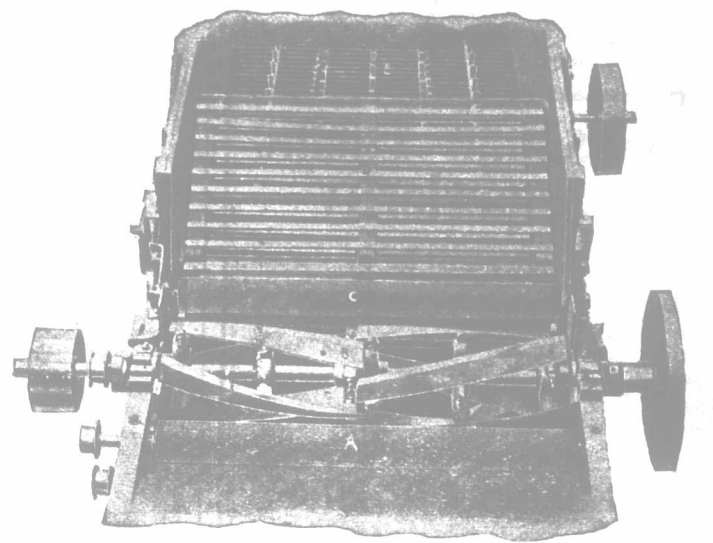
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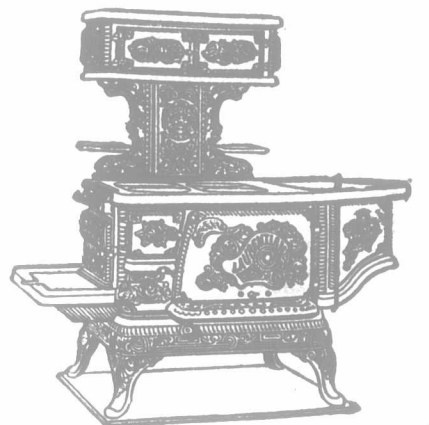
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VOL. XLI.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 8, 1906.

No. 702

EDITORIAL.

Moderate Tariff a Necessary Evil.

Now that the findings of the Canadian Tariff Commission are in progress of digestion, it may fairly be said that the feeling of the country is for reduction rather than increase of existing schedules. Whatever sound arguments may be advanced for protection, the manufacturers' representatives failed to bring them forth. The burden of their song has been more protection, to give them a chance to build up their business and get rich. It is easy to understand why this should be a sufficient motive influence to induce the prospective beneficiaries to agitate for higher tariff, but the public are hardly convinced by arguments designed to subject the general consumer to the aggrandizement of a privileged class of capitalists. To bring the views of the country into alignment with their own, they should use deeper and sounder arguments than "we want." One beautifully transparent pretension was that farmers should join in the demand for protection, so as to preserve their home market, that all classes might thrive together in a balmy zone of high protection. The fact that the price of the general farmer's produce is, in the main, regulated by that of the exported surplus, and that any advantage he might gain locally now and then through duties on his products would be trifling compared to the general burden he sustains in tariff-augmented prices on what he buys, was overlooked. However, to establish that we are approaching this subject judicially, we admit there are valid arguments the manufacturers might have brought forward in favor of Canada maintaining a moderate tariff, so long as other nations, particularly the United States, maintains a high tariff. Instead, they weakened their case by egregiously selfish and narrow demands, and have left it for us to discern the underlying reasons why the sober sense—or might we say, the intuition—of our people has tolerated the fetters of trade.

Considered in its general aspect, the logical result of free imports would seem to be to favor those basic occupations, such as agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing, now hampered by tariff-enhanced prices of living and utensils, maintained for the special benefit of lines of manufacturing which at present the country is supposed to be incapable of sustaining without fiscal protection. Some economists have gone so far as to say that if we were to throw down all tariff barriers, irrespective of other countries' policies, we would develop rationally along the lines of those occupations for which our country is naturally best adapted, and that the home market thus developed, taken in conjunction with the reduced cost of living, which means a reduced cost of labor, would enable those manufactures best suited to the country to flourish, and that these, built up on a sound, economic basis, would easily hold their own in domestic and export markets with the mutually-taxed, ill-adapted and pap-fed industries of high-protection countries. These arguments contain much force, yet the position illustrates the fact that general economic principles, promulgated without regard to specific circumstances, may, after all, work out to be economic fallacies.

Canada is a sparsely-populated new country, contiguous to a populous nation which got nearly

a century's start of her in development, and which has built up enormous industries, catering to a vast home market, being thus enabled to perfect methods, effect savings by manufacturing on a large scale, and use the comparatively small Canadian market as a convenient dumping-place for surplus goods; while Canadian manufacturers have had a comparatively small market to cater to, scattered consumers to reach, and no slaughter market to fall back upon. Under such precarious and circumscribed conditions, our manufacturers would be severely handicapped by a high tariff on the part of the United States and free imports into Canada, and there is no question but that the immediate and indefinitely prolonged effect would be to foster manufacture of our raw materials, as lumber, minerals, etc., in the United States instead of in Canada. Were there absolutely free trade both ways the case would be different, and a burden would be removed from farmers and other consumers of both countries, but with the present attitude of the United States, reciprocity is out of the question. The question, in a nutshell, then, is whether it is worth while levying duties on what we buy, thereby taxing our producing energies and diverting a part of our effort from the channels it would otherwise take, in order to build up manufactures. There are reasons why a moderate policy of this kind is necessary. Let us indicate some of them, not necessarily in order of importance:

1. A tariff is a feasible means of collecting necessary public revenue, and also enables us to fairly collect additional revenue in the form of excise. It must not be forgotten, however, that, in so far as a tariff is protective, it is not revenue-producing. Immoderate tariff, by prohibiting imports, defeats the revenue object.

2. We have need to encourage manufacturing to develop a strong, reasonably self-contained, self-reliant nation, to afford diversity of employment, and retain in our country a class we would otherwise have lost, for not all the people of a country will be disposed to follow farming, lumbering or mining, no matter how prosperous these occupations might be. If those with a bent for industrial life cannot find the opportunities here they will go to some other country, probably the United States. We need manufactories to build up cities to round out our commercial, social and national life, partly for the sake of their reflex influence on the agricultural communities. Cities, whatever their drawbacks, are galvanic batteries of progress, in thought as well as material things. The farming population is the bulwark of the nation, and should have every possible opportunity for prosperous development, but a nation of farmers exclusively would be somewhat of a burden unto itself. To imagine what our country would be like with few cities, go to a back district where there is no city within thirty or forty miles, and no town, perhaps, within ten.

3. Canadian natural wealth of soil fertility, minerals and timber is not inexhaustible. If we permit its unrestricted exploitation to furnish raw materials for foreign industries, we would, when we get ready to manufacture, find the cream of this natural wealth had been skimmed off to enrich an alien people. Export duties on raw material are one means of conserving the supplies; imposts on manufactured goods is another, though less effectual way, tending to their utilization in this country. A moderate tariff tends to bring to this country industries such as the International Harvester Works, which otherwise would, in all probability, continue much longer to draw labor and raw material to the parent plants south of the boundary. No one will deny that

there is a widely-distributed benefit from having such industries in our midst, and that a share at least of the tariff-maintained premium on prices of implements is returned to the Canadian farmer indirectly through the lucrative home market afforded for intensive lines of agriculture—butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, etc. On the other hand, had we had a prohibitive tariff on agricultural implements, it is not likely the American firms would have built up a trade here that made it worth while to establish a Canadian plant to save them the payment of duty, and we would have simply been putting fortunes into the pockets of Canadian firms by the double prices we would have been forced to pay under a prohibitive schedule. The case of the agricultural implement business illustrates the principle. We can't well dispense with tariffs, but we don't want them any higher than necessary. One thing that has been overlooked by some economists is the part that prejudice and personality play in business. To illustrate, suppose the case of two equally good makes of binders, one Canadian and one American. Nothing is more certain than that opinion of users will be divided as to the relative merits of these machines, especially if both are handled by aggressive local agents. With quality and price exactly the same, some of each would be sold—possibly a majority of American machines, for the big, enterprising Yankee firms are great salesmen. Now, under a regime of free imports, the American binders would pay not a cent of duty, and would anyone pretend it was advantageous to the country, or even to the farmer purchasers, that American should thus displace Canadian manufacture? Just how high a schedule we are justified in maintaining, or how high a wall is necessary, to cope with this trade prejudice, is not easy to say; it is a complicated problem, but all must admit that, with our goods virtually excluded from American markets, some margin of protection is fair to our manufacturer and in the best interest of the country; and what is in the interest of the country, as a whole, must, in the long run, be best for every class.

Our position on the tariff question is that of a great many sober thinkers in this country who have accommodated original free-trade views to existing conditions.

Protection is a burden, a handicap we would fain have removed from the backs of our people by reciprocity with all the world; but having regard to our peculiar circumstances, we consider that Canada has done well to maintain a reasonable tariff. But let it be moderate. The present one has worked very well, and is plenty high enough. If anything, the opinion is that, with our infant industries assuming the stature of mature proportions, and in danger of becoming overly aggressive, conditions warrant some reductions, but in the interest of stability, which is a prime desideratum, we believe the farming community will not yet ask for sweeping changes. Some hundred-per-cent. duties might very well be cut in two or three—the sugar refiners might manage to skimp along with a smaller toll on the consumer than the \$2,000,000 a year which Robt. Anderson, of the firm of Robt. Crooks & Co., sugar importers, declared before the Tariff Commission that the Canadian refiners were making over and above a legitimate 71 per cent. profit. It is possible, on the other hand, there might be a very few cases where slight increase might be advisable, but, for the most part, we have wisely set ourselves to level down instead of levelling up the tariff wall, and we believe the Tariff Commission, being men of good judgment, and having sounded the feeling of the country, will act according to the best thought of the people.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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The Peril of Paternalism.

At the last annual convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, Hon. Nelson Monteith, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, took occasion to observe that he had noticed a growing tendency to lean upon the Government. A contributor of repute, in "The Farmer's Advocate" for Feb. 15th, also referred to what he described as "the degrading system of paying people to do in the public interest what they might do of themselves." That the Minister should thus early in his official career begin to manifest symptoms of concern that there is a possibility of paternalism going beyond a limit, is perhaps not altogether to be wondered at.

If we except the application of the protective tariff system, and the tardiness of our Governments in dealing with the transportation corporations, "promoting the interests of the farmer" is a conspicuous feature of public effort in Canada. Of course there is room for considerable fostering of industry in a young country like ours, and the value of aid to agricultural and live-stock exhibitions, to the investigation of agricultural problems and legitimate educational work, is cheerfully conceded. Tribute can honestly be paid also to the band of efficient and faithful men engaged in the public service of agriculture in this country, the vast majority of whom, disinterestedly and sagaciously, are devoting themselves to proper and faithful effort. We know of no land where, on the whole, their equal is to be found.

But the tendency to lean becomes chronic and weakening, and is liable to be taken advantage of betimes by a particularly office-hungry element whose appetites are only equalled by their fertility in exploiting fresh projects dangerously near the borderland of "graft," into which others are innocently led.

It is wholesome now and then to look about and see what people have done and can do for themselves by self-reliant, individual enterprise. Of this we have an outstanding illustration in

the pure-bred live-stock industry of Great Britain, where the world still turns for its best foundation stock in nearly all the great classes of farm animals. The marvellous success and permanence of the results achieved by men who stood squarely on their own feet, which have not been duplicated anywhere else, or at any time, challenge our admiration as an example and an incentive.

When the course of paternalism is pursued as a policy, it is not long before public funds, generously granted by Governments for legitimate effort, may be diverted into dubious and uncalled-for channels, or in aid of schemes that should stand on their own bottom or fall; a disinclination to publicity, and a nervous apprehension of criticism manifests itself with an unflinching yearning for the "Good Lord, good devil" tune of the hand-organ.

The peril of organized agricultural work is the temptation to graft, against which Cabinet Ministers and leading departmental officers, Federal and Provincial, ceaselessly set their faces, in order to stay the development of sinister and destructive influences which dig graves for Governments, and which, in the very nature of things, can work no real or permanent good to the farmer who, in the final analysis, chiefly foots the bill, while personally-interested individuals reap the substantial benefits.

HORSES.

Hard lumps on shoulders should be dissected out now, so that the wound will be healed before seeding.

If you are one of a syndicate who has a breeding stallion, see that he is getting plenty of exercise and outdoor life. It means health and vigor.

There is no reason why there should not be mutual advantage in stallion syndicates throughout the country to exchange horses. A notice of a desire to make a shift, inserted in our advertising columns, would facilitate a deal.

Dry hair, harsh skin and lack of spirit are common complaints at this time of year. Look after the teeth, give some boiled feed, flax or oil cake, and a carrot or two, increase the grain allowance, and, if necessary, feed a tonic. Half the trouble in keeping horses in condition during summer may be avoided now by fitting them up.

Trade in Clydesdales in the States has been more than ordinarily brisk. After the last International, Secretary Ogilvie sent out six hundred circular letters to Clydesdale breeders, asking if they would contribute to a combination sale in Chicago, but only two replied that they had horses to sell, and these had but three and four.

The Farmer's Horse-breeding Policy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The questions upon which you have invited discussion (issue Feb. 15th) are just now particularly timely. The encouragement given to the business of horse-breeding by the high prices and active demand for horses at present, is inducing many farmers to breed their mares more freely, and to consider the advantage of raising and selling marketable horses. The lack of a little forethought now, the pursuing of a haphazard, hit-or-miss method of breeding, even the unintentional disregard of the necessity of maintaining uniformity in the types of horses we produce, cannot but serve to lessen profits and retard progress. On the other hand, the adoption of a consistent and uniform policy and the following of a definite, systematic line of work will insure breeders against the risk of disappointment, and cannot but win for Canadian horses a reputation that should be an enviable one. I will try to outline my thought on the solution of the problem now confronting horse-breeders.

The horse has always borne a different relation to man than our other farm animals, but probably that very relation, pleasurable as it has been, may have served somewhat to check rather than increase the profits in the business of horse-breeding. The farmer has frequently neglected to consider the raising of horses as a permanent source of profit on the farm, and has been inclined to think only of his own work and his own needs. Particularly was this the case during the years of small demand and low prices. But with the greater possibility of profit in horse-breeding, since prices for horses have increased, this work is now becoming a business proposition, and the principles of competition must obtain here as in any other commercial enterprise. He who pro-

duces the article demanded can set his price and secure the trade. As a matter of fact, the requirements of the farm do not determine the prices paid for horses on the larger markets of Great Britain and America. Horses are classified there largely as they relate themselves to the demands of the city trade. Unless we cater to this trade and aim to produce a marketable horse, one that will bring the highest price in his class, we cannot expect to realize anything encouraging or satisfactory in the way of returns. Moreover, the inspiration of competition and the stimulus of business activity will be two very strong incentives to give greater attention to the improvement of the horses we produce. In the pursuit of this policy we need not lose our ancient love for the horse, and, moreover, we need not be forgetting our own interests. We shall always find that we have animals on our hands which are hardly up to the market requirements, but which will be eminently fitted for our work on the farm. We shall be much farther ahead, I think, if we adopt this method than if we simply consider our own needs and our own work.

For the sake of brevity, my views in reference to the other questions I shall try to group together. Indiscriminate breeding and lack of judgment in mating mares has, of late years, been working havoc with our horse interests in the country. For this the multiplication of breeds has been partly responsible. The crossing of breeds and mixing of types can never result in anything else than in the production of mongrels. Had we not better confine ourselves, therefore, to the development of, at most, two or three types, and to the development of a certain type within one, or at most two distinct breeds? Such is the way that the reputation of any breed or type of animals has developed in any land. Such, I think, is the only way that the deserved reputation for Canadian horses can be maintained or improved.

As is well known, there are at least four types that should receive notice—the saddle type, the road type, the carriage type, and the draft type. Of all these, probably the most profitable horse for the farmer to raise is the horse that would classify under the last group. Of course, this selection of a breed or type must always be a case of individual taste and preference, but the average farmer has neither the time nor ability, nor opportunity to train and manner a light horse to render him a salable animal in his own class. The draft colt, moreover, develops into an animal more serviceable in farm work, is salable and workable at an earlier age than one of the lighter breeds, and altogether is, I think, a safer proposition to the man who is not a master in the art of breeding, feeding and fitting horses for sale-ring and market. And we are not all masters. In my judgment, in the lighter classes there is the greatest prospect of success in raising carriage and saddle horses, for the simple reason that we can select sires to produce these horses, from the use of which we may reasonably expect a fairly uniform and standard product. The road horse is a good horse, and, if of the right kind, a salable horse, but it is a question whether we can find any but an occasional sire that will uniformly reproduce his kind. At least, one may well hesitate in the free use of such a horse before he has learned of the character of his progeny.

In selecting sires to produce these types, we come to a consideration of breeds. The selection of a breed must also be a question of individual preference, but the venture of an opinion by different men may serve a useful purpose. I suppose that it will be admitted that we may most safely depend upon the Thoroughbred in selecting a horse to sire saddlers, but there is a difference in Thoroughbreds. A prepotent sire must himself show the conformation, temper, constitution, character and action that we are hoping to see reproduced in his progeny. In the selection of a carriage sire we have a greater latitude of choice. Without disparaging other breeds, may we not, as others have done, freely champion the Hackney. He is the best known carriage sire in Canada to-day; there is probably more of his blood in carriage-bred mares in this country than the blood of any other horse. Moreover, he possesses the typical conformation, style, symmetry, grace of form and action, and the prepotency, as well, to render him a serviceable and profitable animal in the stud. We shall be working in the line of progress, I think, if we retain him as our carriage sire.

In selecting a draft sire, we must always bear in mind the breeding of our mares. If our mares are three-parts Percheron-bred, or three-parts Belgian-bred, it will be folly to use a Clydesdale or a Shire. If, on the other hand, our mares carry in their veins a greater percentage of Clydesdale blood, will it not be the part of wisdom to select a Clydesdale to sire our colts? Racially, probably the majority of our people favor the Clydesdale. He is a popular horse on the city market at the present time, and he adapts himself well, also, to the requirements of farm work. As a country, shall we not do better to confine ourselves largely to the development of our draft

breed, and seek to win a reputation as breeders of that breed?
 These words are written, Mr. Editor, out of personal interest in this subject of horse-breeding, and I trust that they may serve to at least assist in stimulating thought and in provoking discussion.
 H. S. ARKELL.

The Selection of a Sire.

Owners of good mares should begin to make their selections of sires to patronize this season. It is not good policy, says the Horse World, to wait until late in the season and then send a mare to some horse because he happens to be nearer home than some other horse better adapted by breeding or individuality, or both, to cross successfully with her. The selection of a stallion to mate a certain mare with should be a matter of serious thought to an owner. Blood lines, of course, come first in the estimation of most men, but no matter how well a horse may be bred, it is not good policy to breed to him if he possesses some individual imperfection which it does not seem likely the mare may be able to overcome. And in breeding, too, there may be, in many instances, a weakness in inheritance common to both mare and stallion, in which case, another horse having strains of blood that are known to be strong where those of the mare are weak should be selected. Once a stallion is selected to breed to, the breeder will have to abide by the result, for the resultant foal will be either an object of pride or one of mortification for years to come. A little time spent in selecting a horse to breed a certain mare to, carefully analyzing the inheritance of the mare and stallion, and taking cognizance, as far as possible, of any physical defects which may be known to be possessed by the family of either, then making a choice in accordance with the facts deduced, will reduce the chances for disappointment greatly. To some who have not given the matter much thought, the selection of a sire to breed to seems to be a simple matter, but is, on the contrary, about as important as any work the breeder is called upon to perform.

A New Brunswick View on the Horse-breeding Question.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 While we may have a breed of horses which, crossed on our common mares, would give us generally a splendid work horse, quite suitable to our regular farm work, it would be one of the most difficult things in the world to make all breeders think so, for, while I might be certain of it in my own mind, my neighbor would just have an opposite opinion.

For instance, I know a man who owned a good, well-bred driving mare, a nice looker, and quite speedy. He raised two colts from trotting-bred sires. They were nice colts, very good size, and, as he had sense enough as a farmer to put them to work, instead of, as some thought should be done, training them for the track, they proved good horses, capable of making good trips any time, smart work horses for a level farm, but lacking weight. That same man wished to raise more colts, and bred that same mare to a Clydesdale stallion weighing 1,500 pounds. What encouragement do you suppose he got? One man says, "Oh, he wants to raise a pig"; another (his father this time), "The colt will be big-headed, deformed, or some such thing"; but in time it was proved the owner was right. To-day that colt stands for itself at work under three years, and will make easily a 1,200-pound horse, nicely built, well put up, and not a bad traveller, which, to my mind, goes to prove that if the farmers of our country were to generally breed their light mares—which very largely constitute the majority here in this part—to a good, well-bred Clydesdale, instead of the usual run of trotters and half-bred common stock, they would be better satisfied, better paid, and, in a large measure, benefit the country as well.

What large horses are raised always find ready sale at good prices, and even though blemished, will sell fairly well. As much cannot be said of the small horse. The Percherons we have had, but they seem to have passed on. A great many think they are not as hardy, and are more disposed to unsoundness than the Clyde. The Morgan stock has many friends, but what now remains can scarcely be recognized. Coach and Thoroughbred are being experimented with, but none in harness as yet. I think if farmers were to decide to raise a good-sized heavy horse in place of the trotter, Thoroughbred or coach horse, it would prove of vastly more benefit, both to themselves, their boys and their purses, and we would soon have a more suitable and salable class of horses than we have at present, besides a good-sized class of mares for further improvement.

N. B.

Fred Morris, Kent Co., Ont.: "I received the Lady's Hand Bag all right. Well pleased. Thanks. The Knife I got last year has proved a good one."

Experience in Horse Breeding.

Breeding of horses, to be successful, requires much forethought and attention to minor details, writes a farmer in the National Stockman and Farmer. First must be determined the purpose for which the coming foal is intended. One's circumstances and surroundings largely determine this. If you intend growing market horses, then either select heavy draft or fancy drivers. The light-harness horse is much easier raised than the draft horse, but the latter finds a more ready sale. No matter which breed is selected, remember that the dam exerts as much influence on the offspring as the sire, and her selection should be made with care. This and the selection of the sire are the important factors of success. If the proper individual can be found, a few dollars of first cost should not stand in your way of having the best. The kind of care bestowed upon the dam while carrying the foal is important. Exercise of some kind must be given, and if light work cannot be given, then she should be turned into a field or paddock every day it is fit to be out. Good, nourishing feed must be given during this period. Do not expect a strong, healthy colt from a dam that has been improperly nourished. We always aim to be present when the foal is expected to arrive, so as to lend any assistance necessary. Oftentimes the dam will pass through this ordeal without any help, but at other times, being present means the life of the foal, and sometimes of the dam. The more quiet the dam can be kept for a few hours after foaling, the better. Her diet should be of a light, cooling nature for several days. The action of her bowels should be watched closely, and any extreme condition

out any check upon its growth, it is in a very good position to develop into a valuable, money-making animal.

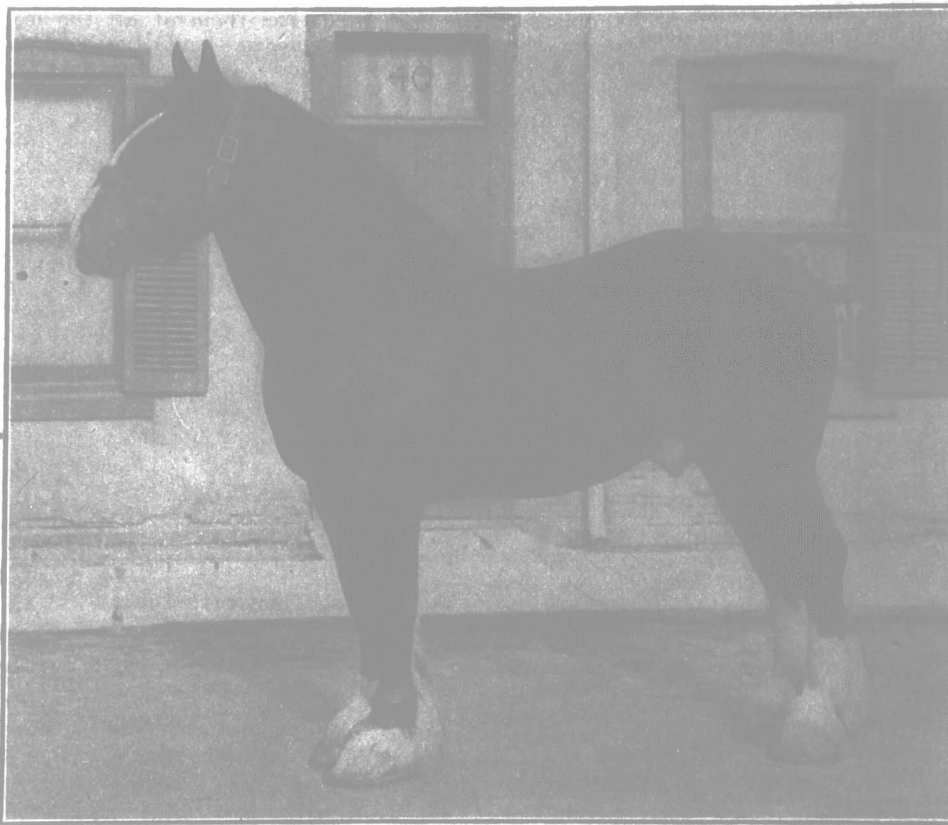
LIVE STOCK.

The Dual-purpose Cow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been very much interested in the discussion in your recent issues by A. W. Smith, Prof. Day and others, re milking Shorthorns. Every breeder of pure-bred cattle of any breed knows that they depend largely for a market for their stock on the men who raise grade cattle. Now, what does the average 100-acre farmer want in a dual-purpose animal? He wants a cow that will make \$50 to \$60 a year from butter or cream, and raise a calf on the skim milk, which will weigh at two years old when finished about 1,200 lbs., bringing between \$50 and \$60, or selling as a stocker at \$35 up. Now a great many of our breeders during the last few years have ruined the milking qualities of the noble Shorthorn, for two reasons: First, the heavy-milking cow could not be kept in such high condition, and, therefore, would not attract the buyer; and, second, the ranches, which proved a great market for a time, wanted a cow that would not give much milk, as they had not help enough to look after the individual needs of their cows, and the large milkers were almost sure to go wrong with udder ailments, therefore, when we go to buy a bull to-day we may get one whose calves will be first-class beef animals, but whose heifers will never pay as milkers. It is easy enough to select a bull for beef purposes alone, but it is certainly a difficult task to select one that will be able to transmit to his progeny the much-sought-after combination of beef and milk. We know that a bull that will do this has to be backed up by good milking records, on the dam's side at least. Now, when we go to a breeder and ask if the dam of the bull is a good milker, if he is an honest breeder he will tell the truth, but many of our honest breeders are ignorant of what a cow should do in dairy production. Let me give an instance. A neighbor who owns a first-class herd of dual-purpose grade Shorthorns, wished to purchase a bull last summer from a good milking strain. He went to a noted beef Shorthorn breeder and stated his case. He was shown a bull which he liked, but he could not see its mother to advantage, as she was dry; therefore, he had

to take the breeder's word. This bull's dam, he said, is a first-class milker, and in his mind she was, because he is noted for his honesty, and I know that she would not come up to this neighbor's expectations. But the seller said this because her calf lived without the assistance of a nurse cow—unlike most of the others in his herd—and this neighbor will not know of his mistake till about three years hence, when his heifers will be coming in. Now, if we had an "advanced registry," like what Prof. Day speaks of, we would have less risk in selecting a bull. I hope that the breeders of this country will think clearly and act quickly in regard to this matter, because there is always a great demand for this kind of cattle, and unless something is soon done, I, for one (and I believe I am voicing the sentiments of a great many farmers), will not run the game of chance much longer, but will go in for a distinct dairy breed. I hope I will never have to do it, for my ideal cow always was the large Shorthorn, that would produce her 50 or 60 lbs. of high-testing milk a day, and raise a good calf; and a man who has a herd of this kind will make as much money with less slavery than when engaged in breeding a distinct dairy breed.
 Peel Co., Ont. JAS. B. ROSS.



Knight of Glamis, Imp. [4533] (12628).

Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Owned by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ontario. Sire Mercutio, by Hiawatha.

carefully corrected. All radical changes in feed should be avoided at this time.

The ninth day, all things considered, is the proper time to be taken to the horse, in case it is desired to breed her again. Not until this time should she be allowed to do any labor, and much better rest two weeks. When first commencing to work the dam, care should be exercised not to keep her too long away from the foal. At least once each half-day she should be taken to the barn and the foal allowed to nurse. Never let foal follow dam all day in field. The ideal condition is to confine it in light, airy box stall during day, and at night turn both to pasture.

In two or three weeks the colt will take kindly to bran and oats, and should be allowed to eat with dam or be fed in a box by itself. At five or six months it should be weaned, earlier if dam is in foal, not so important if not. Now is, in our judgment, the most critical point in the colt's lifetime, for if it is allowed to become poor, stunted and scrawny it will never make the horse that it otherwise would had it been given proper feed and care. No better feed can be provided than good oats and bran, liberal allowance of bright clover or mixed hay, and plenty of exercise. In case of tendency to constipation, add oil meal to ration, in small quantity at first, gradually increasing until bowels are in proper condition. Especially is the oil meal recommended when going upon dry feed and during winter. Very few breeders or feeders realize the value of this excellent feed and its effect upon the system. If the colt passes through the first winter with-

to take the breeder's word. This bull's dam, he said, is a first-class milker, and in his mind she was, because he is noted for his honesty, and I know that she would not come up to this neighbor's expectations. But the seller said this because her calf lived without the assistance of a nurse cow—unlike most of the others in his herd—and this neighbor will not know of his mistake till about three years hence, when his heifers will be coming in. Now, if we had an "advanced registry," like what Prof. Day speaks of, we would have less risk in selecting a bull. I hope that the breeders of this country will think clearly and act quickly in regard to this matter, because there is always a great demand for this kind of cattle, and unless something is soon done, I, for one (and I believe I am voicing the sentiments of a great many farmers), will not run the game of chance much longer, but will go in for a distinct dairy breed. I hope I will never have to do it, for my ideal cow always was the large Shorthorn, that would produce her 50 or 60 lbs. of high-testing milk a day, and raise a good calf; and a man who has a herd of this kind will make as much money with less slavery than when engaged in breeding a distinct dairy breed.
 Peel Co., Ont. JAS. B. ROSS.

Good Value at Twice the Cost.

I have been taking your valuable paper since last July, and must say I would not be without it for twice the cost. Every progressive farmer should subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate." Wishing your paper a double share of success, I remain,
 Middlesex Co., Ont. JAMES BURDON.

The Western Fair.

The directors of the Western Fair, London, are able to report, in their 38th annual statement, a cash surplus in the bank of nearly \$10,000. This is a gratifying condition of affairs, and a tribute to the old and successful exhibition at the capital city of Western Ontario. As the center of one of the largest and most uniformly excellent agricultural and live-stock rearing districts on the continent, London is the natural home of a great fair. There is room for, and the present year would seem to be an opportune time for, an advance in the matter of prizes for the exhibits of pure-bred stock, if the fair is to hold its own and serve the interests of agriculture as it should. Live-stock husbandry is the sheet-anchor of successful agriculture, and since the deplorable absence of the once magnificent implement display, the live stock remains, in company with the dairy and farm products, the one really great instructive feature of the show, which must, therefore, not only be preserved, but strengthened. The Fair Association is to be congratulated upon the infusion of "new blood" to the directorate, in the persons of Mr. A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont., whose repute as a breeder and exhibition man is deservedly continental, and Dr. G. A. Routledge, of Lambeth, Ont., widely known as a most successful horseman. Being well acquainted with the needs of the farming community and the necessities of the exhibition in the direction of live stock, their presence should be of decided strength to the Board.

Training the Dual-purpose Cow.

The discussion anent the dual-purpose cow raises the question of the influence of liberal feeding of heifer calves upon their milking propensities when brought to lactation. The consensus of opinion among breeders of special-purpose dairy breeds of cattle, we believe, is that a heifer calf, fed freely with whole milk and other fattening foods during its first year is, in most cases, damaged for life as a dairy cow; that such generous treatment has the effect upon herself and her offspring of encouraging a tendency to lay on flesh and tallow, rather than turn her food into milk or butter-fat. Whether this theory will stand the test of investigation in practice, or whether it is one of the fads which, once set going, keeps going on in the minds of those who accept them, we do not presume to decide, but we do know that many a handsome and robust heifer, with good indications of udder development, and bred from a deep-milking dam, has been turned down in the show-ring by an expert judge simply because she was too good-looking or too much like a beef animal, as the result of liberal feeding, to comply with the requirements of the score card for a dairy animal. If this theory be deemed sound, does it not follow, as a natural consequence, that the females of the beef breeds, as commonly treated when young, are continually getting farther from the milk-producing tendency, since it is the usual practice to house the calves, allow them to take all their mother's whole milk, and to freely feed them, in addition, fattening grain foods, while some, in preparation for showing purposes, are also supplied with the luxury of a wet nurse as an extra?

The point we desire to make is that, if too liberal feeding of the heifer is injurious to the milking propensity of the cow, the general farmer who keeps grade cows and raises their calves on skimmed milk, oats, bran and pasture, would appear to be on the right track to produce and perpetuate the dual-purpose cow, and it is with the general-purpose farmer that the general-purpose cow is usually found. And if he is discriminating in the selection of sires for use in his herd bred from deep-milking dams, some of which may be found in nearly every herd of the beef breeds, he may, so long as he continues to use pure-bred bulls of the breed he starts with, found and perpetuate a herd of profitable dual-purpose cattle, the cows paying well in the dairy, and the male calves, as steers, cheaply raised, bringing paying prices when sold at any age, either as stockers, feeders or finished heaves, but, as a rule, paying best as finished. There will doubtless be produced, by such a procedure, a percentage of unprofitable dairy cows, as there is in all special-purpose and grade dairy herds, and this can only be definitely determined by the scales and test.

While pointing out the possibility of producing a profitable dual-purpose herd, we are not advising that course for all farmers, but only for those whose tastes and preferences are in favor of that class of cattle, for we know well that very many of the most successful farmers in this country are using only grade cows of the special dairy breeds, and breeding only from bulls of one breed, bred from dams of known excellence as producers of milk and butter. And we have reason to believe that this class of farmers are, as a rule, owing partly to their being in cheese-factory and creamery districts, or a convenient distance from a city to which milk or cream is shipped, making as much money as any other class of farmers in the country. While this is true, we do not advise all farmers to be satisfied with grade cattle. The

ambition to own a pure-bred herd is a commendable aspiration, and if wisely selected and bred, and judiciously managed, there are certainly fewer misfits and a higher percentage of superior producers among pure-breds than among grades.

A Study of Breeds of Swine.

TAMWORTHS.

The Tamworth pigs derive their name from Tamworth, in South Staffordshire, England, where they have been bred for a very long term of years. They are believed to be one of the oldest and purest breeds in Britain. As long ago as the beginning of the nineteenth century they were noted for the large proportion of lean meat which they produced. Before their improvement they were long-legged, long-snouted, and flat-ribbed. They were active, hardy, good rustlers, and very prolific, but were slow feeders and late in maturing. Their improvement has been almost entirely effected by selection and judicious breeding and management, and it is pretty generally conceded that the blood of other breeds has not been used to any appreciable extent in the improvement of the Tamworth. The appear to have been improved to a considerable extent before the middle of last century, as they were given first place at the Royal Society's show in 1847, in competition with other large breeds. Subsequent to this period they sank into obscurity for many years, and were seldom heard of, being confined to some local districts, but within the last 20 years much attention has been given to their improvement, owing to the increasing demand for leaner bacon. They have been bred for many years in the Midland Counties of England, and classes have been made for them at all the leading shows. In recent years they have been exported to many countries. They were first imported into the United States in 1882. They have been imported to Canada in considerable numbers since 1888, and are distributed in all the Provinces of the Dominion.



A Typical Tamworth Sow.

Pedigree records for Tamworths are kept in England, the United States and Canada. Under the National Record System of Canada they are being registered in considerable numbers, the record numbers running up to about 5,000. The registrar for the breed, as for all breeds of swine in Canada, is J. W. Nimmo, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

LEADING CHARACTERISTICS.

In size, the Tamworths are a close second to the Large Yorkshires, and their natural vigor and hardiness is in keeping with their size. They are adapted to any climate or environment where other swine thrive, and since they possess much vigor and stamina, they cross well with other breeds to improve the quality of their bacon production. Formerly they were not early maturers, but they have been so improved in recent years that they can be grown and finished for market at seven months old, weighing about 200 pounds. They will also stand well under forced feeding, and when of the best type are not the hard keepers that those not used to feeding them are likely to imagine. The quality of their meat is excellent, fine in the grain, sweet, and of good flavor, the proportion of lean being very large. The back is strong, moderately arched, and well fleshed, the ribs well sprung, and the sides carry their thickness well down to the belly and flanks, and from shoulder to ham. Their shoulders are generally smooth, and fit neatly into the sides. The rather long and narrow head and light jowl of the Tamworth is apt to create prejudice against the breed on the part of those long used to some of the other breeds, but with those who have had experience with the breed this aversion has entirely disappeared, and they claim, with some reason, that heavy jowls make cheap meat, and go with a lard hog rather than a baconer, also that they are apt to be associated with inferior breathing apparatus. Tamworths are unexcelled for prolificacy, and the young pigs possess the hardiness characteristic of the breed. The sows make excellent nurses, and are remarkably successful in rearing nearly every pig born, as they are careful not to overlay their pigs. Some principal points in the standard of excellence of the breed are that the general outline of the frame is long, and

deep rather than broad, and is well supported by strong limbs and feet. Head long, light, narrow, and having an appearance of leanness; snout long, straight and tapering, but the aim of breeders is to shorten it, and in this they have succeeded to a considerable extent; jowl light; ear medium in size, pointing slightly forward, and fairly erect; neck rather long than short, and deep than wide, and rising gradually from poll to withers; body long in the coupling, and deep, slightly and regularly arched above, and straight below; back moderately wide; ribs well arched; brisket wide; shoulder moderately broad, smooth, and fitting neatly into side; side long, deep, retaining thickness well down to belly; fore and hind flanks full, and heart girth and flank girth nearly equal; hind quarters long, deep and full; ham large, and gradually rounded off, rather than square; tail medium strong; legs medium in length, moderately wide apart, straight, strong, and well placed under the body; skin smooth, and covered fairly well with fine, straight hair; color, red or bright chestnut. In general appearance the Tamworth is long, smooth and fairly deep; the snout is too long to meet the popular ideal of beauty; the ham has a little more depth than the shoulder; the legs are strong and straight, and the carriage is easy and active.

Dried Beet Pulp as a Substitute for Corn Silage.

At many of the American beet-sugar factories vast quantities of beet-pulp have in the past been allowed to rot and waste for want of a demand for it. As it is a heavy product, being charged with water, it cannot be profitably shipped great distances, and American farmers in the vicinities of factories have not shown themselves so much alive to the advantage of cheap stock food as have the Canadians. Lately, however, on the other side of the line, this by-product has been placed on the market in the dried form. The pulp is first put into large presses, and a considerable percentage of the moisture squeezed out. It is then put into large kilns and thoroughly dried by direct heat. The drying process lasts about thirty-five minutes, and the resulting product is sacked and ready for shipment. The advantages of drying are, that it can be kept an indefinite time without affecting its feeding value; that it is easy of shipment, one ton of dried pulp being the equivalent of twelve or fourteen tons of fresh pulp, and soaking the dried pulp with water just before feeding gives it the advantages of a succulent feed.

At the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station it was believed that dried beet-pulp, soaked, might, in the absence of other succulent foods, serve as a substitute for silage, and an experiment was conducted by G. A. Billings, Dairy Husbandman, to investigate this point. The object of the experiment was to study the relative value of the dried beet-pulp and of silage, in respect to (1) influence on the yield of milk, (2) effect on the quality of milk, (3) relative cost of milk and butter, (4) individual animals.

Four cows were selected, all of which had been fresh within three months. They were divided into two lots of two each. The experiment was divided into two periods, each of fifteen days' duration. Lot 1 was fed the dried beet-pulp ration, and lot 2 the silage ration, during the first period, while the rations were reversed in the second period, to equalize the natural shrinkage of milk.

The cows were under similar conditions as regards stabling, feeding, watering and milking. Every care was taken to have the weighing and testing of milk done accurately.

The meal part of the ration was composed of three parts dried brewers' grains, three parts buckwheat middlings, and one part cottonseed meal. The amount fed varied according to the weight of the animal and the production of milk of each. The amount of beet-pulp and silage consumed in each ration per cow was the same. Ten pounds of hay was fed with the beet-pulp ration, while only five pounds were given in the silage ration. This was done in order to make the necessary amount of dry matter in each ration comparable and give the necessary bulkiness to the beet-pulp ration. The beet pulp was thoroughly saturated with water at least three hours before feeding time. The rations fed were:

Dried Beet-pulp Ration.—Dried beet-pulp, 9 pounds; mixed hay, 10 pounds; meal mixture, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Corn-silage Ration.—Corn silage, 45 pounds; mixed hay, 5 pounds; meal mixture, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Nutritive Ratio.—Beet-pulp Ration, 1 : 5.06; Corn-silage Ration, 1 : 5.4.

The beet-pulp ration exceeds the other in the amount of protein and total nutrients, but furnishes less fat.

The total yields from the two rations fed are: 2,016.6 pounds of milk and 97.26 pounds of butter from the beet-pulp ration; and 1,811.0 pounds of milk and 87.82 pounds of butter from the silage ration, a net gain in favor of the beet-pulp ration of about ten per cent.

When the cost of the feeds is considered, however, the silage is slightly ahead. In calculating

cost, hay was valued at \$15 per ton, silage \$1, and dried beet-pulp \$20 per ton, these being retail prices where experiment was conducted. It cost to produce 100 pounds milk from beet-pulp ration, 84.5 cents; from silage ration, 81.7 cents—about three per cent. in favor of silage. Some of our readers may think that the silage in the experiment was valued too high, and that the percentage ought to be greater in its favor. It may be noticed, in that connection, that retail price for sugar-beet pulp was used. In an experiment conducted the year previous, in which wholesale rates were charged, the value of the dried beet-pulp is given at \$13.80 per ton.

While the fat percentage varied slightly in individual tests, the quality of the milk from the two rations remained practically the same.

The animals gained in flesh on silage, but lost slightly on the dried beet-pulp.

The conclusion of the experimenter, on the whole, is that, where corn silage is not available, dried beet-pulp furnishes an excellent substitute.

Another by-product of the beet factories, Molasses Beet Pulp, is now on the market. This is but the dried pulp with waste molasses added. It was indicated by experiment that, while the cost was greater than that of the plain pulp, the food value per ton was not increased.

At What Price Can We Afford to Raise Hogs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As a constant reader of your valuable paper (the most so of any of the six coming to my home) I have been greatly interested in the discussion re raising and marketing Canadian hogs, and big space in your popular journal—popular among the farmers at least, if not among the packers—to present my views, and if possible show that the farmers of Canada have not made rich from producing hogs, neither will the packers make money out of hog products if present relations are continued.

Assistant General Manager, Dr. F. J. Smale, of the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, said at Guelph Fat-stock Show, as reported in "The Farmer's Advocate," "That the packer could make as much money packing one kind of hog as another." Why does he say over his own signature, in a letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," of January 11th, that "the breed and type of Canadian hogs have been improved; the packers have spent time and money in helping to do it, and continue to do it?"

If the packers can make money out of any kind of hog, it is reasonable to infer from Dr. Smale's letter that they can make more money out of the correct type of hogs, or else they would not continue to spend valuable time and large sums of money to improve the breeds, as indicated in Dr. Smale's letter. It would be very interesting reading to know just how the packers have spent so much time and money teaching the farmers of Canada how to grow bacon hogs. I have been in the hog-raising business for the past fourteen years, and during that time I have read nearly all available literature as to the proper type of hog best suited to the packers' requirements; I have attended a great many Institute meetings, and heard practical men discuss the problem of growing the much-talked-of bacon hog, and I have never read or heard from the platform where any Canadian packer has placed a boar in a neighborhood where the farmers could have their sows improved upon, even by paying service fee in full. Now, Mr. Editor, I claim whatever improvement has been brought about in the type of our hogs is a direct result of the farmers' personal effort, through the educational medium of "The Farmer's Advocate," Institute meetings, and experiments conducted at O. A. C., Guelph, and Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and that the farmers of Canada owe nothing to the packers in this regard.

Much has been written by the packers of Canada and the Wm. Davies Co. in particular, in the early days of the bacon industry, asking the farmers of this country to grow a certain type of hog, as being best suited to their particular needs for the production of Wiltshire sides. This—characteristic of their enterprise—the farmers quickly set out to do, and have so admirably succeeded that to-day we are able to produce the raw material in almost perfect form. Then the packers, by carefully looking after the manufacture of the almost perfect raw material into the finished product, have been able, through the untiring efforts and hearty co-operation of the farmers of Canada, to establish an enviable reputation in England for Canadian bacon; and now, after years of persistent labors to bring about this high state of superior excellence of the raw material, we, as farmers, are on the verge of seeing this great industry practically destroyed.

HOW BROUGHT ABOUT.

I think, sir, the farmers of Canada are well agreed that the present hog famine is caused by three things, namely:

1st.—Want of discrimination by packers in buying hogs.

2nd.—Lack of uniformity in prices paid.

3rd.—Unprofitable prices paid.

It is useless for the packers to lay the blame on the drovers for not discriminating when purchasing from the farmer; if the packers refused to pay a flat rate to the drovers, when they, the drovers, buy on specula-

tion, then they in turn would be more careful in making their purchases from the grower; the drover would pay the highest price for selects only, while the under-finished hogs would be held by the feeder until they would grade No. 1, and the over-finished ones would bring such a comparatively small price that the farmer would be caught only once with this class of hog.

Again, when the drover buys on commission, he has only the interests of the firm he represents to look after, and would buy only the class of hogs he was instructed to place on the cars.

Perhaps the second point under discussion as to the "hog famine" is the most important of the three. I believe the intelligent farmers of Canada are ready to accept the statement of Dr. Smale, that the packers cannot pay a fixed price at all times for hogs, but when the price fluctuates all the way from 25c. to \$1 per 100 lbs. within a week, without apparent cause, it looks as if the packers had some secret compact by which they were trying to control things. It makes no difference how high in price hogs are in April and May, so far as the packers are concerned, so long as they can buy their hogs at an average low price. High prices paid during these months stimulates the breeder and feeder, and he is more inclined to hope for some money to be made from the prospective litter of the dam bred in the spring of the year, hence the packers, in order to keep up the supply of hogs, generally pay comparatively high prices about this season of the year (April and May), when hogs are not coming forward so plentifully, to be followed by a lower price when the cheese-factory fed hogs are ready for market, and still another sharp decline in price when the great bulk of summer-fed hogs are ready for shipment, namely, October and November.

It will be very difficult for the packers to convince, not only the farmers of Canada, but the public gener-

ally, that there has not been an understanding at least among themselves, by which prices have not been controlled in some form or other, to the great disadvantage of the grower.

Undoubtedly there will be quite a number of farmers make up their minds to engage in the hog business again, on account of the present comparatively high prices, which have been current for some time since, but I wish to point out that those who are seriously thinking of so doing had better not "rush" into the business without due consideration. It is well for us to stop, look around, reflect, and ask ourselves the question, "Are present prices likely to continue?" I think not very long.

If there were no "hog famine," what would be the prices of grain to-day? I am sure if we look back to a year ago, we will remember that Ontario grain prices were considerably higher, and I believe principally on account of the greater number of hogs being fed. Last fall the feed merchants bought freely and liberally of millfeed, in anticipation of a sharp rise in price, owing, as they said, to a scarcity of oats, the market for which opened at about 28c. per bushel, and gradually rose to 36c., while to-day in Belleville 33c. is the top price. Now, why this decline in price, in face of a short crop? Simply because there is a decline in the demand—although, perhaps, not wholly, yet largely—due to the hog famine, and, of course, millfeed, in sympathy with other grains, has not assumed the almost prohibitive prices of a year ago. But just here it is well for the man who is thinking of getting rich by growing hogs to bear in mind that if no hog famine existed he would be paying to-day from one-third to one-half more for oats, shorts (without which farmers generally cannot successfully grow hogs) would be considerably

higher in price, while barley also would follow in price these two important hog foods, yet the farmers would be compelled to accept very much lower prices for their hogs, although the cost of production would necessarily be very much greater, owing to millers forcing up prices of their products through the increased demand. This is what causes hog famine—high cost of production; low selling price.

If the packers want a continuous liberal supply of hogs, then they must pay a continuous liberal, fairly uniform price at all seasons of the year, as an inducement to farmers to meet their requirements. It is nonsense to ask farmers generally to have a bunch of hogs ready to ship each month, and thereby catch what the packers might call a good average price, for this is wholly out of the range of possibility for the average Canadian farmer, and will never be done. Many farmers who have been lured into hog-raising by attractive high prices at a time when feedstuffs of all kinds were low in price, have found by sad experience that by the time their hogs were ready for market, the price had fallen to such a low level that they not only yielded no profit themselves, but had eaten up the margin of profit which the grain grown and fed would have given if sold on the market at current prices, whereas if the packers paid a reasonably uniform price all this would be overcome and the Canadian bacon industry placed on a far more substantial footing, because the farmers would produce the right type of hog in sufficient numbers to keep the packing-houses continuously engaged, thereby obviating not only the necessity of the packers endangering the health of our hogs by importing from the United States in bond to keep their plants running, but also the good name of our bacon in England.

In discussing the third and last reason as to the cause of the hog famine, namely, "The unprofitable prices paid," I am sure that Dr. Smale will agree with me, that past experiments conducted at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, under Prof. Day, have been carried out under the most favorable circumstances. In the first place, Prof. Day I believe to be a most careful and painstaking experimenter, one who thoroughly understands his business, and a man who will tabulate the results of his experiment just as he has personally found it to work out in actual practice.

Secondly, we must all concede that the pens, feeds and all other conditions at O. A. C. are as near perfection (or should be) as human ingenuity can make them, and after years of experimenting, Prof. Day finds the normal cost of pork production to be about \$4.50 per 100 lbs. If we refer to the bulletin from Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, showing the experiments as conducted by Prof. Grisdale, we find practically the same results as those at Guelph; hence it would seem that under the most favorable conditions, when grain and millfeed are only worth from 90c. to \$1.00 per 100 lbs., it costs \$4.50 to produce 100 lbs. pork, live weight. Now, on this basis of cost, it will be quite easy for any farmer to know what he has made in profit on his hogs, provided he has been able to grow them at a cost not exceeding this figure. Accepting Dr. Smale's average price of \$5.49 paid farmers during the past three years, we have a profit of about \$2.00 on a hog weighing 200 lbs. Just what number of hogs the average farmer produces in a year, is perhaps a difficult question to get at, but if he ships 25 during the year, I believe that is the limit. This would give him the enormous sum of \$50 to recompense him for his laborious year's work, interest on capital invested in pens, etc., provided he has been fortunate enough not to lose one or two pigs through disease of some kind. Of course this showing is very unfavorable to the producer, because any person who has grown hogs during the last three years knows well that grain prices have been away above the cent a pound mark, often going 1½c., and even higher; but I have used the figures of Profs. Day and Grisdale, to show that the farmers of Canada have been getting rich at a very slow pace from "hog-raising."

Now, I do not pretend to know what the packers can afford to pay farmers for raising and feeding hogs, but I believe they (the farmers) should receive from 6c. to 7c. per pound, in order that they may be induced to grow them in sufficient quantities to supply the packers. Eggs and poultry of all kinds are high in price; sheep are scarce and mutton dear, and unless farmers can get



A Happy Family.

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these figures for their hogs, I believe they had better feed the grain to other animals. J. E. COOLEY, Hastings Co., Ont.

Success in Pig-raising.

I keep only one brood sow. The last five years she has raised two litters a year, never failed to have eight pigs reach maturity, and has averaged twenty a year. The past five years I have had one litter come in January or February, the other in July. The winter pigs have never failed to be ready for market in August, and the summer ones in January; so I strike the market when at its best. I attribute my success with pigs to treatment of sow, having a good quiet animal to start with. I never keep her shut up in a pen, but she has a pen under the straw stack. It is 8 ft. by 12 ft., and she goes in and out at her pleasure. Before I expect the pigs, I close up the opening, all but a spring door which opens and shuts from either side. I have a space about a foot wide at the top to let in light, and tack up a piece of old carpet, which answers to keep out snow. After the pigs come I feed her in this pen, sparingly at first, a good pail of warm bran mash, gradually changing to oats and barley chop, with a pail of warm swill. During that awful cold spell in February, 1905, she had 13 pigs, and only one died. As soon as they are big enough they run out, and when there comes a nice warm day the sow will take them all out in a nice, sunny spot. Animals are all possessed of more intelligence than they are usually given a chance of displaying. I wean at six or seven weeks old, allowing the sow in to the pigs three or four times after, as it is better for both sow and pigs. I feed on sweet milk when first weaned, with some bran, changing gradually to oat chop soaked at least twelve hours; just a thin gruel is all that is required. They can eat all they like of it and it will not hurt them. When they are three months old I start adding a little barley chop, only one-quarter of barley in the chop at first, then one-third; by the time they are four months old they are getting one-half barley, but I do not soak the feed after four months old, but just moisten it, and give drink in a separate trough. I gradually change from oats to corn after they are four months old, and by the time they are five months old I am feeding equal quantities corn and barley, and finish them on this. I never feed more than they will clean right up, and keep them so they are anxious for the next meal. In summer I do not shut up for longer than three weeks for finishing. I feed just the same winter and summer. They require more drink in summer, and always have all the grass they will eat. I try to make up for lack of grass in winter by feeding plenty of milk and roots. I do not think there is anything will take the place of milk for young pigs. In winter, on mild days, they have the run of a yard; in summer an acre of pasture. When shut up in pen, I keep some charcoal where they can get at it, and throw in some fresh earth occasionally. Some may say, as it is often said, pigs matured at six months old, weighing 200 pounds, must be the short, fat hog, but I never raised that kind from this process of feeding yet. The sow is half Yorkshire and half Chester White. I have tried her to Yorkshire, Chester White and Tamworth boars, and have had hogs of the bacon type every time. The oat chop and other light food they receive the first four months grows bone and muscle; the exercise, too, is necessary. I have made many failures raising hogs. I know all about the much-practiced method of shutting up in a small pen and stuffing, getting them so fat they don't care if they even get up to eat. I always failed because of overfeeding, but I believe the majority of failures in hog-raising are caused by carelessness and ignorance in feeding heavy grain to young pigs, corn on the ear being one of the noted causes of stunted young pigs; another is the method of feeding four or five different sizes and ages all the same feed. I believe in feeding not more than six pigs in the same trough, and these all of one age. Always feed warm milk to both sow and pigs in cold weather. One great essential to successful hog-raising is regular meals; do not miss a feed, and do not feed two meals in one. Hogs cannot be made a success if treated in that way, nor can anyone afford to keep them in a filthy pen. Clean their pens every day in winter; hogs thrive better in clean, well-ventilated pens, the same as do any other animals. If given a chance, the hog will display cleaner habits than most other animals kept on the farm. L. R. B.

The Fight for the Farmer.

Wm. Cleay, Grenville, Ont.: "I thank you for the valuable support you have given the farmers on the hog question. We take nine different papers in our home, but 'The Farmer's Advocate' is the first that is looked over. May you prosper in the future as in the past."

To Prevent Horns Growing.

The English Board of Agriculture gives the following directions for the use of caustic potash to prevent growth of horns:

Clip the hair from the top of the horn when calf is from two to five days old. Slightly moisten the end of a stick of caustic potash with water, or moisten the top of the horn bud, and rub the tip of each horn when calf is under five days old; it should not be attempted after the ninth day. Caustic potash can be obtained from any druggist in the form of a white stick. When not in use it should be kept in a stoppered glass bottle in a dry place, as it rapidly deteriorates when exposed to the air. One man should hold the calf while an assistant uses the caustic.

Roll a piece of tinfoil or brown paper around the end of the stick of potash, which is held by the fingers, so as not to injure the hand of the operator. Do not moisten the stick too much, or the caustic may spread to the skin around the horn and destroy the flesh. For the same reason, keep the calf from getting wet for some days after the operation. Be careful to rub on the center of the horn and not around the side of it. Caustic potash is poisonous, and must therefore be kept in a safe place.

THE FARM.

Sixteen-share Beef Ring.

Please give chart for sixteen-share beef ring.

D. W. A.

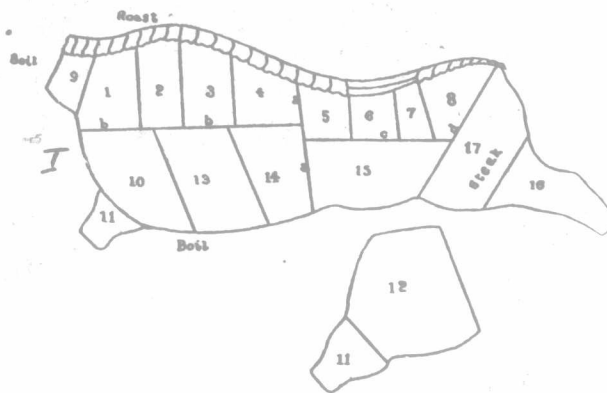


Fig. 1—Represents one-half of beef lying on table ready for saw. Before letting this half down divide it in the middle, by running a saw across at "a," between roasts 4 and 5, leaving two ribs on hind quarter. After laying both quarters on the table, divide fore quarter at line "b."

- No. 9—Represents neck. Saw neck off, leaving three joints on it.
- No. 1—Represents roast No. 1. Saw roast No. 1 off, leaving three joints on it.
- No. 2—Represents roast No. 2. Saw roast No. 2 off, leaving three joints on it.
- No. 3—Represents roast No. 3. Saw roast No. 3 off, leaving three joints on it.
- No. 4—Represents roast No. 4. Saw roast No. 4 off, leaving four joints on it.
- No. 11—Represents front shank. Saw front shank off above upper joint.
- No. 14—Represents second rib cut. Saw it off, leaving five ribs on it.
- No. 13—Represents first rib cut. Saw it off, leaving four ribs on it.
- No. 10—Represents brisket.
- No. 12—Represents shoulder, which lies directly under brisket, as represented in Fig. 1.
- Then take the hind quarter, and divide at the line "d."
- No. 15—Represents flank. Cut flank off at line "c."
- No. 5—Represents roast No. 5. Saw roast No. 5 off, with three joints on it.
- Nos. 6, 7 and 8—Represents sirloin, rump No. 2 and rump No. 1, respectively. Divide these three as near to the same weight as possible.
- No. 17—Represents steak. Cut steak into slices, giving a slice to each person.
- No. 16—Represents hind shank after steak is taken off.

After this half of the beef has been cut up it is divided between the first eight persons, as shown by time-table, giving each person a roast, a boil piece, and a slice of steak. Then the other half of the beef is taken down and cut up in the same manner.

We Fear nae Foe.

"The Farmer's Advocate" and I came into this world in the same year (1866), and for this and better reasons, you may say, a favorite paper in my father's house, and later in my own home. Its fearless championship of the farmer, its independence, and also its excellent home department, make it the paper an ideal farm paper. Wishing you every success, JOHN STEWART, President West Dundee Farmers' Institute.

A P. E. I. Farmer's Ideas on Rotation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Crop rotation is indeed an important question with farmers everywhere. Almost every farmer, or, rather, community of farmers, have some system of rotation, which is pretty generally followed right through, although there is an occasional instance where an altogether different system is practiced. I know of a district not many miles from where I live, which have a rotation something like they have in the Canadian West, only it is oats, oats, oats, instead of wheat, wheat, wheat. Two or three crops of oats are taken from those farms, then they are allowed to rest a year or two; by this time a heavy growth of natural grass has covered the ground, this is then turned down again and two or three more crops of oats taken. This system is continued year after year without any manure or fertilizer, and in some instances without even grass seed being sown, and still those farms are producing oats, and I fail to know how they do it. I will mention one other system of rotation before I describe that which is most general in the community in which I live.

A farmer plowed in the fall a sod field, took a crop of oats the next year, and crops of oats the two following years after, then seeded out to hay, took two crops of hay, plowed it up again, and took three crops of oats, and the last was, of course, a very mean one, and the owner of that field was heard to make the remark, "I do not know what makes this crop of oats so poor; this field always gave a good crop." It was simply a poor system of rotation, taking everything out of the land and returning nothing.

The rotation which is almost entirely followed around here is: A pasture sod is plowed in the fall, a crop of oats taken following year; as soon as the grain is gathered the stubble is plowed about 4½ inches deep; it is then well harrowed and well worked with a disk or drag harrow, then what manure the farmer has about his barns in the fall is hauled and spread upon it; what is not covered in the autumn is finished the following spring, and this field is then prepared for that year's root crop—potatoes, turnips, mangels, corn, and such like. In the fall this field is again plowed; the following spring it is sown to wheat and seeded out to hay. The wheat is followed by two crops of hay; the hay is followed by two, and, sometimes, three years' pasture. This completes the rotation; then the same thing is done over again. This makes a seven- or eight-year rotation, with one manuring.

Some of the better class of farmers are changing a little from this system of late years. Instead of growing roots on all the manured land, a portion of it is sown with mixed grain (peas, oats and barley), and seeded out to hay. This gives a heavy crop of valuable feed for stock, and also insures a good clover catch, which, if not winter-killed, gives a good crop of clover the following year, and this also reduces the rotation by one year, which is a dressing of stable manure every six years. This system of cropping is, I think, giving good satisfaction in the matter of crops, and not running out our land.

We have had little or no experience here in plowing down clover. It is so hard to get a real good crop of clover, and when the farmer has it, he values it too highly as hay, and has not the heart to plow it under for manure, but it would probably pay in the end, and this is what our farmers will have to do, or what they will do in the near future.

I am, of course, speaking of farms and farmers who live inland from sea manure of any kind, and have to depend almost entirely on stable manure. Those having shore farms obtain a quantity of seaweed, and their farms are coated with it every few years, until now their land is so full of it that the extra benefit derived hardly pays for the labor expended.

East Prince, P.E.I.

COLIN C. CRAIG.

Makes Her Blood Boil.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with much interest this bachelor-tax discussion. I voice heartily the view taken by the Toronto News. I think it puts forth the truth with a clear ring when it says that matrimony now represents only one of a number of careers of which women are free to make a choice. Much as I respect "The Farmer's Advocate," and think that it is second to none as a farmer's friend, through its valuable columns I would like to say that it makes all the free-born British blood within me tingle with disgust and indignation that, in this 20th century, sane people would advocate the method of imposing a fine—I can give it no milder name—upon a man who, for likely just reasons of his own, does not see fit to marry. What! yeomen of Canada, are you to be forced into matrimony whether you will or no? To the winds, then, with all our boasted freedom! We might as well be that wretched nation, Russia, whose people dare not call their souls their own. Now, I am not a bachelor, but a mother and a farmer's wife, and will sign myself

"ONLOOKER."

The Road Overseers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A local township council was asked by the Ontario Municipal Association to sign a petition to the Legislature of Ontario to relieve municipalities of responsibility for the non-repair of highways, imposed by Sec. 606 of the Municipal Act. I would like to ask what the non-repair means, unless it is for municipalities to elect men and pay them to look after their business, then neglect to do it, and shield themselves behind this proposed exemption from responsibility. It seems to me that all main roads should be kept in good, passable repair, and if not fit for travel, let the facts be published in two county papers, or close them until they are made passable, so that councils would not be responsible for damage done. I don't think there should be many bad roads in the older-settled parts of Ontario, if the work was done on roads as the law provides (statute labor being abolished altogether), and the work properly done by men who understand their business. After two years of the new system, one township has gone back into the old rut. They say that it takes so much to keep up the roads in the new way. Why, let me ask? The old way was so many days' work on a hundred acres, say 8 or 9, as the case might be. If a man took his team on to scrape or draw gravel, he was allowed three days' work, or three days man and team to complete his statute labor for one year, and while some would do their work faithfully, others did not and would not. Such men were the worst kickers if the roads were bad; they would run to council meetings time after time to get a little job of work done that they could have done in a few hours' time, saving lots of shoe-leather, and having a good road for years before they did. Under the new system, suppose one hundred acres had eight or nine days, as in the old way, the tax was 50 cents per day. Now, would these men go out and work for \$1.50 per day? No, sir; they wanted \$3.00 per day. You will readily see why the roads would go down. The council must raise more money to keep up roads, and then the ratepayers kick. Give the men that do the work good wages, and see that they earn their pay. We know they like light taxes. Where I came from in England our roads were almost as good as city pavements. I never heard of anyone having to sue for or getting damages for non-repair, but I have known overseers to be fined as much as £5, or, say, \$25, for not keeping them in proper repair, and that for a first offence, with quite a reprimand. If they had gone back again, their fine would have been doubled.

WM. MUXLOW.

Lambton Co., Ont. [Editor's Note.—Sec. 606 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903 (Sub-sections 1 and 3), provides that every public road, street, bridge and highway shall be kept in repair by the corporation, and that on default, the corporation, besides being subject to any punishment provided by law, shall be civilly responsible for all damages sustained by any person, by reason of such default, provided action be brought within three months, and written notice of the accident and the cause of it be given to the head of the corporation or the clerk, within thirty days, where the action is against the township or county, and within seven days where it is against a city, town or village. It is further provided by sub-section 5 that, in case of death of the person injured, want of notice shall be no bar to the maintenance of the action.]

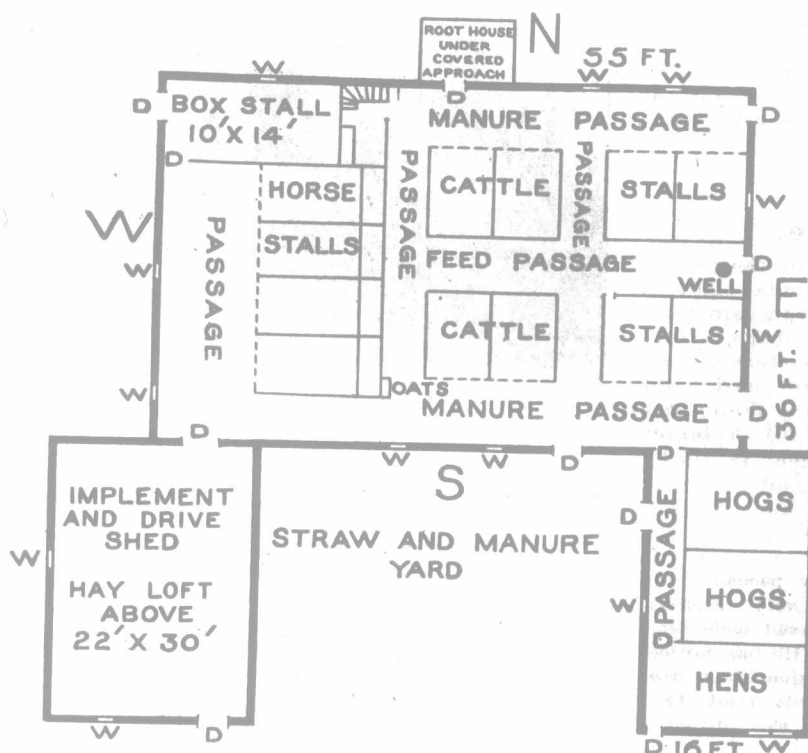
Utility Before Ornament in Barn-building

Probably everyone will agree that in building a house it is well to have regard to appearances, for the home should be pleasing in its architectural outlines, as well as convenient in its interior arrangement. In a barn, however, it seems to us the prime object should be utility. We should cultivate our taste to prefer the style which admits of the most practical advantages, and, in building, see that every dollar is invested to repay itself in welfare of animals, economy of labor, and other ways. We have seen men who thought they could not afford a couple hundred dollars for ventilation and light, spend a considerable portion of this amount in several extravagant cupolas, which really add little to the appearance for one whose eye has been trained to correct ideals in barn architecture. If one has his barn ideally arranged in all other respects, and has a few dollars more than he can invest to advantage on his farm, it may be all right to expend something for appearance sake in building his barn, but it hardly seems wise to sacrifice utility to ornament. The true beauty of a barn is the order and neatness there should be about it, and the thrift of the animals within. Elaborate ornamentation looks out of place on a barn as banderol collars do on the hired man's everyday attire.

John W. Salkeld, Huron Co., Ont.: "Accept thanks for the premiums received—the Reading Glass and Compass—which we greatly admire."

Handy Barn for 50-acre Farm.

The accompanying plan illustrates a new barn in use on the farm of Mr. J. Griffith, Middlesex Co., Ont., the main part of which is 55 x 36 feet. The cross passage in the cattle stable is for the purpose of wheeling out manure, or letting cattle pass through from north side to the yard. The horse space is 19 x 36 feet, and the cattle stable 36 x 36 feet. There are water troughs before the cattle. The main feed passage is 7 feet wide, and the manure passage behind cattle 6 feet 5 in. The ceiling of the stable is 9 feet high, but the owner finds that the want of some ventilation system is a serious defect. The floors and passages are all cemented, and the barn walls are of the same material, well constructed throughout. The upper barn floor runs across through center from north to south, and the posts are eighteen feet high. The granary is 12 x 20 1/2 feet, in the south-west corner. Hay and straw are put down through a feed chute into the feed alley before cattle and horses. The barn is sided with dressed lumber, and is well painted, adding greatly to its appearance. Readers who have been asking for ideas for a small farm barn, will find this plan of service. Mr. Griffith states if he were building again he would make the barn ten feet longer.



Barn plan for 50-acre farm. J. Griffith, Middlesex Co.

An Elgin County Rotation.

No farm is properly managed unless some systematic rotation of crops is followed. The constant growing of any one crop upon a field eventually depletes that field of the particular elements of plant food required by the plant grown on that field. Therefore, it is quite essential that, by changing from one class of crop to another, from year to year, we assist in keeping up the fertility of our lands.

On a farm where nearly all the land is under cultivation, and a liberal supply of stock is kept, which is the case in our section, I believe that a three- or four-year rotation answers best.

Our particular system is practically a three-year rotation, but under certain conditions it is carried into the fourth year. Our soil being a moderately heavy clay loam, we generally plow in the fall, when practicable. Starting with sod, which is a one- or two-year-old sward, consisting of clover and timothy, we fall-plow and apply barnyard manure during the winter, spread direct from the stables; or, if it is not possible to fall-plow, we manure and plow under in early spring. This land is put to hoed crop, and it is during this stage of our rotation we wage war with the weeds. The soil being kept under cultivation throughout the season, produces conditions favorable for germination of the weed seeds, which, by subsequent cultivation, are destroyed. After the hoed crops are harvested the land is plowed in ridges, to ensure proper drainage of surface water, and to expose it to the action of the frost during the following winter. Hoed crops are followed by cereals, e.g., oats, barley and emmer, with which crops the land is all seeded down to clover and timothy. This gives us new seeded meadows and pastures each year. This completes our three-year rotation, and the land is again treated to the same process, except in case where, for some reason, we have to retain the meadow or pastures an extra year. In case of growing wheat, it takes the same place as hoed crops, and is seeded down, and retained for meadow or plowed and put to spring grain the following spring.

By following this method we are able to manure our land once every three years, grow and

plow down clover on a third of our farm every year, and besides, keep the weeds under control and keep the land in a good friable state. Elgin Co., Ont. L. D. H.

Rotation of Crops.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your timely article on "What is Your Rotation?" strikes the keynote of one of the most important considerations we farmers have before us at present. Weeds and how to eradicate them is the battle cry in every county throughout Ontario. They are year by year taking a larger place on our farms, and making havoc generally. The widespread coming of the perennial sow-thistle, with many other plant-food robbers, is alarming all agriculturists who study soil conditions, and whose aim is to maintain and increase the productivity of their farms. Past methods of tilling and cropping will not secure for us the desired ends. Successive grain cropping, as still practiced in many localities, will not keep weeds in check, not to speak of eradicating them. As the forward marching motto on the better-managed farms some years ago was, "Feed all you grow, changing raw products into that, bringing more money to the farm, and at the same time putting fertility back into the soil, in the shape of rich manure, made in the manufacturing into animals and animal products," now the aim to secure profitable results must be, "Get and keep the land free from the inroads of weeds." The soil cannot, and will not, produce the crops we want when infested with weeds. Recently the writer heard of a crop of oats grown in one of Ontario's best counties, so crowded out by sow-thistle last season that the return was only seven bushels per acre.

We know that we are up against serious conditions at present. With you, Mr. Editor, my impression is that a systematic rotation of crops is the only remedy. Where mixed farming is the rule, a lesser acreage of grain crops and more land in grass appears to be an actual necessity. But the smaller acreage under grain must, and can be made so productive that the annual total yield need not be lessened; and a clear-cut, short, systematic rotation will be found one of the very best means by which we can secure such results.

It being my lot to have some rough unclaimed land come into my possession a few years ago by purchase, which is being cleaned up and drained, it has

been found so far impossible to carry out my aims and desires regarding rotation. The hope is entertained that soon it can be carried out in detail. Then the object will be—as it is in a measure now—to have a few years' rotation, viz.: 1st year, roots, corn and peas; 2nd year, wheat and barley; 3rd year, clover; 4th year, oats and mixed grains. There is a possible weakness in having part of the first year's crop (peas) followed by another grain crop; but as peas really seems to be more of the nature of clover, in taking from the soil little if any more than it returns, it appears safe to use it in order to fill up the acreage required; for there are not many who could use a quarter of their tillable land year after year in growing roots and corn. To conquer weeds and successfully grow the latter crops continuous cultivation is necessary. Stirring up the soil promotes the germination of weed seeds as deep in the land as the cultivation reaches. Weeds should be persistently destroyed as they appear on the surface, and that right through the season; then we have some three or four inches of clean surface soil. What a mistake it must be to plow up such land in the fall of that year, turning down the cleansed, enriched soil, and bringing to the top soil full of weed seeds, ready to fight for a living among the grain and grass and clover plants which we wish to grow in full abundance? Without plowing we can get a comparatively clean crop of grain; the succeeding clover crop will smother any weeds which may have started to grow, and we have got two clean crops if all is well managed so far. Plowing up the clover sod for a grain crop brings up a new lot of weed seeds to make a struggle for reproduction, and the underground creeping roots, not destroyed by the previous root-cropping, have regained strength; therefore, we must put forth our best efforts to meet our foes, and deprive them of life. Little can be done during the season while the grain crops are growing and maturing, further than to prevent any weeds in reach from ripening their seeds, by cutting or pulling. Earlier in the season spudding may be done successfully. In the fall a great deal may be done in destroying weeds and seeds in the grain stubbles, in preparation for roots and peas. It is to be greatly desired that those who have succeeded in ridding the land of couch grass, sow-thistles, bladder campion, and all such troublesome customers, shall, in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," give a sketch of their methods of eradication; and specially is it desirable that we should know "the

how of it," when it was secured by systematic rotation. The writer's aim has been to prevent the land getting foul, and so far has succeeded fairly well, by such means as outlined. It requires all the information we can obtain to enable us to combat successfully the ever-increasing weed enemies, which threaten to drive us out of profitable business in many sections. Victoria Co., Ont. JOHN CAMPBELL.

From Stable Direct to Field.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been very much interested in reading the articles in your paper from the farmers and dairymen, the bachelors and the maidens, about house and barn plans, and other devices to lighten labor, also the discussion of W. A. Thompson and John Lawson about the handling of manure. Mr. Lawson thinks Mr. Thompson's way wasteful, and requires forking twice. I cannot see that he improves on this when he wheels the manure into shed, thence to fields. Now, let me show you and them a more excellent way. I haul manure right from stable to field. Drive in behind the horses in their stable first, load part; then along to cows and finish load, then to field, where I put each load in three piles at right distance apart to spread, using all manure on planting ground. I have followed this plan for fifteen years, and know it is far better to haul twice a week and have it just where I want to spread it in the spring, when our corn ground is ready to plow. We clean the manure from five horses and twenty-five cows, and can handle and haul to field on an average in one hour each day, which is all finished when spread. REUBEN GLEASON. Oxford Co., Ont.

A Modern Farmhouse.

The accompanying illustrations show the cellar, first-floor and second-floor plans, and also the elevation of a house owned by Duncan Sinclair, Elgin Co., Ont. The house is heated by a furnace, and supplied by water from a cistern in the attic, piped through the house. Hot and cold water can be supplied upstairs on first floor, and in basement. The water is heated by a boiler piped from the cook stove. The house is lit by gas.

A Useful Hint.

A Petrolia subscriber writes that by perusing the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" very carefully, and preserving the paper, he has been saved from sending in many questions to be answered. He has noticed different persons sending in the same questions week after week, and if the writers would only read their papers more carefully, they would save the editors a vast amount of work and trouble.

Good cultivation and productive soil are essentials in the growing of the best seed. Set apart a few acres of the cleanest and best land every year on which to grow seed. Sow as early as the land is fit. Allow it to mature perfectly. Thresh and store when perfectly dry.

A Seven-year Rotation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You desire the experience of at least one farmer from each county in the three Eastern Provinces regarding rotation of crops, and the reason why a particular rotation is adhered to. My rotation is a seven-year rotation. The following table will make plain, taking it for granted all the fields are in a good state of cultivation to begin with:

First Year.—Having been seeded down with timothy and clover, that field is pastured. It is enriched by virtue of the clover and droppings of

if plowed in the spring, capillary attraction having begun, because of the sod's connection with the subsoil. The humus is forming from the sod, which ensures a good crop by the crop taking from the soil as the sod decays and the crop advances.

The fifth year the field begins to require something to keep up its fertility. It is full of humus. Now is the time to apply the barnyard manure, for these two work exceedingly well together, and bring the soil into a high state of fertility. I put corn and roots into the field, and thoroughly exterminate all weeds.

The sixth year my crop is barley, a crop which comes to harvesting early, and is not very hard on the soil. When harvested, I plow right away for wheat. There is considerable length of time before wheat seeding, which gives the ground time to settle and compact, as I always like a solid bed for wheat, with fine tilth on surface.

The seventh year I put the field into wheat, and seed with timothy in the fall and clover in the spring, taking good care not to sow the clover too early, so that it may escape frost. I have experience, to my loss, of these late frosty nights.

The above gives what I consider a good rotation for the County of Middlesex, Ont., knowing that the county generally favors mixed farming. This rotation will enable the farm to live on itself. Some may say, why not put corn on the sod; it will grow the best crop? That would put the whole rotation out of shape, and leave us without a regular rotation. I call that kind of farming "stealing a crop." When we go for these catch crops we have no rotation.

This rotation will apply to any size of farm. State the number of acres you have capable of being plowed, divide your acres by 7, and you have the size of each field. I want you to take notice that the farm is just manured once each seven years, which is just as far as the barnyard manure will go.

If the above finds a place in your valuable paper, I am repaid for my trouble in giving my experience. If consigned to the waste-basket, as no doubt many contributions are, I will be satisfied. JOHN LAWSON. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Wm. S. Shearer, Huron Co., Ont.: "Thanks for your promptness in sending the premium Knife, with which I am highly pleased."



Home of Duncan Sinclair, Elgin Co., Ont.

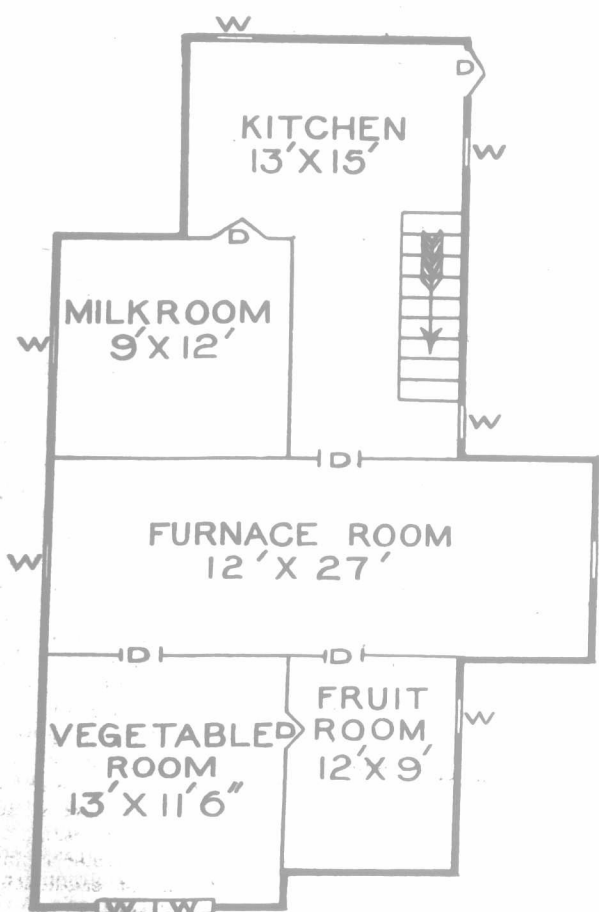
Photo by Mr. W. W. Latimer.

the stock, the growth of clover keeping always a fresh bite for the stock.

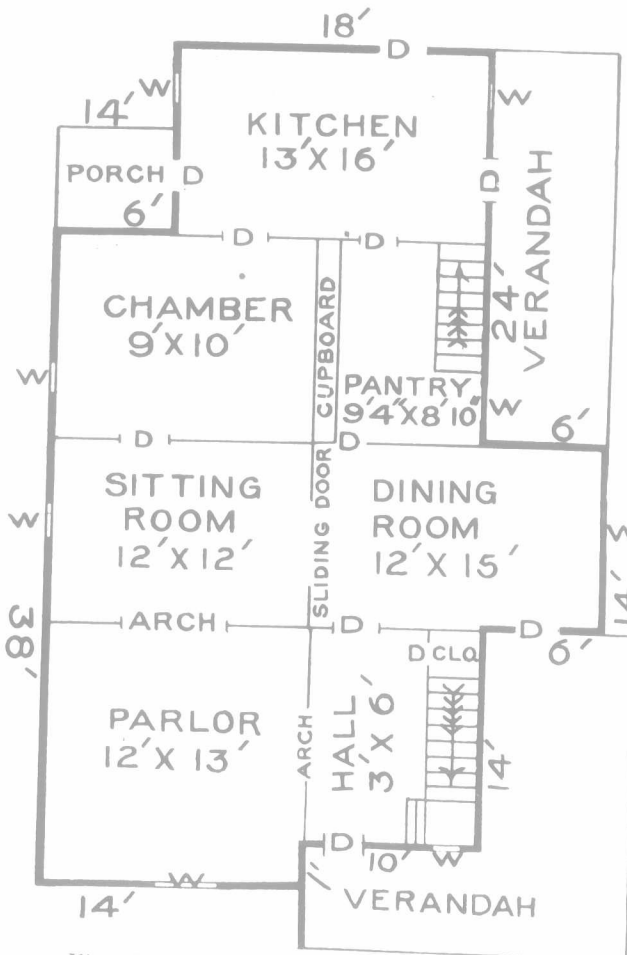
The second year I pasture likewise. This crop will not be so large, the greater part of the clover having disappeared; nevertheless, the roots are there, making humus for the soil, which is necessary for best results. The field in the fall is just as rich as it was in the spring from humus and droppings of the stock.

The third year I make hay, which gives a good crop, seeing it is not reduced in fertility, as it would have been if the two former crops had been made into hay.

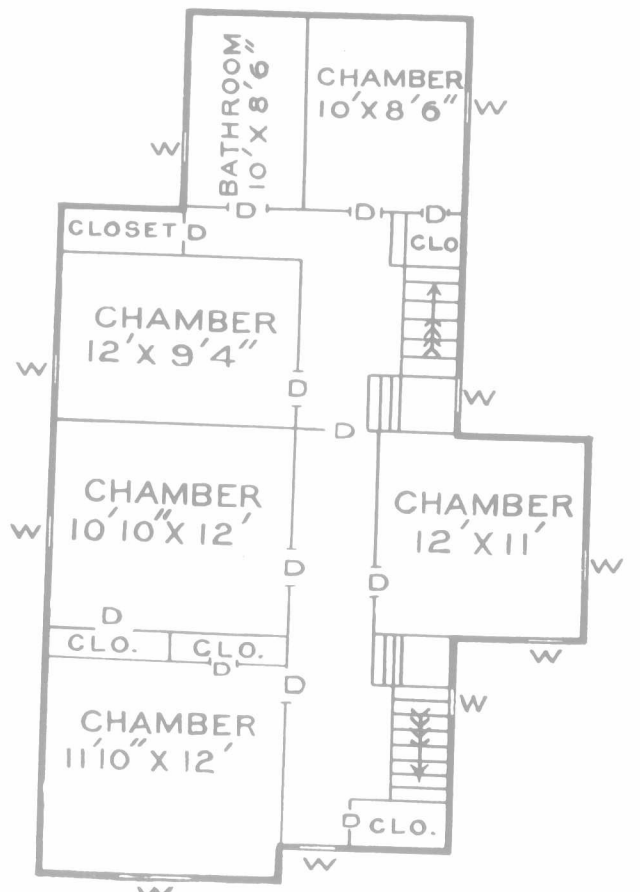
The fourth year the field is plowed in the fall, giving a good strong furrow. It will not be plowed deep again until the field comes round seven years afterward in its rotation. This field I sow to oats. Having been plowed in the fall, it gets compacted, and will stand dry weather better than



Cellar-floor plan of Duncan Sinclair's house.



First-floor plan of Duncan Sinclair's house.



Second-floor plan of Duncan Sinclair's house.

Reinforced Cement-concrete Posts.

A satisfactory fence post must be reasonable in cost, strong enough for general farm use, and durable. Wooden posts are becoming scarce and dear; iron posts are expensive, and are, moreover, subject to corrosion, unless expensively protected by painting and repainting. One of the ideas favored of late has been the cement-concrete post, reinforced by imbedding in it iron or steel wire. Such a post will last indefinitely, its strength increasing with age. While it is not practicable to make the cement posts as strong as new wooden ones, they can be made quite strong enough for farm purposes. Where extra strength is required, it may be obtained by using a larger post, with a greater proportion of metal. Perhaps the best material for reinforcement is twisted fence wire. It need not be galvanized, as the concrete protects it perfectly against rust. Barbed wire is sometimes used, but the barbs make it difficult to handle. Wooden reinforcement is not recommended, as the wooden core is liable to swell by absorption of moisture and crack the post. The greatest strength is secured by placing the reinforcing material near the surface, where its strength is utilized to best advantage, with only enough concrete on the outside to form a protective covering; a reinforcing strand in each corner of the mold is probably the most efficient arrangement.

It is recommended in U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 235, on "Cement Mortar and Concrete," that the concrete be mixed with best Portland cement in about the proportions of 1 cement, 2½ sand and 5 parts fine broken stone or gravel. If the aggregate contains pieces less than one-fourth inch in diameter, a smaller proportion of sand may be used, and in some cases it may be omitted altogether. Other authorities recommend 1 of cement to 6, 5 or even 4 parts of mixed sand and gravel. Probably 1 of cement to 5 of sand and gravel would be advisable. A rather thin, sloppy mixture is advised as making a more compact post, and securing a glaze on the surface that makes it nearly impervious. The thin concrete requires less tamping, and it is easier to place the reinforcing accurately. The tamping of drier-mixed concrete displaces the wire, and the concrete will not form around and unite with the wire, nor allow the wire to stretch, as it will when it is moderately wet. The concrete should be well mixed.

Economy favors the use of the tapering posts. These can be easily and quickly made in any desired size and form. Posts may be molded in a vertical or horizontal position; the latter is preferable. Wooden molds are used, constructed very simply, as shown in Fig. 1. This mold has a capacity of four posts, but larger ones could easily be made on the same principle. It consists of two end pieces carrying lugs, between which are inserted partition strips. The several parts are held together with hooks and eyes, as shown in figure. To prevent any bulging of the side strips, they are braced as illustrated. Dressed lumber at least one inch thick, and preferably 1½ inches, should be used. Care should be exercised in tamping to ensure the corners of the mold being well filled, for if this detail is not watched, the metal reinforcement, being exposed in places, will be liable to rust. In using the mold, a perfectly smooth and even platform should be provided. A cement floor, if available, may be used to advantage. The molds, when in place, are given a thin coating of soft soap, the platform being treated the same way. Mineral oil or shellac will answer instead of soap.

Dimensions of posts will differ, according to the judgment of the builder. An American expert advises that the line-post molds should be at least large enough to make a post with a 3 x 3-inch top, 4 x 4-inch base, and a length of 6½ feet. The corner, he says, should be 5 x 5-inch top, 6 x 6-inch base, and 16 feet long, and have lugs to place the brace post under. These brace posts should be 4 x 4 inches, and 8 feet long, and next to the corner a heavy intermediate post is advisable.

One of the perplexing problems has been how to attach fence wire to the posts. The American above quoted recommends two staples, set parallel and horizontally, to allow the fence wire to pass between them, and having a short key wire between them, leaving the fence free to expand and contract, although perfectly secured to the post. These staples, made of heavy wire, thoroughly galvanized, will last a lifetime, in the opinion of experts.

Fig. 2 shows the device recommended by the U. S. Farmers' Bulletin, above referred to. A long staple or bent wire is imbedded in the concrete, being twisted or bent at the end to prevent extraction. A piece of small flexible wire, about two inches in length, threading the staple, and twisted several times with a pair of pliers, holds the line wire in position.

In filling the molds, about 1½ inches of con-

crete is spread evenly over the bottom, and tamped to reduce it to a thickness of about one inch. On top of this two reinforcing members are placed about one inch from the sides of the mold. The molds are then filled and tamped to the level of the other two reinforcing members, the fasteners for fence wires being inserted during the operation. These reinforcements are adjusted as were the other two, and the remaining inch of concrete tamped and levelled off. To avoid sharp edges, which are easily chipped, triangular strips may be placed in bottom corners of mold. When the molds have been filled, similar strips may be inserted on top, or the top edges may be bevelled with an edging tool, as shown in Fig. 3, easily made of wood or metal. If, as is advised by some, the face of the post is in the bottom of the mold, the places for the fasteners should be sunken in the surface of the bottom of the mold, thus making all parts uniform as regards position of the fasteners. The ends and sides of the mold may be removed after twenty-four hours, but the posts should not be handled for at least a week, being, meantime, sprinkled several times daily, and protected from sun and wind. Although a post may be hard and apparently strong when one week old, it will not attain its full strength in that time, but should be handled with great care. Carelessness in handling green concrete posts may result in the formation of fine cracks, which, though unnoticed at the time, cause the post to

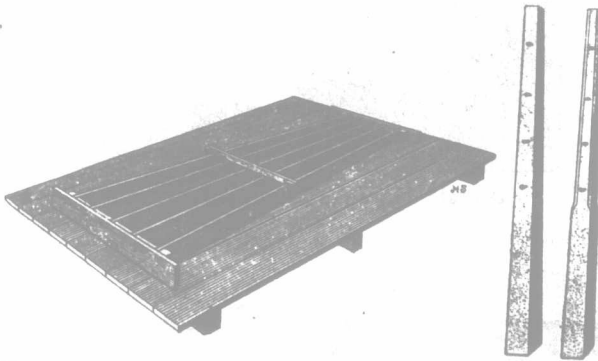


Fig. 1.—Wooden mold for making concrete fence posts with four tapering sides.

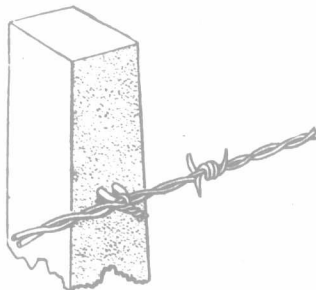


Fig. 2.—Detail showing method of attaching wire to post.

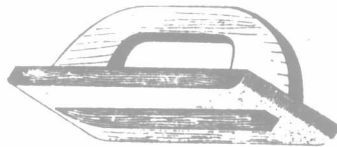


Fig. 3.—Tool used for beveling edges of posts.

fail later on. Posts should be allowed to cure at least sixty days before being used. It is considered well, when taking them from the moulding platform, to place them on a smooth bed of moist sand, and protect them from the sun until thoroughly cured, receiving a daily drenching. As soon as the molds are removed they should be cleaned with a wire brush before being used again.

The cost of concrete posts will vary, but we submit the following estimate from the American bulletin: One cubic yard of concrete, will make 20 seven-foot posts, measuring 6 x 6 inches at bottom, and 6 x 3 inches at top, and if mixed in the proportions of 1—2½—5, would require approximately:

1.16 barrels cement, at \$2.00.....	\$2 32
0.44 cubic yards sand, at 75c.....	33
0.88 cubic feet gravel, at 75c.....	66

Materials for 1 cubic yard concrete.....\$3 31

Concrete for 1 post	\$0 17
28 feet of 1/16-inch steel wire, at 3c. pound.....	06

Total cost concrete and metal for one post.....\$0 23

To this must be added cost of mixing concrete, molding and handling posts, and the cost of molds, an addition which should not in any case exceed 7 cents, or a total of 30 cents per post.

It is highly gratifying to us to receive so many complimentary remarks concerning our premiums. We aim to please our subscribers every time.

THE DAIRY.

Quality and Quantity in Western Ontario Butter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
A good deal of discussion has taken place upon this subject at the Dairymen's Convention and in the press during the last month. In Prof. Dean's article, in Feb. 15th number of "The Farmer's Advocate," there are some statements made which I think are uncalled for in regard to this subject. He makes the statement that "a good deal of what has been said and written on this subject is guff." Now, what are the facts regarding this question in Western Ontario?

In December, 1904, during the buttermakers' course at the Western Dairy School, Mr. Fred Dean had charge of the buttermaking department. The butter was being made along the same lines as practiced in the winter creameries at that time, and we found the overrun from the fat in the cream was very low—from eight to twelve per cent. The quality of the butter was dry and brittle, and would not spread easily. I said to Mr. Dean, "You had better read up Prof. G. L. McKay's bulletin on overrun in buttermaking, and see if we cannot get a better overrun," and so far as I know, that was the starting-point of this much-talked-of question in Western Ontario.

We commenced working on different methods of churning, washing and working the butter, and every day for three months this work was carried on, and at the end of the term we were thoroughly convinced that it was possible for a buttermaker to make the overrun either large or small, as he pleased. In our work during the three months, we had the overrun from the fat in the cream vary from 8 per cent. to 30 per cent.; with the 30-per-cent. overrun we found the butter of poor quality.

Now, these questions arose: Can these results be worked out in the summer creameries? Will it be a wise thing to recommend these methods to the creamerymen? Will the quality of the butter be injured by adopting such methods in our creameries? Prof. Dean says "go slow." Now, I fancy we gave this question more thought in a month than Prof. Dean has done in a year. What were the facts? Our cream-gathering creameries were getting an overrun of about 8 per cent, and some not getting any at all. Would it not mean an immense amount of money to the patrons if that overrun could be increased to 15 or 16 per cent, and keep the quality of the butter good?

We decided it was worth trying, and it was with a good deal of fear we waited for the opinion of the buyers on the quality of the butter made on the methods recommended by Mr. Fred Dean. Now, what was the result? The overrun was increased in every creamery where they adopted the methods advocated, and, better still, the quality of our creamery butter never was so good as during the past season, and especially in the creameries where the buttermakers were intelligent and progressive enough to do the work well.

In the face of all this, is it not rather amusing to us as instructors, and I am sure it must also be to many buttermakers, to hear the Professor of Dairying for Ontario state that it is all "guff." Are we, as a staff of instructors, not as anxious to keep the quality of the butter and cheese as fine as anybody in the trade? And are we not in a position to know when the quality is good or poor? And will we recommend anything that will injure the quality? Not if we know it; and I want to say here that the methods we have recommended to the buttermakers will NOT cause an excessive amount of moisture in the butter. But these methods will get more butter than the buttermakers were getting before they adopted them, and the quality will be finer.

I have always felt that, as instructors, anything we can do to increase the quantity of butter or cheese is just about as important as keeping the quality fine. Quality should always be first, but if we do not get quantity as well, there is not much money in it for either the producer of the factoryman, and I am quite convinced that our creameries' patrons have not been getting as good returns from the creameries as they should, and this is due very largely to wrong methods of handling the cream and churning it at the creameries.

I would like to say, further, that we never had any idea of increasing the water content of the butter to such an extent that we would get into the "clutches of the law," but we do recommend, and will continue to recommend, methods that will get all the butter out of the cream, and we know, from actual work in the creameries during the past summer, that the butter can be of the finest quality and have the overrun from the fat in the cream 18 to 20 per cent.

At the present time, at the Western Dairy School, the overrun is running from 20 to 22 per cent., and the water content of the butter, as determined by Prof. Harcourt, is 14 and 15 per cent. The butter is being sold in London, and giving the best of satisfaction.

Will Prof. Dean please name one creamery in

Western Ontario that was making butter according to the methods recommended by the instructors last season, that had "waterlogged butter," or where it would not "stand up" well enough to suit the trade? Is it not a fair question to ask Prof. Dean why he should oppose methods that have, without any doubt, improved the quality of the butter in the cream-gathering creameries, as well as given an increased yield of butter? Is it because he is afraid our butter-makers are not intelligent enough to change their methods without doing injury to the quality of the butter, or does he consider the instructors are not capable of advocating safe methods to our makers?

GEO. H. BARR,
Chief Instructor, Western Ont.

How the Scales Enable Them to Keep Up the Yield.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In response to your enquiry re "milk records," I submit a few conclusions at which we have arrived as the result of one year's experience. We are unable as yet to compare the yield of individual cows during a series of years, which to my mind is the only satisfactory way to determine the true value of any particular animal, as changing conditions invariably tend to fluctuations in both the quality and quantity of milk. We have, however, been able to derive some useful information on several points. Among these may be mentioned the utility of such records as a guide to the feeder. By their aid one is able to tell exactly what any particular cow is doing, and thus judge the ration for each accordingly. This will often result in feeding more economically, while at the same time we are able to discern the cause, if by feeding too little there is a slight falling off in milk production. This last fact was presented in a practical form during the past season.

In June the cows were let out to pasture, there being a fairly good growth of blue grass, clover, and timothy. Apparently they were satisfied, they looked well, and there seemed little to be desired, most of them having freshened a couple of months before, and were giving a normal flow of milk. According to the monthly state-

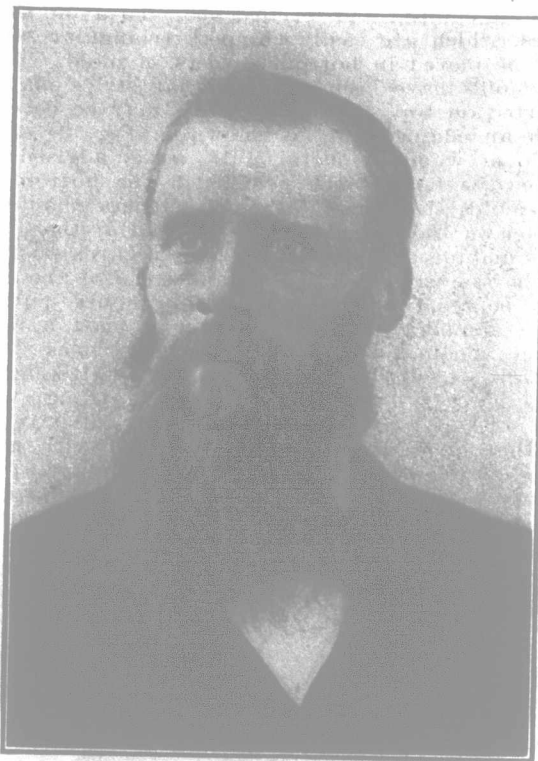
ment, the whole herd, including several heifers, averaged 20.5 pounds per day. About July 1st we began to feed soiling crops, and continued doing so till the last of October, with the result that for July the daily average increased to 27.1 pounds; August was 28.4 pounds; September, 27.5 pounds; and October, 20.8 pounds. By using the scales we were able to ascertain that extra feed was necessary to increase the milk yield, hence they were gradually forced up to the point where further feeding would have been unprofitable.

Another feature that should not be overlooked in regard to keeping records, is the interest it creates in those who are engaged in the work. The objection is sometimes made that such a system is too much trouble, and the time spent would be of more value than the information gained. I have not found this so. A spring balance placed in a convenient place in the stable, as are also the record sheets. When a cow is milked it only takes a few seconds to hang the pail on the spring balance, which instantly denoted weight of milk, plus the pail, which, of course, has to be deducted before the record is made. Anyone may "rule out" a sheet of paper that will answer, but it will, perhaps, be better to get a supply especially prepared for the purpose, which are free from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. A small spring balance, costing one dollar, may also be obtained.

We have not attempted yet to test the milk of individual cows for butter-fat, but hope to do something in this line during the coming season. J. H. M.
Elgin Co., Ont.

I don't think I could farm without "The Farmer's Advocate." It was through it I started to keep milk records, and I have been well paid for it, too. D. A. KENNEDY.
Russell Co., Ont.

Nothing will repay you as well for a little of your spare time as some of our premiums for securing new subscribers. Try it.



Donald Innes, Tobique River, N. B.

President New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Assn.

The National Dairy and Food Show at Chicago.

On February 15th to 24th there was held at the Coliseum, Chicago, Ill., an exhibition called the National Dairy Show, at which were congregated exhibits of dairy cattle, dairy products and dairy appliances. In connection with it was held the twelfth annual convention of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association; also a three days' meeting of dairy farmers, addressed by such leading exponents of modern dairy work as E. H. Webster, Chief, Dairy Division, Dept. Agriculture, U. S. A., and other leading authorities.

The first two days of the Buttermakers' convention were taken up by addresses on pure foods and pure-food legislation. The chemical analysis of quantities of canned goods, jams, spices, etc., purchased on the retail market, reveals not only a deplorable extent of fraud, but also the quite general use of adulterations that are positively harmful. On account of the large quantity consumed, the adulteration of milk would appear to be the most criminal, and in this connection it was suggested that the consuming public purchase, as far as possible, a certified quality, as the nutritive value was generally greater. It was unanimously decided, by resolution, to urge Congress to secure the passage of the Heyburn pure food bill, now pending in the Senate. The enactment of such a measure, followed by a more effective administration of the State offices of pure-food inspectors, was demanded by the protection to which the consumer is entitled. A vigorous national campaign is contemplated in this respect, and at the biennial meeting of the general Federation of Women's Clubs, in St. Paul next May, pure-food laws and their enforcement will be the principal topic discussed.

The Government exhibit of pure foods and demonstrations in cooking were educational features, and the Commissariat Department well illustrated the embodying of essentials in the preparation of food under camping conditions.

The exhibits of creamery and dairy apparatus was most complete, and when this was coupled with the exhibits of allied industries and booths for caterers in dairy products, the total exhibit was very comprehensive. The enterprise of manufacturers and dealers in this respect was very much appreciated by the visitors. An imported machine for making butter directly from the milk was shown in operation; another working exhibit was that of a plant for preparing milk and cream for city milk supply purposes. The imported machinery still shows a thoroughness in construction that is not characteristic of American-made machinery.

The competitive butter exhibit consisted of more than six hundred twenty-pound tubs. The average quality was quite high, the best premium package scoring 97. About one week was taken by the judges to score all the entries. Minnesota captured the cream of the premiums. When the exhibit was open to the public some of the packages did not show the relative position of quality as indicated by the score-card. This was especially noticeable in the first- and second-prize tubs.

The meetings of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association were held in the Coliseum Annex. The programme furnished subjects covering practically the whole field of buttermaking; the discussions on these subjects, together with the extra address, made a con-

vention to attend which was certainly a great treat. Of course, at a National Convention it would be reasonable to expect a rather higher degree of intelligence shown by the delegates than would be at a State or more local convention. The United States is indebted to the dairy countries of Europe for furnishing them with men who have nobly filled the place of "the man behind the plow" in dairy and creamery work, and at this convention it was pleasing to note how these same men would stand up, and with their broken English, tell how they had tried to work out the salvation of good buttermaking under their own special conditions. The discussions at times were quite lively, and the impression that a visitor would get would probably be that the trade was not in as good a condition as it should be. It will be better not to take up the subjects treated in a technical way, and group the important matter brought out around the three main features of the convention's deliberations, viz., the question of flavor and quality in butter, the question of waterlogging or incorporating excessive water in butter, and the question of legitimate overrun in creameries. If we can grasp the information brought out under these headings, and follow it to its logical conclusion, we, as Canadians, can learn some valuable lessons. The quantity of butter manufactured and consumed in the United States is enormous, only about six per cent. being exported.

The whole-milk creamery is almost a thing of the past, and the rivalry of competitive commission firms, creameries, and the poor care of cream on the farm, under the cream-gathering system, are playing havoc with the flavor and quality of butter; so much is this true that the consuming public are beginning to show a preference for oleomargarine and renovated butter.

This makes the situation nothing less than alarming. A movement is now on foot for a trial of payment according to quality. It seems so unreasonable that this reasonable method should not have been tried many years ago. Moldy corn, smutty wheat or rotten wood find their corresponding place on the market; why would not the principle apply to payment for cream or butter? A scale suggested for payment for cream was placing a premium on cream testing over 30% fat, on sweet and good-flavored cream, and upon frequency of delivery. For butter, a suggestion by E. H. Webster, Chief, Dairy Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, was to have an expert critically examine all butter upon the market on which it was to be consumed, to have the report returned to the creamery, and a remedying of the defects taken up by the inspector or buttermaker. He also suggested that the maker pay a small fee for the educational features of the system.

The President of the New York Exporters' Association, in a special paper, said that the butter storages in the east were filled with butter that could not be exported, on account of the water it contained being in excess of the legal percentage limit. Excessively watered butter was just as dishonest as watered stock, and paid smaller dividends.

The question of incorporating water in butter, and that of overrun, are closely related to one another, and it was on this phase of buttermaking that a great deal

of interest was manifested. The contest seemed to be even more hotly waged than it is in Canada. The overrun is the difference between the weight of the butter and the weight of the fat from which the butter is made. In the United States the legal percentage of fat in butter is 82.5; this would make an overrun of 17.5 on 82.5, or a percentage overrun of 21.2, allowing for no losses of fat in by-products or from mechanical losses. The satisfactory solution of the question is not likely to be arrived at for some time, as the expressed opinions of those prominent in dairy work are quite at variance. The question is particularly important to Canada, in view of the safeguarding of its large export trade on one hand, and that of securing on the other hand a legitimate overrun for the creamery patron.

C. W. D.

National Dairy Farmers' Convention.

"I declare the first National Dairy Farmers' Convention open," were the words of ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, at 10:30 a.m. February 22nd, as he took the chair before an audience of 500 earnest, enthusiastic dairy farmers, representing nearly every dairy State of the American Union, and a few from Canada.

The address of welcome was given by the newly-elected President of the Buttermakers' Association, Mr. Farrell, of Minnesota, and was responded to by W. W. Marple, of Chicago, in an eloquent, witty and poetic address. Owing to the absence of Secretary Wilson, who was to have been the first speaker, the chairman called upon a representative from Canada, Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to give the first address. "Science and Profit" was the subject discussed, wherein it was shown that dairying is just entering upon the scientific stage, many of the superstitious and supposed mysteries being cleared away by the application of science to dairy methods. "I know" is taking the place of "I guess." The references to the superstitious teachings regarding "dairy form," "dairy prepotency," etc., provoked a warm discussion, which was taken part in by Messrs. Hoard, Gregg, Gurler, and others. The younger men of the convention pushed the advocates of "strong horns" as an indication of prepotency in the male, and other superstitious notions regarding dairy cows, very hard, and we may expect many of the former opinions regarding these questions to be considerably modified as a result of the very full and frank discussion of this subject. The whole affair passed off pleasantly, and will do much to lift the fog which had settled about the minds of many dairymen. Nearly all were agreed that perform was of more importance than form.

Mr. H. B. Gurler, Illinois, read a short paper on "The Individuality of the Dairy Cow," wherein he pointed out the marked difference in cows, which, however, could not be ascertained except by weighing and testing the milk from individual cows. He suggested that creamerymen should take charge of this work. A delegate pointed out that creamerymen were too busy, as a rule, and thought "cow-testing associations" was the proper solution of the question. Mr. Gurler made the statement that if a cow producing 200 pounds but-

ter were worth \$35, then a 400-pound cow was worth \$400. He advised rearing cows instead of buying, and pointed out that heifers breed back to the sire more than the dam, hence the importance of using good dairy sires in order to improve the herd. The Chairman said that if one-half the cows of the United States were done away with, there would be no over-production and the profits would be doubled. The surplus butter of the United States, he claimed, was made by the unprofitable cows.

"Breeding and handling of dairy cows," was the subject of an excellent address by Prof. Erf, of Kansas. As a result of experiments on 15 cows, purchased in the ordinary way, and divided into three groups, they found that one group made a profit, one group paid expenses, and the third group lost all the profit made on the first, consequently he concluded there was no money at all in keeping these 15 cows. By selling 10 and keeping only the 5 good ones they could make profits. He advised inbreeding as a means of fixing dairy quality.

Prof. T. L. Haecker, Minnesota, discussed "The feeding of dairy cows." He concluded that cows require about 1 1/2 lbs. protein, 16 lbs. carbohydrates, and 6-10 lbs. fat daily to maintain a good milk flow, though he thought the value of "balanced rations" had been magnified. He advised corn silage as the basis of the ration for summer and winter. In addition, he would give corn fodder, clover hay, oats, bran and gluten feed, giving of the roughage what the cows would eat up clean, and of the meal about one pound for each three pounds of milk produced.

Mr. Gurler recommended corn and cob meal, bran and cream of gluten feed, mixing the first two in equal parts by bulk, and adding 1 to 3 lbs. of the gluten feed for each cow daily. Feed 8 to 10 lbs. daily to each cow of this mixture. Nearly all who took part in this discussion were agreed that 8 to 10 lbs. meal daily is sufficient for a cow, and that "gluten feed" is a very valuable milk-producing food, along with corn silage and some form of dried legumes, such as clover hay. Alfalfa meal (hay ground fine) was also recommended, some claiming that it was equal to corn and bran. The Chairman said he had reduced his meal ration one-half by feeding alfalfa hay. Prof. Erf found best results from the third, fourth and fifth cuttings of alfalfa, as these contained a larger proportion of leaves.

In answer to the question, will silage taint milk? Mr. Gurler said no, but it should be fed after milking, or long enough before to get the smell out of the stable before commencing to milk. A delegate asked, "Why will not the Borden Condensary receive silage milk?" The Chairman answered, "Because it hurts the smell of Borden!"

Prof. Snyder, of Minnesota, discussed that ever-interesting question, "Barnyard manure." He argued that feeding crops was as important as feeding cattle, and he knew of no better way than by applying barnyard manure to the soil, at the rate of six to seven tons per acre every four or five years. Manure frequently and in small quantities, rather than heavy and not so often, was his advice. The value of manure was not altogether in what it added to the soil, but it set free large quantities of plant food in the soil, which would otherwise be not available for plants. He estimated this increase of available plant food as being from 25 to 40 per cent. Not only this, but it insured a catch of clover in many cases, and added to the moisture content of the soil for the use of crops. He thought that burning straw was a waste of valuable plant food. The saving of the solid and liquid manure was important, and its application to the soil as soon as possible was preferable to composting. Sour soils should be first treated with lime to get best results from manure. Test soil with litmus paper. If it shows acidity, then apply lime before manuring. A cow will produce 60 to 65 lbs. manure daily, which is worth from two to three dollars per ton. A manure shed is unnecessary in modern farming.

Asst. Dairy Commissioner Lillie, of Michigan, thought dairying was the solution of the labor problem on farms, as by providing house and work all the year, men could be got at reasonable wages. There were thousands of men who had gone from the country to the city, because they could not get steady work in the country, and these men were anxious and willing to get back on the farm, if they could be assured of a comfortable house and steady work. He had recently put an advertisement in a Grand Rapids evening paper (one insertion) for a man, and had 40 applications for the job. He thought, too, this was the solution for the farmer's wife, as the hired man could put his feet under his own table instead of the farmer's, and it also relieved the farmer's wife of drudgery. He also told of the cow-testing associations formed in Michigan, and the work of the creamery inspectors, and we may soon expect to hear of Michigan as being in the front rank of the dairy States. One good point the speaker made was that they employed men who were experts in butter-making and creamery management, to visit and help the buttermakers, and expert farm dairymen to visit the dairy farms, advise patrons, etc., as they found it difficult to get men who were expert creamerymen and at the same time competent to visit farms and offer suitable suggestions to patrons. Although the audience had been sitting nearly four hours when Commissioner Lillie began to speak, scarcely a person left the hall until he had finished, as he impressed his hearers with the fact that he knew what he was talking about.

"Profitable dairy farming," by Prof. R. A. Pearson, of Ithaca, N.Y., was a forcible presentation of this important question. The four corner-stones are: Healthy

herd, good feed, care and rigid selection of cows; avoidance of unnecessary contamination of the milk, and ability to make fine dairy produce, which is sold to the best possible markets. The speaker advised the use of a narrow-top pail as a means to prevent contamination of milk. The day of dark, damp, badly-ventilated stables is fast passing away.

Prof. Curtis, of Iowa, delivered a pithy, forceful address on "The finished products in agriculture," in which he regretted to see the selling of raw material from the farm, and incidentally said 15c. worth of Iowa corn sold for \$5 worth of sausage in London, Eng.

Prof. A. L. Haecker, of Nebraska, dealt with "Hand-separator problems," and said central creameries and hand-separators had been the means of doubling their output of butter in his State during the past eight years. There were now over 30,000 hand-separators in Nebraska.

In closing the forenoon session on Friday, the Chairman deplored the decline of farm brain, and said it must be stopped if agriculture was to prosper.

CONVENTION POINTERS.

"I have pleasure in introducing to you a man who has done much to drive away ignorance and enlighten farm darkness. We welcome his Head-light."—Hoard, introducing Prof. Snyder.

"The best part of a dairyman is that part of him above his ears."—Commissioner Lillie.

"Seven-day tests are not of much value, as cows have to be fed for the whole year."—Lillie.

"The next speaker is not of the 'beefy' type."—Chairman introducing Prof. T. L. Haecker.

"Canada is essentially American in its ambitions, work, and types of men."—Hoard.

"I can teach any man how to know prepotency in a dairy sire in one hour, if he is not too stupid or unwilling to learn."—Gregg.



Daisy Texal 2nd.

First-prize Holstein cow and champion female of the breed, National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1906. Bred and owned by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

"Farmers have to be told what they must do, then they will do it."—Matheson.

"Patrons will supply just as poor a quality of milk or cream as the creameryman will accept."—Delegate.

"I would do away with foreign missionaries and employ missionaries to go to the farms of the United States."—Delegate.

"The Department of Agriculture wishes to assist U. S. dairymen in every way possible."—Chief Webster.

"The jobber is the buffer for the kicks of the producer and the complaints of the retailer."—Webster.

"Tons of paper and barrels of printers' ink have been wasted in scolding the farmer. Grade milk and cream and pay a difference of 5c. per pound fat to get improvement."—Washburn.

"Put a little more starter into your voice."—Delegate to speaker on "starters."

"Cleanliness and low temperatures are the two requisites for securing good milk and cream."—Delegate.

"If the climate of St. Paul is not suitable for the next convention, we'll have it pasteurized before you come next winter."—Wilson of Commercial Club.

"If there is any acidity in our welcome, it will be for your improvement."—Wilson. H. H. D.

The National Dairy Show.

In connection with the annual convention of the buttermakers and dairymen of the United States, there was gathered, under the spacious roof of the Chicago Coliseum, a great exhibit of dairy appliances, showing the wonderful ingenuity of man. The old "saw," "To the making of books there is no end," might well be here changed to read, "To the making of cream separators there is no end." A step further is shown by a "Butter Radiator" working in the building, butter being "extracted" from the milk at one operation by this machine. But there are some things which man has not been able to invent, and one of these is a machine to take water, hay, silage, grain, etc., and con-

vert it into milk, and without milk all these machines, all the buttermakers, cheesemakers, etc., are of no use. The humble, unassuming cow is, therefore, "the greatest Roman of them all." She is the vital element that gives to all this great industry life.

It is, therefore, fit and proper that the cow receive recognition, and she was included this year in the great show. And here was gathered "the world's finest" of the great dairy breeds—Ayrshires, Guernseys, Holsteins and Jerseys. There were no milk trials, but the old-fashioned way of "guessing," which were the best obtained.

AYRSHIRES were judged first, and here an international feature was introduced, by the presence from Canada of the herd of H. & J. McKee, of Norwich, Ont., whose good work in public Provincial tests has brought this herd into prominence. There were here only classes for cows, and two-year-old and one-year-old heifers; for bulls 3 years and upwards, and for bulls two years old. Cows were judged first, and this class brought out a fine cow, in Pansy of Woodroffe, owned by G. W. Ballou, Middletown, N.Y., a Canadian-bred cow, which had only been fresh a few days, and was showing a very large udder. She was placed first; second prize going to McKee's cow, Annie Laurie of Norwich, the winner of first prize in the Ayrshire class at the Provincial dairy test at Guelph last December, and, no doubt, in actual work she could hold down her rival here. McKee's cow, Victoria, got in third place. She is another good young cow, of the working type. The N. Y. herd came in for 4th and 5th, as well as 1st. In the two-year-old class, McKee drew first and third, the first-prize winner, Sarah of Brookside, being a daughter of that right good business cow, Sarah 2nd, that won first in Provincial dairy test, 1902, giving in 48 hours of test, 124.37 lbs. milk, testing 4.95 per cent. butter-fat. Ballou won second and fourth; the second-

prize winner being the Canadian-bred Eva of Woodroffe. In yearling heifers the awards went the same way, the Canadian herd getting first and third, and the N. Y. herd second and fourth. The N. Y. herd had the only aged bull; he being a right good animal, the Canadian-bred Glencairn 4th of St. Anne. No two-year-old bulls were entered, Messrs. McKee's bull being under two, but he was allowed to head his herd. Under this disadvantage the Canadian herd won first prize; second on herd going to the N. Y. string; they also getting champion prizes on their first-prize cow and first-prize bull.

GUERNSEYS on exhibition were quite numerous, being shown by M. D. Cunningham, Kansasville, Wis.; J. G. Hickok, Milwaukee, Wis., and Granger Farwell, Lake Forest, Ill., the Cunningham herd getting the best of it, winning herd prize, and having the champion cow and bull. There was nothing sensational amongst the Guernsey cows, such as one might be led to expect from recent large records made by a cow of this breed. The Cunningham cows secured first, second and fifth; Farwell got in third, and Hickok fourth on Blanche B. One of his other cows bearing the humble name of Betsy Jane, dehorned and rather plain looking, though not in the judge's list, would, no doubt, be selected by a dairyman as one of the best for business in this class. She has a good, strong, straight back, a point where this breed seems to be weak—sway backs being very common, or is that a fine point of the breed? The prizes in the heifer classes went about the same as on the cows, the Cunningham herd getting all the firsts. Three fine aged bulls faced the judge; only one in the two-year-old class, but he was considered good enough for championship honors.

HOLSTEINS.—Six herds of Holsteins were entered, from Iowa, Wisconsin (2), Pennsylvania, Kansas and Canada, only three of which put in an appearance, but they were good enough to make a little excitement in the awarding.

The veteran exhibitors, W. B. Barney & Co., Hampton, Iowa, and A. L. Williams, Fondulac, Wis., showed the American herds, whilst Canada was represented by the herd of Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Six milky matrons were in this contest, the American cows being good ones, and prizewinners at State fairs. The judge, however, here gave first and second place to the Canadian entries. The first-prize cow, Daisy Texal 2nd, is not unknown to Canadian breeders, as she won in the Provincial dairy test some years ago, in class under 36 months, and made in that test 68 lbs. milk in one day, and 134 1/2 lbs. of 4.3% butter-fat in two days. At three years old she made 18 lbs. butter a week, and hard work since has developed her milk veins and form, so that she is now a noble cow, and was considered later on worthy of championship honors. The second-prize cow, also of the Canadian herd, Faultless Queen De Kol, is very much like her stable com-

panion, both being built on the dairy form. Third award went to the Iowa herd, for Colantha Florence Herbert 4th, a good cow, that has won higher honors in other competitions. Fourth went to the Wisconsin herd, Johanna Thersa, a very large cow, of different type, that has stood at the top at western fairs. The Wisconsin herd furnished the first-prize two-year-old, a splendid heifer, fresh in milk; second and third going to the Canadian herd; fourth and fifth to the Iowa herd. Again did Williams score first on yearling heifer, on a good specimen in fine shape, having freshened the day before; Rice, second; Barney, fourth.

In aged bulls it was a grand contest. Jewel of Homefarm, for the Iowa herd, scored first. He is a massive bull, now 10 years old, and has won a great many prizes. A still larger bull was from the Wisconsin herd, and secured second; third going to Rice's Brookbank Butter Baron, that won first as a two-year-old at Toronto and Ottawa, 1905. He has grown and developed wonderfully since last fall, but still lacked the age and scale of his rivals here. In yearling bulls, first went to Barney, second to Rice, third to Williams.

The award on herds furnished the queerest quirk of the class. Herd had to consist of 1 bull, 2 cows, 1 two-year-old, 1 yearling heifer. First went to the Iowa herd, with one first, one third, two fourths, one fifth-prize animal, prize money on these being \$85; the Wisconsin herd second, with two firsts (on heifers), one second and fourth (on cows), money awarded \$110.00. The Canadian herd won one first (champion female), three seconds, one third, awards amounting to \$135.00, and got third prize. The Canadian herd won the largest amount, \$300.00 total.

JERSEYS.—The presence of a herd of Jerseys from Nebraska shows the wide extent from which the herds were gathered at the National Dairy Show, and this herd was a good one too, getting the best of the prizes. The herd from Lincoln, Neb., is owned by Hunter & Smith. Other exhibitors were, W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis., and J. E. Hatfield, Normal, Ill. On cows the Nebraska herd were awarded first, second and fourth. The first-prize cow is an extra good one, with capacious udder, large teats and tortuous milk veins, and later on she was made female champion. The Wisconsin herd secured third and fifth prize. Three of the six two-year-olds shown were extra good; first and second going to the Nebraska and third to the Wisconsin herd. Many, with an eye for business, would prefer the third-prize winner, as having more capacity, and finely formed, both in body and udder; fourth went to the Illinois herd, and this herd got in first on yearlings, the Nebraska entry second, and the Wisconsin entry third.

The aged bulls were a fine lot, one from each herd, any one of them worthy to bear first honors, if the other fellows were away, first going to Hunter & Smith, Nebraska; second to Hatfield, Illinois; third to Dixon, Wisconsin, and the herd awards were given in the same order. The Nebraska herd was an outstanding first, but the second-prize herd had no prize on their two cows, on herd, nothing on their two-year-old, first on their yearling; that was a misdeal, and the Wisconsin herd should have been second, there being practically no difference in the bulls, though one was necessarily placed ahead in class.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Pruning Bush Fruits.

By Linus Woolverton.

THE CURRANT.

The productiveness of the currant largely depends upon judicious annual pruning. The old neglected bushes in the corners of the garden may produce some fruit, but it is inferior in size, slow to pick and meager in quantity. The fruit is borne on both old and young wood, but chiefly on short spurs near the base of the older canes, and some of the finest from buds near the base of one-year-old shoots. Knowing this habit of fruiting, the gardener will be able to prune his bushes with judgment, seeking always to have plenty of young wood, and a fair proportion of the old.

The cuttings made in pruning the currant may be utilized in propagation, and that with such ease that any farmer should practice it when he wishes to enlarge his plantation. The writer has used hundreds of cuttings, many of them only eight or ten inches in length, buried them, butts upward, in sandy soil until spring, then planted them so as to leave only one or two buds above ground, firmly packing the earth about them, and had nearly every one grow.

THE TREE FORM.—For the small, highly-cultivated garden, where only a few symmetrical bushes are desired, the tree form is certainly the most ornamental. For this style of bush, cuttings need to be made 12 or 15 inches in length, and planted about six inches deep. These long cuttings need to have their buds removed, excepting three or four at the top. These buds will make a few inches of growth the first summer, and in the fall may be cut back to two buds each. From each of these, two shoots will be produced the next season, thus forming a bush with a clean upright stem and six branches. These shoots should again be cut back each year (at the winter pruning) to five or six inches in length, being careful to cut to an outward bud in order

to encourage an outward growth. This method of training will make each bush resemble a pretty little tree, and render cultivation easy.

The objection to the tree form of pruning the currant is the prevalence in Canada of the currant borer. The moth deposits her egg somewhere along the stalk, and it soon hatches into a white grub, and eats its way into the pith, where it burrows up and down, forming a channel several inches in length. Now, as soon as the gardener detects the presence of this borer, the affected part must be cut out and burned, along with its inhabitant; and, if the bush is tree form and the little trunk is affected, the remedy would be the destruction of the whole plant.

BUSH FORM.—In the commercial plantation where the currant is grown for profit, the bush form of training is preferable. Often an old cane

spur pruned, leaving the principal fruit buds near the base of each, so as to encourage young wood for the succeeding year. These directions apply to the white and the red currants.

The black currant needs a little different treatment, because the fruit is borne on one-year-old wood. Spurring, therefore, would remove the season's crop. Instead, the old wood that has produced fruit needs to be thinned out, and the new growth allowed to remain.

In this method five or six main branches only are permitted to grow, and shortened in to produce branchlets. These are annually cut back to two or three buds each. This method is much practiced in Old Country gardens, and some bushes trained in this way have reached a height of sixteen feet, and lived to nearly fifty years of age.

For the commercial plantations, however, the bush form is the one commonly adopted in Canada, with from six to eight main stalks growing from the ground.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

There is no bush fruit which more needs the pruning shears than the gooseberry. Everybody knows, to his cost, the difficulty of gathering the fruit off a bush that has not been pruned, and which has become, in consequence, a tangled thicket.

The fruit is borne on all parts of the bush, except upon the very old wood, and the one-year shoots. The latter must be preserved to take the place of the former, which needs to be removed after two or three years' fruiting. The bush must be well thinned of this old wood each year, and, if room for branching remains, the vigorous young shoots may be cut back with judgment.

The form is often practiced in training the gooseberry, as shown in our illustration, Fig. 3.

According to the American Bee Journal, a certain American Farmers' Institute worker named J. E. Johnson, stated that a liberal application of wood ashes supplies the pear tree with those elements that enable it to resist to a great extent the attacks of blight. "I have trees," he said, "that blighted six years ago, but by giving liberally of wood ashes, they have not shown a single twig of blight since, and have borne several crops of nice pears."

POULTRY.

An Experience with Incubators.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is no question but that an incubator is a great advantage to poultry-raising on the farm, provided it is a good machine and there is someone about the place who has the time and inclination to properly care for the chicks when hatched. We have tried several kinds of incubators, and observed the work of many others in the hands of neighbors. The results prove that a cheap machine is money thrown away—that is, if the machine is too cheaply constructed to maintain a uniform temperature, either because the case is not air-tight, or the thermometer not sufficiently sensitive. In competition for attractiveness, some of the higher-priced machines are made of fancy woods, with fine cabinet finish. This makes them more pleasing to the eye, but no more effective. If one can procure a medium-priced machine, made of good material by competent workmen, but without adornment, it will do as good work as any. Perhaps it is safest to buy a machine from one of the best-known makers; the price is higher than for some others, but one is sure of good work.

There are two advantages in an incubator for farm poultry. The most reliable winter layers are pullets hatched by the first half of May. To get all the pullets hatched in six weeks requires hatching larger than can be gotten with hens. Pullets hatched later than the middle of May are not likely to begin to lay in the fall. If they do not start till cold weather sets in they will not begin till spring opens. Hens are likely to go into moult just when a winter layer should begin work. If they are not in laying condition before cold weather strikes, it is too late to get them into condition. The early-hatched pullet is by far the most profitable layer.

Another point which all farmers overlook, unless the fancier's bee has gotten into their bonnets, is that fowls which breed more than one-fourth of the young as good as the parent stock, are very well selected for mating, and are breeding truer to type than most breeds are likely to do, while the per cent which is better than the parent stock is very small, even when the poultry manager is an expert brooder.

The common practice of killing off all the cockerels and raising all the pullets means a constant retrograde in the quality of the stock. This, of course, can be offset somewhat by buying a better grade of male birds each year, but even then the grade of stock is very low compared to what it would be if one hatched four times as many pullets as he needed, picked out the best



Fig. 1—Natural growth of the currant.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3—Gooseberry bush—tree form.

becomes unproductive, and needs renewing from a bud near the ground, or is broken, or is affected by the borer. It can then be cut down near to the ground, and a new stalk grown up to take its place. As a rule, it seems best to renew a few canes each year, and to manage so that no cane shall remain longer than three or four years.

In planting cuttings for this method, no buds need removing, because the idea is to grow all shoots from the ground. Six or eight stems are allowed to grow up, and these will bear numerous fruit spurs. There is some difference of opinion over the shortening in of the young wood. Our practice has been to cut back about one half of it every year in summer time, in order to encourage a better development of fruit spurs, but ordinarily a judicious thinning of the superfluous canes may be sufficient. The cultivation may be a little more troublesome on account of the spreading habit of eight or ten sprawling stalks, but the loads of fruit each year repay the added labor.

Fig. 1 shows the natural growth upon one of the stems, and Fig. 2 the same

fourth, and marketed the others with the roose- els. Such a method makes a marked improve- ment in the quality of the females of the flock, as well as yielding a profit from the marketed pullets.

If a farmer has a good incubator, and a rea- sonably suitable place to run it in, it is a very easy matter to hatch as many or more chicks from a given number of eggs than hens could hatch. We ran two incubators last year in a colony house 8 x 14 feet. We have sometimes used a room of the house intended for a bed- room. Some read the testimonials in the cir- culars and catalogues of the incubator manufac- turers giving accounts of 93, 95 and 98 per-cent. hatches, and are discouraged when their first at- tempt does not yield these phenomenal results. They forget that if, counting all the hens set in a season, they hatched eight chicks from every fifteen eggs they would never think of complain- ing, though that would be but a trifle over a 50-per-cent. hatch.

But the real problem of incubator-hatched chicks on the farm is not a question of hatching at all, for anyone with a good machine and average common sense can hatch chicks with an in- cubator. Raising them after they are hatched presents the only difficulties. There are real diffi- culties to overcome here, yet there are none which experience will not obliterate. The commonest mistake is trying to go too fast. After purchas- ing an incubator, one is likely to think that he can turn out chicks like flies, and swamp him- self with more than he can handle before he knows the first thing about handling them. I think that if I were going to begin I should get a good in- cubator and a good brooder. The brooder is quite as important as the incubator. I should set the incubator and all the broody hens I could get at the same time. When the chicks hatched, after being sure that all the lice had been removed from the hens with insect powder before the chicks hatched, I should give each hen chicks enough from the incubator to fill out the number she could manage comfortably, then try my luck at raising those that were left in the incubator. If there were still a large number, I should draft the hens which had gone broody after I set the in- cubator into service by giving each one chick at night in the nest where she was sitting, and giving a full clutch to each broody hen which showed that she meant to mother the one chick given her at night. Then I should try for experience with those that were left. Mistakes made with a few would not be costly, and would put a beginner on the right track for the next hatch.

W. I. THOMAS.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

After all, it pays to send out good reliable premiums. We positively refuse to offer anything cheap or trashy.

Since 1897, out of a piece of territory about 25x35 miles, in the Yukon, there has been taken some \$125,000,000 worth of gold.

Our premium knife is a winner. You will wonder how we could give it for only one new subscriber. Don't be satisfied until you have one.

If "Subscriber," who wrote us under date February 26th, about some eight-weeks-old pigs, will send us his name, we will answer his question, provided his name is on our mailing list.

Among the many farm journals published, "The Farmer's Advocate" is the most practical and up-to- date. Myself and sons can highly recommend your paper to all farmers. JOSIAH WADGE, Lincoln Co.

The C. P. R. Seed Special.

A Winnipeg despatch, dated February 28th, says: The seed selection special train completed its tour over the C. P. R. system to-day, and the officials believe the campaign for the improvement of agricultural conditions has been a huge success.

It stopped at 188 stations and covered 5,340 miles. Nine hundred and thirty lectures were delivered before an aggregate attendance of 26,994 people.

Toronto Exhibition Directors.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian National Ex- hibition Association, Toronto, held February 27th, the following gentlemen were elected directors for 1906:

Agricultural Section—Lieut.-Col. McGillivray, H. R. Frankland, Dr. Andrew Smith, John G. Kent, Col. Lessard, P. J. Score, W. H. Pugsley and Hon. John Dryden.

Miscellaneous and Miscellaneous Section—W. K. McNaught, W. K. George, C. A. B. Brown, Noel Marshall, S. E. Rogers, George H. Gooderham, John A. Cooper and Geo. Booth.

The new President and other officers will be elected at the next meeting of the Board.

February Notes from Guelph Dairy School.

One of the most difficult things which confronts many dairy students is to unlearn many things which they have already learned. A modern writer says: "To be content with what we at present know, is, for the most part, to shut our eyes against conviction, since from the very gradual character of our education, we most continually forget and emancipate ourselves from knowledge previously acquired; we must set aside old notions and embrace fresh ones; and as we learn we must be daily unlearning something which has cost us no small labor and anxiety to acquire." In the fore- going statement we have the attitude of the successful dairy student fairly well outlined. It is because some are unwilling to unlearn what they have already learned, that they fail. Old notions, superstitions and personal prejudices are hard to overcome, but must be laid aside by the successful student.

During the past month we have been trying to teach the doctrine of LARGER MILK YIELD AT LESS COST. This involves the selection of better cows, by weighing and testing their milk, and the use of more economical feed, of which corn silage is undoubtedly the most important for winter feeding. We are trying to bring about that happy condition of which the poet speaks:

"Nor want of herbage make the dairy fail, But every season fills the foaming pail."

During February some experiments were made in the Cheese Department, but as there are different students in charge of each vat every day, it is very hard to get an exact experiment, because some students handle their vat more carefully than others. However, we have had fairly good results.

1st—Rennet vs. Pepsin—For coagulating milk.—We found only in a few cases that pepsin was as good as rennet. We find with milk slightly high in acid that pepsin gives better results than on milk that is sweeter. It seems more difficult to cook curds set with pepsin, as the curd seems softer and holds more moisture.

2nd—Dry Stirring vs. Excessive Moisture.—The wet curd was weak in body and soft and not to be recom- mended.

3rd—Cutting Curd Normal vs. Cutting Curd Fine.—In fine cutting the curd cooked more readily. There was greater loss in the whey, but not so much difference as one would expect. The loss depends very much on how the curd is handled after cutting.

4th.—Some Work was Done on Overripe Milk.—We got better results from cutting fine and cooling two degrees higher than normal cooking temperature, than by cutting normal and heating to a high temperature. Ontario Agricultural College. H. H. DEAN.

Agricultural Fairs and Horse-racing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At the annual meeting of the Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, held in Toronto, February 21st and 22nd, Mr. H. B. Cowan, Supt. of Fairs for Ontario, after an extended trip through many of the Eastern States to study the best methods in which to conduct agricultural fairs, reported that from an agricultural point of view the Ontario fairs were greatly in advance of those he examined in the States. Horse-racing seemed to predominate in the shows of the neighboring Republic, and many agricultural societies there were ruined and utterly destroyed by the horse-racing element. He cautioned the delegates present not to let the horse- race element get control of their fairs in Ontario.

It seemed unfortunate after the admonition to have the association pass a resolution, asking the Legislature to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act, whereby horse- racing at agricultural fairs would not be declared a criminal offence. We would here join in sounding a note of warning to agricultural societies, to keep out of the horse-race business. We do not believe it is in the best interests of agriculture or agricultural societies to have horse-racing, vaudeville shows, etc., at our fairs and exhibitions. We believe such attractions detract attention from the purely agricultural features of an exhibition. Agricultural societies were formed to pro- mote and develop the agricultural industries and en- courage farmers to produce better horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, grain, roots, etc., and not to encourage the race- horse business to the disadvantage of the other agricul- tural features. The paying of large purses for races (to say nothing of the undesirable element often follow- ing these races and corrupting the morals of the com- munity) is altogether unfair to the other classes of live stock, which are equally valuable, and which are paid off with a trifling or nominal prize.

The Agriculture and Arts Act was framed to estab- lish, promote and protect purely agricultural and indus- trial features at these fairs, and the \$80,000 grant is given by our Legislature for this same purpose, and while some of our agricultural societies have been in- troducing vaudeville shows, races, etc., there are many societies that have lived within the meaning of the law and are holding model agricultural fairs. Now that there is a request by some societies to have racing recognized by law, it is feared we may be near the part- ing of the ways. What these side attractions have done for fairs in the United States they can and probably will also do for fairs in Ontario. We would, there- fore, those in authority in framing the new Act to in some way discourage these side attractions, or at least to be specially favorable to societies holding purely

agricultural and industrial fairs, by giving them an in- crease in grant, or in some other way recognizing their purely agricultural efforts. AGRICOLA, Elgin Co., Ont.

Notes from Ireland.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

We have just emerged from the upset and excitement of the General Election, and, as all the world knows, the affairs of the State are now under the control of the Liberal party, the heads of all the Government de- partments and boards being persons drawn from its ranks. There is one exception, and—from the Irish farmer's standpoint—a very notable exception, and that is the Vice-Presidency of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. The nominal President of this body is the Chief Secretary for Ireland, but, in reality, the administration falls on the Vice-President, and in that office no change has, up to the time of writing, taken place; consequently, Sir Horace Plunkett, who has been Vice-President since the Department started five years ago under the Pory regime, still fills the post under the Liberal Government! Of course it is to be anticipated that a change will sooner or later occur, and speculation is rife as to the likely successor. At the same time, there are many who advocate that the position should be made a permanent one, and in- dependent of party changes.

Lord Aberdeen, our new Viceroy, announced a day or so ago the likelihood of some kind of Governmental inquiry as to the results and working of the Department; not to imply any dissatisfaction or misgiving as to the methods and procedure of those responsible for its work, but because that, while recognizing the value of the work already done, it was felt that the experience gained might suggest certain modifications or extension of operations in certain directions—a kind of stock-tak- ing, in fact.

Sir Horace and his work have been severely, and, perhaps, with unwarranted severity, criticised, but prin- cipally by people who, because Irish agriculture has not been entirely restored to its once flourishing condition, hasten to condemn right and left the Department and the man responsible for its control during its brief career of five or six years. In spite of all this adverse criticism, however, those who are competent to judge admire the way in which Sir Horace has discharged the responsibilities of his office. He played a prominent part in the movement that called the Department into being, and, during his tenure of office as its first Vice- President, his wide experience of agricultural conditions, both in Ireland and in competing countries, has been devoted without reserve to laying the foundation of the work which the Department hoped to accomplish. Under his guidance the administrative groundwork necessary for the discharge of the Department's functions has been established, schemes have been formulated, initiated and carried into effect, often in face of opposition from an unenlightened community; and, in short, more onerous duties have fallen to his lot than are likely to confront his successor in office. When he retires from his post, it will be as one who deserves the respectful thanks of all who recognize the great part he has taken in the reformation of the country's staple industry.

SELECTING "PREMIUM" BULLS.

An event of considerable importance to Irish cattle- breeding interests took place recently at the Royal Dub- lin Society's Exhibition grounds, at Ballsbridge, Dublin, when the annual show and sale of pure-bred bulls was held. This fixture, among a few others, has been se- lected by the Department of Agriculture for the award of premiums to suitable sires, under the Cattle Improve- ment Scheme. These subsidies amount to £15 each, and this sum is provisionally allowed to the purchase of each animal selected and approved by the Depart- ment's inspectors. The ticketed bulls are then taken home to different parts of the country, and "stand" for the season in their respective districts, during which they must serve 50 cows at a nominal fee of 1s., the premium being given when this condition has been com- plied with. It is in this way that high-class bulls are introduced and used in the various counties. At the Dublin Show above mentioned, Mr. C. M. Cameron, of Balnakey, Scotland, judged the Shorthorns; Mr. W. Wilson, of Coynachie, Scotland, the Aberdeen-Angus, and Mr. C. Williams, of Holmer, England, the Herefords—all three of them noted experts in their favorite cattle.

The great bulk of the animals exhibited were of the Shorthorn breed, the red, white and roans numbering 76 out of a total of 128. Taken all round, they were a great improvement on previous years, the animals being of a more uniformly blocky stamp, and displaying bet- ter substance. It is to the use of bulls of this stamp that may be traced the increased number of "deep and close-to-the-ground" animals now in evidence over Ireland, and the gradual disappearance of the lanky and weedy beasts that were at one time so largely kept. Of the 76 Shorthorns close on 40 were provisionally chosen for premiums, and at the sale most of these sold at prices ranging from 35 gs. to 57 gs.

The comely Aberdeen-Angus did not show up to such prominence as their more cosmopolitan rivals, the Shorthorns, but the winning exhibits were of a good sort, and a number of them made over 40 gs., which was not a bad price. Nine premiums were awarded among the 28 animals of this breed present.

The third variety represented were the picturesque Whitefaces of Herefordshire, which mustered 18, of which the good proportion of 7 were chosen for the

coveted premium. The younger animals of this breed were a nice even lot, but the seniors did not quite fill the bill so well. The top figure realized by this breed was 45 gs. EMERALD ISLE.

Dublin, Ireland, 9th February, 1906.

Our Scottish Letter.

The elections are over, and Great Britain and Ireland have got their political masters for another term. My opinion is that we have got them for a prolonged term, and unless the Government of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman meddles with some such thorny subject as Home Rule, by which I mean a separate and independent Parliament for Ireland, I expect the Liberals will remain in office for a dozen years at least; or let us say for the natural term of three Parliaments. How the agricultural interest will fare under such circumstances is a hard question. At any rate, nothing will be heard of what is called Tariff Reform. Whatever the late election did not do, it certainly gave the quietus to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for amending our fiscal system. True, he held his ground much better than Mr. Balfour, whose half-and-half policy is of no use to anybody, but the verdict of the country at large is an emphatic negative to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. The future of agriculture in this country is for better or worse, allied with the maintenance of the status quo, so far as open ports are concerned. The British farmer can survive only by finding ways and means of living in consistency with competition in his own markets from all parts of the world.

The hope of many is that the new Government may by and by be able to grapple with the land question so as to give Great Britain the same kind of option as Ireland at present enjoys. In other words, many hope the time is coming when the tenant will have the option of purchase by means of loans guaranteed by and repayable to the State. Under this system, in a very few years Ireland has rapidly recuperated itself, and there is a return to tillage methods, as distinguished from grazing. There is no idea of confiscating the landlord's property. The landlord is free to sell or not to sell, as he pleases, but under the favorable conditions guaranteed in the Act, most of them elect to part with the land and invest in other securities. In this way large estates are being broken up; the tenant becomes the owner, and the farmer has absolute security that all improvements effected by him are guaranteed to himself. This is a method of procedure fair to the landlord, who gets value for his land, and it paves the way for the creation of an occupying ownership, which must conduce to the settlement of the people on the land. At present, in some cases we are face to face in this country with a determination to clear the people off the land. Whole country sides are being converted into sporting runs; cottages, when they become vacant, are allowed to lapse into decay; and no one is encouraged to follow a rural occupation or educate his family for a rural calling. The outcome of a policy of that kind is not doubtful. The people stand it for a while, and then they begin to speak out. Goldsmith's lines are hackneyed, but they are perennially true:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey;
When wealth accumulates, and men decay."

The new Minister of Agriculture, Earl Carrington, is an extensive landowner in Lincolnshire and Buckingham. He has made extensive alterations in the occupancy of his estates, and has somewhere about 3,000 allotment holders on them. The policy of converting large farms into these allotments has proved an unqualified success on his estates, and if he is able, no doubt he will endeavor to embody ideas in legislation which will encourage others to follow his example.

Cheesemakers here are considerably perturbed by the results of the trade in 1905. Better house cheese was put upon the market than in some preceding years, but the testimony of at least one great firm is that while the top prices last year were made by home cheese, the average price for Canadian cheese was higher than for home cheese. The position is being eagerly canvassed, and possibly an improvement may be made which will enable the home producer to keep in front. Conferences are being held at which expert makers give their experience and hints for the benefit of their neighbors, while the merchant endeavors to let the maker know what the consumer wants. So far our makers easily excel in finishing their cheese. For a window show a lot of Scots cheddars can easily beat a lot of Canadians, but the outside of the cheese is after all of secondary moment. The main thing is to produce a cheese such as the public desire to eat. An old cheese may be a fine thing for the connoisseur, but the number of such customers is limited, and the masses of the people want a soft, meaty cheese of good flavor and close texture. Badly-colored cheese are not wanted from anywhere, and the prejudice against white or uncolored cheese is not nearly so strong as it used to be. The present discussion rages around the question of starter or no starter. It would appear as if choice cheese was made either way; the principal thing is not the method, but the maker. The starter is a good servant, but a very bad master, and many are using it who know nothing of the dangers attending its reckless application.

"SCOTLAND YET."

I appreciate "The Farmer's Advocate" very much, and would not be without it.
Halton Co., Ont. PERCY E. REED.

\$4,000 for Shorthorns at Toronto.

The prize-list for Shorthorn cattle at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906, will figure out at \$4,000, \$2,000 of which is given by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and the balance by the National Exhibition Association. The schedule will be as given below. This is without exception the most liberal prize-list offered by any exhibition on the American continent, if not in the world:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Bull 3 years old and upwards	\$75	\$50	\$30	\$20		
Bull 2 years old and under 3	75	50	30	20		
Senior yearling bull, calved before Jan. 1st, '05, and under 2 years	60	50	30	20		
Junior yearling bull, calved on or after Jan. 1, '05	60	50	30	20		
Senior bull calf, calved before Jan. 1st, 1906, and under one year	60	50	40	30	\$20	\$10
Junior bull calf, calved on or after Jan. 1st, 1906	50	40	30	20	15	10
Bull, senior champion, over two years	Gold Medal and Diploma.					
Bull, junior champion, under two years	Gold Medal and Diploma.					
Bull, grand champion	Gold Medal and Diploma.					
Cow 3 years old and over	75	60	40	20		
Cow 3 years old and under 4 (in milk, dairy qualities to be considered)	40	30	20	10		
Heifer 2 years old and under 3	75	60	50	40	30	20
Senior yearling heifer, calved before Jan. 1st, 1905, and under 2 years	60	50	40	30	20	10
Junior yearling heifer, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1905	60	50	40	30	20	10
Senior heifer calf, calved before Jan. 1st, 1906	60	50	40	30	20	10
Junior heifer calf, calved on or after Jan. 1, '06	50	40	30	20	15	10
Senior champion female, over 2 years	Gold Medal and Diploma.					
Junior champion female, under 2 years	Gold Medal and Diploma.					
Female, grand champion	Gold Medal and Diploma.					
Graded herd, bull 2 years old and over, cow 3 yrs. old or over, heifer 2 years and under 3, and heifer under 1 year	100	75	50	25		
Junior herd, 1 bull under 2 years old, 2 heifers 1 year old and under 2, and 2 heifers under 1 year	60	50	40	30		
Breeders young herd, under 2 years old, bred and owned by exhibitor	60	50	40	30		
Best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor	50	40	30	20		
Best three animals, get of one bull, owned by exhibitor	50	40	30	20		
Two animals, progeny of one cow, owned by exhibitor	40	30	20	10		
Steer, sired by Shorthorn bull, calved before Sept. 1st, 1904, and under 3 years	40	30	20	10		
Steer, sired by Shorthorn bull, calved on or after Sept. 1st, 1904, and under 2 years	40	30	20	10		
Steer calf, sired by Shorthorn bull, calved on or after Sept. 1st, 1905, and under 1 year	40	30	20	10		

Prices, etc., in Annapolis Co., N. S.

All produce of the farm in this district is high in price except hay, which is selling at the modest price of \$8 to \$10 per ton for first quality. This is the result of two causes: an increase in the yield of 1905 over that of previous years, and the sacrifice of stock a year ago on account of great scarcity of feed. Now farmers are saying that we will need all surplus next year, because no grass will grow in 1906. This prophecy is based on the fact that the fields have been bare and subject to alternate thawing and freezing all winter. We have only had the ground covered three days since January 1st. This is supposed to have killed all the roots of the grass. It sounds like waiting for the proper phase of the moon for "hog killin'." In any case I do not anticipate barren fields next summer. Owing to the warm winter and plenty of hay, stock looks better than last year. Owing to the difference of opinion of our farmers—added to a want of opinion in the majority of cases—added, again, to a want of enterprise or definite purpose, we have still a large percentage of scrubs and mixed breeds in the country. It is a lamentable fact that a King's County man, looking for stockers, drove about all over Annapolis Co., and could find only one user of cattle, in his own opinion, worth feeding. Little wonder that the Valley uses so much commercial fertilizer, when the

kind of stock kept always costs more to raise than it ever brings on the market. A few small dairies are kept, but if everything in the way of feed were charged up to them at market value, it would be found that the cows eat their heads off two or three times during the year; so that it really costs more to make manure than to buy fertilizer, and as long as the immediate crop is stimulated and the immediate dollar earned, little thought is given to the greater permanent improvement of the land by the use of manure over fertilizer.

Rot and blight last fall, as well as a mild winter and warm cellars, are having their effect in increasing the price of potatoes. They are beginning to move slowly now. The tuber is raised in such small quantities in this County now that buyers are few. Local dealers sometimes gather up a carload or two. The price now is about 45c. per bushel. Apples are bringing in varying returns, generally disappointing to the producer. The transportation companies and the commission sharks on the other side are so indistinguishably tied together that they are upholding each other in many little petty steals, such as values of the pound in Canadian money, obscure clauses in bills of lading, enabling them to collect more freight than is supposed to be paid; etc. Three dollars is being paid for best Nonpareils. It looks now as though we would have a wood famine next fall. Very little has been hauled, for lack of snow. R. J. MESSENGER.

The Seed Control Act, 1905.

As it is probable that a good many of our readers are not yet perfectly clear regarding the scope and application of the Seed Control Act, which came into force September 1st, 1905, we deem it well to give the gist of it at this season. In a word, the Act is intended to provide the means by which the users of seed may protect themselves against the introduction of noxious weeds on their lands, and to fix a minimum standard in respect to purity and vitality for timothy, alsike and red clover seeds that may be represented to be first-class, thus enabling careful seedsmen to protect themselves against the designs or carelessness of unscrupulous seed vendors. Section 3 provides that no person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, for the purpose of seeding, any seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers or forage plants, unless they are free from any seeds of the following weeds: Wild mustard or charlock (*Brassica Sinapistrum*, Boiss.); tumbling mustard (*Sisymbrium sinapistrum*, Crantz.); hare's-ear mustard (*Coringia orientalis*, Dumort.); ball mustard (*Neslia paniculata*, L. Desv.); field pennycress or stinkweed (*Thlaspi arvense*, L.); wild oats (*Avena fatua*, L., and *Avena strigosa*, Schreb.); bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*, L.); perennial sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*, L.); ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, L.); great ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*, L.); purple cockle (*Lychnis Githado*, Lam.); cow cockle (*Vaccaria Vaccaria*, L. Britton); orange hawkweed or paint brush (*Hieracium aurantiacum*, L., and *Hieracium praealtum*, Vill.); and from *Scierotia*, known as ergot or rye (*Claviceps purpurea*, Tul.), unless each and every receptacle containing such seeds is marked in a plain and indelible manner: (a) with the full name and address of the seller; (b) with the name of the kind or kinds of seed; (c) with the common name or names of the aforementioned weeds, seeds of which are present in the seed sold or offered. The provisions contained in this section shall not apply to the sale of seed that is grown, sold and delivered by the purchaser on his own premises, for seeding by the purchaser himself, unless the purchaser obtains at the time of the sale a certificate that the said seed is supplied subject to the provisions of this Act.

Section 4 reads: No person shall sell, or offer any seeds of timothy, red clover, alsike, or any mixture containing the said seeds, in or from any receptacle, upon which is marked "No. 1," or any other designation which represents such seeds as of first quality, unless they are free from the seeds of weeds named in section 3, and are also free from the seeds of white cockle (*Lychnis vespertina*, Sibth.); night-flowering catchfly (*Silene noctiflora*, L.); false flax (*Camelina sativa*, Crantz.); Canada thistle (*Cnicus arvensis*, Hoffm.); ox-eye daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.); curled dock (*Rumex crispus*, L.); blue weed (*Echium vulgare*, L.); ribgrass (*Plantago lanceolata*, L.); chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*, L.), and contain out of every one hundred seeds not less than ninety-nine seeds of the kind or kinds represented, or seeds of other useful and harmless plants, and of which ninety-nine seeds ninety per cent. must be germinable.

5. The Governor-in-Council may make regulations determining the maximum proportion of seeds of the weeds named in sections 3 and 4 of this Act, that may be present in any seeds without affecting their character as the seeds of the said weeds.

The section is made in recognition of the fact that it is impracticable under present conditions of the supply exercise reasonable care in determining whether such seeds are intended to be used for seed, or whether they offer, but section 4 is intended to guard against the possibility of error in the selection of seeds by the reasonably careful seedsmen.

No person shall sell, or offer any seeds of timothy, red clover, alsike or red clover, unless they are supplied in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of this Act.

Act are present in a greater proportion than 5 to 1,000.

This would allow of the seeds of weeds named in sections 3 and 4, approximately, 411 in one ounce of timothy seed, 212 in one ounce of alsike seed or 92 in one ounce of red clover seed.

EXEMPTIONS.

7. The provisions contained in this Act shall not apply to:

(a) Any person growing or selling seeds for the purpose of food.

(b) Any person selling seeds direct to merchants to be cleaned or graded before being offered for sale for the purpose of seeding.

(c) Seed that is held in storage for the purpose of being recleaned, and which has not been offered, exposed or held in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding.

(d) Seed marked "not absolutely clean" and held or sold for export only.

PENALTY.

8. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, violates any of the provisions of sections 3, 4 and 6 of this Act shall, for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine for the first offence not exceeding one dollar, and for each subsequent offence not exceeding five dollars, with costs, for each receptacle in or from which seeds are sold or offered contrary to such provision; provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed, in the case of a first offence, five dollars, and in the case of a subsequent offence, twenty-five dollars, and in default of paying imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Nevertheless, if the accused proves to the magistrate before whom he is tried that the receptacle containing the seed respecting which the complaint or information is laid, was purchased by him directly from a seed merchant domiciled in Canada, and was not opened, or the state of the seed was not altered, while it was in his possession, and he had no reason to believe that the seed did not comply with the provisions of this Act, he shall, upon disclosing the name of the person from whom he purchased the seed, and the place and date of the sale thereof to him, not be liable beyond the costs of prosecution.

9. The person on whose behalf any seed is sold or offered, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections, shall be prima facie liable for the violation of this Act.

10. Any person charged with the enforcement of this Act may enter upon any premises to make any examination of any seeds or receptacles of seeds, with respect to which he has reason to suspect or believe that any provision of this Act is being violated, whether such seeds are on the premises of the owner or on other premises, or in the possession of a railway or steamship company, and may take any samples of the said seeds from any receptacle, for which samples the owner of the seed shall be paid in accordance with the amount of seed thus taken and its current value; and any person who obstructs or refuses to permit the making of any such examination, or the taking of any such samples of seeds, shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars with costs, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

11. Any purchaser of seeds, with respect to which he has reason to suspect or believe that any provision of this Act has been violated, or any person charged with the enforcement of this Act, at his request, may take a sample and forward it to such person as the Governor-in-Council appoints as an official seed analyst.

12. Any sample of seed taken for official analysis under the provisions of this Act shall be taken in the presence of:

(a) The person who sold or offered the said seeds, or

(b) Two impartial or non-interested witnesses, and in accordance with the rules for seed testing prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall be inclosed in a sealed package, together with a certified statement of the person taking the sample, which statement shall include the name and address of the person who sold or offered the seeds from which the said sample was taken, the manner in which the receptacle was marked, and the section or sections of this Act in violation of which the said seeds were found or suspected to be sold or offered.

13. Any sample of seeds taken from any seed which is found or suspected to be sold in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be taken and forwarded to an official seed analyst:

(a) From seeds that are sold in sealed packages or receptacles at the time of the breaking of the seal thereon; and

(b) From seeds that are not sold in sealed packages or receptacles, within seven days from the date on which the seeds entered into the personal possession and became the property of the purchaser.

14. It shall be the duty of any official seed analyst to examine any seeds sent to him in accordance with the provisions of this Act, by following the methods for testing seeds prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture, and to send one certificate of analysis of the said seeds to the inspector, informant or complainant from whom they were received, and one certificate to the seller of the said seeds, and to place one certificate on file in the Department of Agriculture.

15. The certificate of analysis of any official seed analyst on any sample of seeds forwarded to him under

this Act shall be accepted as evidence in any prosecution of any person charged with having sold or offered, in violation of the provisions of the Act, seeds from which the sample purports to have been taken, or of any person from whom such person purchased the seeds.

16. In any complaint, information or conviction under this Act, the matter complained of may be declared, and shall be held to have arisen, within the meaning of Part LVIII. of the "Criminal Code, 1892," at the place where the seed was sold or offered.

17. The Governor-in-Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient enforcement and operation of this Act; and may by such regulations impose penalties not exceeding fifty dollars on any person offending against them, to be recoverable on summary conviction; and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of their publication in the Canada Gazette, or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf.

18. Any prosecution against any person, pursuant to a report made to the Minister of Agriculture respecting that person, under subsection 8 of section 8 of this Act, may be commenced within twelve months from the time when the matter of complaint or information arose, and not later.

In the foregoing reprint of the Seed Control Act, we have reduced the wording somewhat, by substituting "receptacle" for "receptacle, package, sack or bag"; also by substituting "sold or offered" for "sold or offered, exposed or had in possession for sale," and by shortening certain other legal expressions.

Thornclyffe Clydesdale Sale.

The dispersion sale of the Thornclyffe Clydesdale stud of Mr. Robert Davies, Toronto, Feb. 28th, was largely attended, and proved a very successful event, the 34 stallions, mares and colts sold averaging \$575 each. Buyers were present from Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Wisconsin and Illinois. The highest price, \$2,400, was paid by Mr. Thos. Graham, of Claremont, Ont., for the bay four-year-old stallion, Right Forward (imp.), by Prince Thomas. The highest price for a mare, \$1,575, was paid by Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ont., for Lady Superior, seven years old, by Imp. Cedric; and the Ontario Agricultural College took the nine-year-old mare, Her Pretty Sel', by Cedric, at \$1,525. Following is the sale list:

STALLIONS.

Table listing stallions: Right Forward, 4 years; Thomas Graham, Claremont...\$2,400; Prince Cedric, 1 year; Dr. Schallitze, Milwaukee, Wis. 570; Thornclyffe Hero, 2 years; P. Smith, Kennedy, Sask. 425; Prince Expectant, 1 year; J. Innis, Woodstock... 320; Honest Mac, 3 years; Thos. Mercer, Markdale... 310; Donald Macgregor, 2 years; J. D. O'Neil, London 175

MARES.

Table listing mares: Thornclyffe Lady, 2 years; D. Bennett, Russelton...\$ 400; Thornclyffe Bell, 2 yrs.; R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago... 390; Thornclyffe Sally, 2 yrs.; E. Edwards, Quebec... 360; Thornclyffe Queen, 2 yrs.; McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis. 400; Lady Duntroon, 3 yrs.; E. Edwards, Quebec... 425; Lady McKaskell, 8 yrs.; J. D. Traynor, Regina 455; Ellen Macgregor, 3 yrs.; R. P. Smith, Kennedy, Sask. 300; Princess Eva, 3 yrs.; Thos. Graham, Claremont... 460; Jean IV. (imp.), 3 yrs.; E. Edwards, Quebec... 400; Lovelight, 3 yrs.; J. D. Traynor, Regina... 510; Truth, 7 yrs.; J. D. Traynor, Regina... 260; Belrose, 3 years; Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park 685; Princess Maud; J. W. Smith, Kennedy, Sask. 300; Lady Superior; Miss Wilks, Galt... 1,575; Princess Maud; Ontario Agricultural College... 525; Miss Chamberlain (imp.), 4 yrs.; J. D. Traynor... 510; Startling, 5 yrs.; Trotter & Trotter, Brandon... 460; Lady Tarbreoch, 1 yr.; Trotter & Trotter... 725; Queen Esther, 6 yrs.; Ontario Agricultural College 550; Princess Royal, 6 years; Trotter & Trotter... 725; Princess Beatrice; R. Rothwell, Ottawa... 400; Thornclyffe Beltrou; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston... 200; Princess Sally; J. D. Traynor... 255; Beltrou, 4 yrs.; Graham & Renfrew... 475; Queen Bell; J. D. Traynor... 385; Nelly Lyndoch, 5 yrs.; Trotter & Trotter... 975; Princess Belle; Trotter & Trotter... 700; Her Pretty Sel', 7 yrs.; Ontario Agrl. College... 1,525; Average for 34 head...\$575

Liked Well in Ireland.

In the course of a letter to the Derry Standard, one of the leading papers of Ireland, in which a synopsis is given of the correspondence which appeared some time ago in our columns on "Why the Farmer's Son does not Marry," the writer starts out by saying: "I have been much interested in looking over a farmer's paper (handed to me by a friend) published in London, Ontario, which has honored itself and the Dominion out there by assuming the title of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." The date of the copy before me is September 28, 1905, and a handsome weekly it is for \$1.50 a year. The body of the paper is crammed with news from all nations of interest to farmers, and discussions on various and widely variable subjects are carried on in its columns through the contributions of the readers."

A Word for Socialism.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I would like to make a few comments on a part of your article in issue of February 1st, entitled, "The Exodus to the Country Districts." In the course of that article you say: "We are not preaching Socialism. We do not believe in all being recompensed equally, for such a regime would remove the necessary reward of effort. The time will never come—should never come—when all will share alike. There will always be a premium for ability, and those who think will continue to govern those who toil. But long before we reach the Utopian era man will have evolved a system of production, commerce and distribution that will prevent the amassing of those billionaire fortunes mulcted, sometimes by legitimate, sometimes by illegitimate, but always by extortionate means, from the pockets of the hitherto nearly helpless producers," etc.

If the fears of "The Farmer's Advocate," that its readers may think it is preaching Socialism, are based on the assumption that Socialism means that all shall receive equal remuneration, and shall share and share alike, etc., its fears are groundless. These things are not in the Socialist programme. The aim of Socialism is to give to every man all he earns, and to prevent any man living on the toil of other men. The following is an extract from the platform adopted by the National Convention of the Socialist party at Chicago, on May 5th, 1904:

"The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or programme for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. . . . Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be the property of the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to the creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men."

In the private ownership of the means of life, and the machinery of production and distribution, Socialists see the cause of not only the evils which "The Farmer's Advocate" mentions, but of most of the other evils of the present time. Socialism would put the ownership of the tools of production and machinery of distribution into the hands of the people themselves, to be operated for the benefit of the people, not for the enrichment of a few individuals. Socialists have already "evolved" a system that will prevent the possibility of the amassing of billionaire fortunes, etc. Socialism is widely misrepresented and misunderstood. The average man, when he hears the term, immediately begins to look around for bombs, and to see visions of everybody eating out of one dish, and what little money he has being taken from him and divided up amongst tramps. Then he will turn around, draw his wages—about one-quarter of the value of what he has produced—and proceed to cheerfully divide it up with the trusts and the makers of adulterated foods and shoddy clothing (made for profit, not for use). I am sure "The Farmer's Advocate" does not wish a false impression of Socialism to remain with its readers. As a plain matter of fact, you could not do anything better for them than preach Socialism, which offers the only available hope to farmers and workers generally to escape from their present exploitation. SIMCOE CO.

The Guelph Sale.

The sale of pure-bred cattle, held in the Royal City, February 28th, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat-stock Club and Provincial Live-stock Association, was largely attended. The entries were numerous, and practically all of Shorthorns. Some of the best brought fairly good prices, but for the great majority, which were not up to a high standard, the bidding was slow and the prices were low, a number being withdrawn owing to unsatisfactory offers. Two hundred dollars, the highest price of the sale, was reached in one case, for the roan two-year-old bull, Scottish Marquis =53228=, bred by Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; sired by Imp. Spicy Marquis, contributed by Frank I. Bolton, Marden, and purchased by Mr. S. Weber, Waterloo. One hundred and thirty dollars was the next highest price. The average for females was \$67, and for males \$77.82. Complaints were made regarding vexatious delays experienced in the transportation of their stock by the railways. The officers of the Guelph Fat-stock Club treated their patrons and visitors with the generous hospitality for which the Club is noted.

The Boys Like the Knife.

I received the premium knife for getting one new subscriber. It was better than I expected, and I think it would well repay any person for getting a new subscriber. LORNE CARMICHAEL (aged 11 years), Simcoe Co., Ont.

MARKETS.

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.60 to \$5.15; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.50; others, \$3.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4, and cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.10 to \$4.40; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$3 to \$3.60; bulls, \$3 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.

Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders, \$4 to \$4.50; heavy feeders, \$3.85 to \$4.15; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; good stockers run at \$2.80 to \$3.50; rough to common, \$2 to \$2.75, and bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Calves—3½c. to 7c. per lb.
Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.25; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.25. Lambs, \$6.75 to \$7 per cwt. for grain-fed, and \$5.50 to \$6.50 for mixed.

Hogs—\$6.85 per wt. for selects, and \$6.60 for lights and fats.

HORSES.

Heavy receipts have imparted a recessionary tendency to values, though the declines are not very great. However, the market is undoubtedly weaker, and a great deal of the snap has gone out of the trade. There has been almost an absolute cessation of the enquiry for drafters, outside contractors' needs having apparently been well filled for the present. Delivery horses, however, continue to manifest a disposition to soar, while good carriage horses, well educated and of good manners and looks, are at a premium. One of the features last week in the market for drafters was the sale at the Repository to Rock Marian, of Montreal, of five heavy geldings, weighing 1,750 to 1,850 lbs., for \$1,500 cash. The range of prices paid in the sale during the week follow: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$175; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$200; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$130 to \$180; general-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$130 to \$185; drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$160 to \$190; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$90; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$95.

BREADSTUFFS.

Oats—For No. 2 white, 34½c. to 35½c. asked, low freights, outside, and for No. 2 mixed, 33c. to 34½c.

Barley—48½c. to 49c. for No. 2, 46c. to 46½c. for No. 3 extra, and 44c. for No. 3, outside.

Peas—77c. bid, at outside points.

Rye—69c. bid.

Buckwheat—Sales reported at 59c., outside.

Corn—Canadian, 41c. to 42c., Chatham freights; American No. 3 yellow sold at 47½c. at Toronto; No. 3, mixed, 47c. to 47½c. at Toronto.

Millfeed—Ontario—Firm, at \$16.50 to \$17, in bags, outside, shorts, \$16.50 to \$17.50; Manitoba bran, bid at \$18.50 f. o. b., low freights; shorts, \$20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, 25c. to 26c.; solids, 23c. to 24c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 18c. to 19c.; large rolls, 17c. to 18c.; medium, 16c. to 17c.

Cheese—Large, 13½c., and twins, 14c.

Eggs—New-laid are quoted at 16c. to 18c., and storage quiet, at 14c. to 15c.

Poultry—Choice dry-plucked are quoted: Fat chickens, 10c. to 11c.; thin, 7c. to 8c. Fat hens, 7½c. to 8½c.; thin, 6c. to 7c. Ducks, 12c. to 13c.; thin, 6c. to 7c. Geese, 10c. to 11c. Turkeys, 14c. to 15c. for choice small lots.

Beans—\$1.75 to \$1.80 for hand-picked, \$1.65 to \$1.75 for primes.

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

Honey—\$1.25 to \$2 per doz. for combs, and 7c. to 8c. a lb. for strained.

Baled Hay—\$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, on track, here, in car lots, \$5.50 to \$6 for No. 2 or mixed.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., wholesale dealers in wool, hides, calf skins and sheep skins, tallow, etc., quote: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 9½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 8½c.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the Bank. Accounts may be opened, and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 10½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 9½c.; country hides, flat, 7½c. to 8c.; calf skins, No. 1 selected, 10c. to 12c.; sheep skins, \$1.35 to \$1.45; horse hides, \$3 to \$3.25; tallow, rend-red, 4½c. to 4¾c.; wool, unwashed fleece, 15c. to 16c.; wool, washed, 25c.

SEEDS.

Red Clover—Steady at \$7.25 for No. 1, and \$6.50 to \$6.75 for No. 2; samples containing a slight percentage of rio grass, \$6.15 to \$6.35; lots with a larger percentage of weed seeds at a big discount.

Alsike—No. 1, \$6.50 to \$6.75; No. 2, \$5.65 to \$6.10; No. 3, \$4.65 to \$5.10.

Timothy—Bright, unhusked, flail threshed, \$2.10; machine threshed, free from weed seed, \$1.50 to \$1.75; inferior, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Dressed hogs, light, cwt., \$9.25; heavy, \$8.75. Butter, 26c. to 28c. Eggs, 24c. to 25c. Spring chickens, dressed, 12c. to 13c.; live, 9c. to 10c. Old, dressed, 8c. to 10c.; live, 8c. to 10c. Turkeys, dressed, 15c. to 20c.; live, 12c. to 14c. Geese, live, 10c. to 11c.; dressed, 10c. to 12c. Potatoes, per bag, 85c. to \$1. Apples, bbl., \$2 to \$3.50. Beef, hind quarters, 7c. to 8c.; fore quarters, 4½c. to 5½c.; carcasses, 6c. to 7c. Lambs, 10c. to 11c. Veal, 8½c. to 10c. Mutton, 8c. to 9c.

Montreal.

Live Stock—Prices for cattle about 4c. firmer last week; sales at 5c. to 5½c.; fine, 4½c. to 4¾c.; good, 4c. to 4½c.; medium, 3½c. to 4c.; common, 2½c. to 3c. Fine milk cows brought \$60. Calves scarce; \$3 to \$6 each; a few fine, \$7 to \$9. Sheep and lambs scarce; 4½c. for sheep, and 6c. for lambs. Hogs are still the focus-point of interest; selects, 7½c. to 7¾c.; mixed, 7c. to 7½c., off cars.

Horses—It is claimed that the mule will be largely used on contract work on railway grading in Canada in future. The mule is said to possess sufficient advantages, along with certain disadvantages, to recommend him ahead of the horse, and that he will be used in the building of the G. T. P. Locally, horses are steady in price. Demand is a little quieter, but otherwise there is no change. Coal-car horses, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs. each, sell at \$175 to \$225; expressers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 each, sell at \$150 to \$200; draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225; choice saddle or carriage horses, \$300 to \$500 each, and broken-down old horses, \$75 to \$125.

Butter—Fancy October creamery, 22½c. to 22¾c.; winter makes, 21c. to 22c.; dairy ranges from 17c. to 19c.

Cheese—Colored, 13c. to 13½c.; white, 12½c. to 13c.

Poultry—Demand light; prices steady. Turkeys, 13c. to 14c.; ducks and geese, 11c.; fowl, 9c. to 10c., and chickens, 11c. to 12c., or even more for choice.

Dressed Hogs—Fresh-killed, abattoir, 10c. to 10½c.; country dressed, 8½c. to 9c. Pure lard, 12c. to 13c.

Potatoes—Firm and shading higher. Dealers report a demand from Western Ontario, and an apparent shortage in

some sections of the country. Fine stock, 65c. to 67c. per 90-lb. bag, on track.

Eggs—Sales of fresh, 18c. to 19c.

Grain—Stocks of oats in Montreal are away in advance of a year ago. Holders began to force sales, and purchases were made at 37½c. for No. 4 oats, in store; 38½c. for No. 3, and 39½c. for No. 2. Farmers are holding for firm prices, which dealers declare it is impossible for them to pay. Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices are a shade easier. No. 1 northern being 88c., and No. 2 being 86c., while No. 2 Ontario white is quoted at 86½c.

Hides—Sheep and lamb skins scarce, but beef hides is fair supply. Dealers paying shippers 11c. for No. 1 hides; 10c. for No. 2, and 9c. for No. 3 per lb., f. o. b., Montreal, and selling to tanners at 4c. advance. Calf skins sell at 12c. per lb. for No. 1, and 10c. for No. 2. Lamb skins are \$1.10 each. Horse hides are \$2 each for No. 1, and \$1.50 for No. 2. Rendered tallow is 4½c. per lb., and rough, 4c. to 2½c.

Seeds—Red clover is scarce, and dealers are paying \$6.50 to \$7.25 per bushel of 60 lbs., country points, for it, and \$4 to \$6.50 for alsike. Timothy is arriving pretty freely, and is costing \$2.25 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Flaxseed is \$1.20 per bushel, Montreal.

Hay—\$8.50 for No. 1 timothy, \$7 to \$7.50 for No. 2, and \$6 to \$6.50 for clover-mixed, and \$5.50 to \$6 for clover, track.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.35; butchers', \$4.50 to \$5.20; heifers, \$3.25 to \$5; cows, \$2.25 to \$4.50; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.35. Veals—\$5.50 to \$9. Hogs—Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$6.55 to \$6.60; pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.60; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6; stags, \$3.75 to \$4.50. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.65; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.50; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.10; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75; Western lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.35.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3.75 to \$6.30; calves, \$3 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$1.75. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.40; medium to good, heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.35; butchers' weight, \$6.35 to \$6.40; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$6.30 to \$6.35; packing, \$5.95 to \$6.35. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep steady, lambs lower; sheep, \$4 to \$6; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle, 11c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 9c.; sheep, dressed, 12½c. to 13½c. per lb.; lambs, 14½c., dressed.

The ice-cream service for the season of 1906 will be arranged for with the railways in the near future. If shippers have any suggestions to make or changes to propose, in the running of the cars, as compared with previous years, these suggestions should be forwarded to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, without delay.

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HOME MAGAZINE

Life, Literature and Education.

F. A. and H. M. Literary Society.

We trust that all our members, and many prospective ones, are at work on our new competition, a short essay (not exceeding 800 words) on Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," with reference to the picture shown in last week's issue. Don't forget that all essays must be sent to this office not later than the last day of March. For further conditions, kindly see issue of March 1st.

Answer to Mr. Savage.

I notice a friendly discussion, started in the columns of the "Home Magazine," on the subject of "Fiction," and I would like to add a little to what has been written, as the subject is a very important one in those days of such enormous productions of the printing press, all of which are not good, and all of which are not evil; therefore, the need to discriminate stares us in the face. This God-given faculty, the mind, which is a great gift indeed, and which needs providing for, and which God holds us accountable for the proper use of, needs the best of food. How careful we are to secure pure, unadulterated food for our bodies, and how we discard anything not pure, we all know and recognize. Now, God has placed within our reach pure food for the mind, and that is truth (not lies), but it is not so common in our bookstores. If you enter almost any popular bookstore of to-day, you see fiction on every side, but you will have to enquire and search diligently for solid truth in order to get it. Well, we have the Bible, anyway, in all our homes—the best of all reading—and then there are history and biographies and autobiographies of good men, such as John Knox, George Fox, Journal of John Wesley, the father of Methodism, and a host of others of all religious denominations. It seems to me the desire for fiction is an evidence of an unhealthy mind. I would like to ask any advocate for fiction how he or she would like to listen to me or any other one tell lies by the hour. I don't think you would be in your right mind if you would listen at all; and yet many are feeding their minds on that kind of thing, put in a talking way, written sometimes by ministers who are out of their place. Religious lies are as bad as any other lies, and the more dangerous because having the good appearance. Mr. Savage speaks of Jesus telling the story of the prodigal son. Well, let us properly understand this: Jesus well knew men, and how to teach truth to us, and the darkness of the human mind, and the density that lay in the way of seeking in the truth so necessary

to salvation, and we must remember that our Lord's parables are the product of a Divine mind, and therefore inspired by one who could really say, "My words are spirit, and they are life." Nearly at the close of the Good Book God tells us what becomes of those who loveth and maketh a lie. The one who loveth is the one who reads, and the one who maketh is the one who writes them. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for this space, I remain,
Leeds Co., Ont. D. N. P.

Read, but Think.

"Reading maketh a full man," is a quotation that is inclined to be rather glibly accepted. Far be it from us to disparage reading, but there is such a thing as reading too much. Few farmers read too much, it is true, or few business men or artisans, but scholars, professional men and the leisured class generally are prone, it seems to us, to go to extremes in this direction, not that reading is bad in itself, provided the reader does not get so absorbed in it as to become a book-worm. But reading and observation should go together. There is a tendency for men who read much and observe little to think in the channels beaten out before them. They go along, making a great show, sweeping the tracks of the deep thinkers they follow. They are counted clever men, learned men, intellectual men. They have brains, to be sure, or they would not learn to prize or be capable of appropriating the thoughts of master minds. But, after all, they are mere pupils, followers, imitators. They lead to no new ground, discover no new fields. They only wear deeper the ruts they work along. For our part, we would rather the man who blazes a trail to a new pasture, indistinct and uncertain though it be, than the one who plows a great furrow after someone who has covered the ground before. Originality, and a disposition to think along new channels, coupled with balance and capacity for sustained effort, mark the great mind.
Middlesex Co., Ont. DON.

Reading on the Farm.

What tends to make the noble character and successful man? Is it not high ideals in mind, and a struggle for their realization? Ideals are absolutely necessary for improvement. If a boy or girl has a high ideal, his or her future is secured. Literature is the most essential factor in the formation of ideals, then how important it is that we find time to read and learn to choose the best materials! The farm, with its quiet winter evenings, offers grand opportunities to our boys and girls, and parents should make special efforts to cultivate and provide for a liberal taste in literature. The choice of books given by Mr. McGregor in a recent issue aroused my interest, and perhaps my spirit of criticism. Undoubtedly, the Bible should have first place in our homes. We readily admit that Burns is a writer of no mean merit, but to many of us purely Canadian citizens, his dialect is somewhat unintelligible. If any family be blessed with an aged mem-

ber, born among "auld Scotia's hills," by all means have them read aloud, and interpret those grand old gems of beauty and power, for only then will some of us be able to catch their meaning and force.

Literary taste should be grafted early in the minds of boys and girls; then provide for their youthful taste by appealing to their imagination, usually a strong characteristic in childhood. Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales," Grim's and Anderson's "Fairy Tales," "Alice in Wonderland," and even "Baron Munchausen," may be read with profit. As we grow our ideals rise. Romance becomes more interesting. Dickens and Scott are read eagerly, and, likewise, many of the best present-day authors—Ralph Connor, C. G. D. Roberts, Norman Duncan, and many others.

The boys and girls, in their school education, become slightly acquainted with many of our best poets, and are enabled to study poetry for themselves. Not Browning at first, but let them love nature through Wordsworth, Shelley and Keats; let them see common duties and everyday life made noble and inspiring by Longfellow and Whittier. Read with them some of the exquisite thoughts and pictures of Tennyson. Think no time lost that strengthens love for good reading. The companionship of the good will always crowd out the bad. In poetry, Milton and Shakespeare must not be forgotten, nor Ruskin and Carlyle in prose. Let us not think that only professors and pedagogues can understand our highest literature. The clear brain and thoughtful mind can readily grasp the fundamental truths of Carlyle's philosophy, and appreciate the delicate beauty of Ruskin's pen painting.

Let us learn to read for pleasure as well as for profit—pleasure that means not amusement, but happiness in re-living the best thoughts of the best men in all ages. In conclusion, let me add I agree with Mr. McGregor that the average farmer is financially able to collect a small library of standard works. Books are cheap, and if our taste inclines that way, our pocket-money will often go over the bookstore counter, and good value be realized for our investment. Good magazines in the home can also be obtained reasonably, and provide interesting and profitable reading.
J. A.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

Good Words for Oliver Goldsmith.

Being greatly interested in the discussion raised by J. D. McGregor, allow me to congratulate the management of the Home Magazine Department of "The Farmer's Advocate" on instituting a discussion on what should be one of our most important subjects, because when the average newspaper fills its front page with everything sensational, and has generally another page given to a novel which I think it folly to read, and should be almost a crime to write or publish, the time is surely opportune for a campaign denouncing trashy novels and in support of good reading.

While enjoying very much the articles contributed by Mr. McGreg-

or, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Savage, and hoping the good work will continue, I would like to add to the list of poets which they nearly agree on, one who has been, so far, conspicuous by his absence. I refer to Oliver Goldsmith.

Now, when we hear so much about frenzied finance, and the abuse of wealth, what reading can be more appropriate, what advice more needed, than the sentiment expressed in "The Deserted Village"? For instance, how grand the closing lines of that poem:

"Aid slighted truth with thy persuasive strain;
Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain;
Teach him that states of native strength possessed,
Though very poor may still be very blessed;
That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the labor'd mole away;
While self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

And when the Government of this country is besieged by people representing various interests, who are trying to have the tariff manipulated in their particular favor, I think all might ponder well that short sermon on political economy written by Goldsmith in "The Traveller."

"For just experience tells, in every soil,
That those who think must govern those that toil;
And all that Freedom's highest aims can reach,
Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each.
Hence, should one order disproportion'd grow,
Its double weight must ruin all below."

Now, I maintain that the two poems referred to entitle the author to a place, and a foremost place, in any library recommended for country young people.

YOUTHFUL READER.

Brant Co., Ont.

Dreaming and Doing.

To dream through the hour that should be filled with doing is one of the snares and delusions in life. When a noble deed or a clever one is announced as accomplished, what a chorus goes up to the tune of "I thought of that years ago!" And the difference between men who do things and men who do not, lies very often in the mere fact that one goes ahead into action, while the other doesn't, rather than in any superiority of vision. Doing the good deed one thinks of, filling the moments with what one's thought is urging—that is the path of service.—[Sunday School Times.

Points for Debate.

Someone signing himself W. F. W. K., but omitting to add either name or address, has asked for points for a debate. We regret that we cannot give points for any private debate. Again, too, we must say that every communication sent to "The Farmer's Advocate" must bear name and address in full.

News of the Day.

Canadian.

Four thousand Salvation Army emigrants for Canada are already booked at London. The first of the Rothschild immigration party has arrived at Toronto, and were nearly all furnished with employment on farms immediately.

There is a strong movement afoot for the admission of Newfoundland and the British West Indies into the Confederation of Canada.

The deal for Kaien Island as the terminus for the G. T. P. has been

suspended, as operations on that section of the railway west of Edmonton will not be begun for a considerable time.

British and Foreign

Hon. Arthur Balfour, ex-Premier of Great Britain, has been returned to the British House of Commons as member for London, with a majority of 11,340.

The British House of Commons has appropriated \$273,080, to compensate France for the loss of her fishing rights on the coast of Newfoundland.

Six Catholic priests and several

Protestant missionaries have been massacred at Nanchangfu and Nanchang, China, and British and American gunboats have set out for the disaffected districts. So far, all of the Canadians in China are said to be safe.

France is adding three powerful warships to her navy.

An Imperial Ukase, authorizing the assembling of the first Russian Parliament, has been issued. The assembly will be held at the Kuride Palace, St. Petersburg, and, for the first time in any public building, in the history of Russia, accommodation for representatives of the press has been provided.

Surgeon-General Takaka, of Japan, has undertaken, by a different system of dieting, to develop the Japanese into a larger people. He has been carrying on experiments for some time, and reports a visible success.

There are no new developments at Algeiras, and the possibility of a war between France and Germany is still a hanging menace to the peace of Europe. Should, however, the Anglo-Russian alliance now talked of, and urgently advocated by Premier Witte, be accomplished, there may ensue such a readjustment of the European powers as may, for some time at least, stay the hand of Emperor William.

The World Must be Won for God—The Joy of Battle.

Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes; for thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited.—Isa. 54: 2, 3.

For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the LORD, as the waters cover the sea.—Hab. 2: 14.

They talk of work we are doing,
And ask if the efforts will pay;
They dole out mites to the missions,
And expect great results in a day.
They read the reports of our labors,
And notice the figures are small,
And conclude—in their warm, cozy studies—
That we're doing nothing at all.

Oh, God, they know not the anguish,
They know not of poor, bleeding feet,
Of frost that bites like a serpent,
Of the winds and the fierce, cutting sleet;
Of trails which are black with Death's shadow,
Of weariness, pain and gaunt woe;
And yet these are considered as nothing,
For the figures only must show.

They see not lives wrapped in darkness—
The darkness of centuries long;
The chains of custom they know not,
Nor the hands of tradition so strong.
They think not of patience required
For one little seed to take root,
Nor the wild, stubborn soil we are working,
But the cry is only, "Much fruit."

Oh, think! Christ's work was in sorrow—
We cannot forget His sharp pain;
The long, hard toil and the patience,
The fierce struggle which seemed all in vain.
No grand results showed in His lifetime;
Yet, can we lose sight of the cost
Of His hard, patient search in the darkness
To reclaim the sheep that were lost.

—H. A. Cody, Whitehorse, Y. T.

Look at the lonely Figure on the "Mount of Temptation," and think of the battle that was fought there—a battle we are all called to share. He whose steady purpose was to win the world from the slavery of Satan and sin was there offered an easy, costless victory. The Enemy would retire from the field if this young Champion, who was facing him so undauntedly, would only consent to lower His colors for a moment. Satan does not declare that this hope of winning the world for God is an impossible dream, he does not attempt to turn the Champion from His purpose. On the contrary, he professes himself ready to help Him by making the victory swift and painless. Side by side he places the two pictures. On one side is a vision of a world won for God and holiness, without effort and without delay; on the other side the Saviour sees not only the agony of soul and body to be endured, but also the sadness of apparent failure, the tedious sowing of seed, and the long waiting for a harvest which seems almost too doubtful to hope for.



Of course, every soldier of the Cross knows that he must stand prepared to choose the path of difficulty and danger, rather than purchase ease at the expense of righteousness. That is a condition of our service which hardly needs to be mentioned, as it is a self-evident fact. Like other soldiers we must obey orders, even though ordered into the valley of death. But what I want you to notice to-day is not that we must expect a hard fight before a victory, but that the very hardness of the battle itself inspires one with a mysterious joy. St. James is speaking of an everyday fact, when he says: "Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations." Our Lord does not command an impossible virtue, when he says to those who are persecuted for His sake: "Rejoice, and be exceeding glad." The apostles were not different from all other men when, after being beaten for Christ's sake, they departed from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for His Name. Christ does not ask us for unnatural graces, but encourages each natural instinct to grow and blossom and bear fruit, "after his kind." The truth is that from childhood up we all find an easy victory tasteless and worthless. There is no pleasure in a game if it can be won without effort, no satisfaction in mastering lessons that are too easy. It is false kindness to remove all difficulties from the path of those we love, not only because a certain amount of dis-

sold his present at an exorbitant price to his dearest friend. The same principle holds good in the gifts we offer to our Lord, and we have good reason to be exceeding glad when He stoops to accept any act of loving self-sacrifice we lay at His feet, accepts it with no greater reward than the smile of approval which thrills us to the heart with wonderful gladness.

Abraham's joy was great when God gave back to him the son he had offered up so obediently. His gift was accepted—and handed back to him. So also a man who had been called to die for Christ, and had gone forward steadfastly to the very gate of death, might feel glad and thankful if God accepted his sacrifice "in will," but did not exact it "in deed." But surely there is a deeper, more mysterious joy experienced by those who find that God has frankly accepted their sacrifice as a gift, instead of buying it by paying the giver for his precious offering. This is Christ's own joy, a joy which He gives still to many a faithful, loving disciple. He deliberately chose the right way of winning the world from darkness to light, though He saw plainly that it meant infinite pain of body and soul, and He trod that path of agony unflinchingly to the very end. His was a "finished" sacrifice—in deed as well as in will—and, as we look at His terrible fight with our deadly foe, we can see how much more glorious it was than if the lion had been chained, as in Bunyan's parable, for then



Herbert Schmalz.

The Mount of Temptation.

discipline is needed to make their souls hardy, brave and patient, but also because they would find a too-easy life uninspiring and flavorless. It is exactly the same with the gifts of love: the giver finds little pleasure in offering anything if it has cost him nothing. If a generous, eager-hearted child should spend a dollar on a gift to his father, and the father should at once reward him by a gift of five dollars, the child would feel the warm glow of the giver's joy fade into the colder, more selfish pleasure of the receiver. He would be really disappointed to know that his gift had cost him nothing: that, without intending to drive a hard bargain, he had

it would not have really been a fight at all.

Let us rejoice, then, if the part we are taking in this great world-conquest really costs us something—rejoice the more if it costs a great deal. An easy, painless victory would be disappointing to one who had no wish to offer to God that which cost him nothing. Read the verses given above, and see how the fighters in the front ranks are pushing steadily on in the face of discouragement, difficulty and danger. Is not such a hard battle far grander than the easy sowing and swift reaping which we may fancy would be very pleasant? The reaping is more joyful when the sowing has

been costly, and there is a deep joy in the sowing too when the seed is hard to plant in the "wild, stubborn soil we are working." When a missionary dies as a martyr in a savage country, volunteers readily offer themselves to take his place. There is something inspiring in difficulty and danger, and we don't need to go to foreign lands to find difficulty in winning the world for God. It is not an easy task anywhere—in our homes, in our churches and schools, wherever we are earnestly trying to awaken the sleeping Christ in the souls of others. If the struggle is weary, and results are hidden from our sight, let us rejoice that we are fighting side by side with our Leader. He was so patient with those who were slow of heart to believe, He knew that the seed of faithfulness was hidden in the soil of a weak disciple's heart, and encouraged his drooping spirit—how? By the strange method of telling him that he should again have a chance to witness for his Master. St. Peter was inspired by the thought of being called to endure the agony of crucifixion. So also St. Paul was fired with enthusiasm by being told how great things he should "suffer" for his Master. Let us thank God that our Captain did not engage in a sham battle, a bloodless review; and let us thank Him if we also are called to gird ourselves for a real fight against the powers of evil—a fight that takes all our powers of endurance to meet it.

Think of Keble's beautiful hymn for the Tuesday in Whitsun-week, where he speaks of those who are discouraged because they find little or no visible result from all their teaching, praying and working. He says to them:

"What? wearied out with half a life?
Scar'd with this smooth, unbloody strife?
Think where thy coward hopes had flown
Had Heaven held out the martyr's crown.
How couldst thou hang upon the cross,
To whom a weary hour is loss?
Or how the thorns and scourging brook
Who shrinkest from a scornful look?"

And then he reminds them that it is enough for the disciple if he can follow in the Victor's steps—a Victor who won by dying.

"And wheresoe'er in earth's wide field,
Ye lift, for Him, the red-cross shield,
Be this your song, your joy and pride—
'Our Champion went before and died.'"

If dying for Christ is hard and glorious—glorious because it is hard—living for Him is also hard and glorious. Only Love is strong enough for the battle we are engaged in, and Love delights to give—delights in "giving," especially when the sacrifice is a real one. As Browning says: "Renounce joy for my fellow's sake? That's joy beyond joy." Even in this world the Master's "Well done!" to a faithful servant cannot fail to admit him without delay into "the joy of his Lord." It is always more blessed to give than to receive.

"Find thy reward in the thing
Which thou hast been blest to do,
Let the joy of others cause joy to spring
Up in thy bosom too!—
And if the love of a grateful heart
As a rich reward be given,
Lift thou the love of a grateful heart
To the GOD of Love in Heaven!"

HOPE.

Banbury tarts have been fairly raining, hailing, snowing upon the Ingle Nook for the past two weeks, and the funny part of it is that scarcely two of the recipes have been the same. So I give them all, and thank everybody who has contributed. The following little history of the famous dainty is very interesting.

Banbury Cakes.

Dame Durden.—In looking over yours of last week, I see that you ask for a recipe of "Banbury cakes." I read in a magazine last summer an article about Banbury. The little spot is in Oxfordshire, has a pride of its own, the famous "Banbury cakes," which are a household word throughout England. The cakes originated in 1776, and the same recipe is still used by the descendants of the originators.

The quantity of material used is, of course, of importance, and the weighing out requires an experienced hand. A light dough is made and rolled out to the required thickness. The next operation is the inserting of balls of a kind of mincemeat, consisting of currants, spices, peels, etc., technically called the insides. The next operation is to close the paste over the insides, and the cakes are completed so far as material is concerned. Afterwards they are flattened out, and dusted with sifted sugar. This operation concluded, they are ready for the oven. For such a simple delicacy, the renown of the cakes is marvellous, for they are sent all over the country.

A Tribute to Hope—Banbury Tarts

Dear Dame Durden,—Welcome back to the Ingle Nook, and a welcome also to Helponabit. I had been wondering what had become of her, and came nearly making my virgin appearance to ask for her. What brought me at last to the "sticking point" was Young Housekeeper's request for a recipe for Banbury tarts. Here is one which I just happened to see the night before I read her letter: "For the famous Banbury tarts of old England have on hand a good piece of puff paste. Cut it in pieces six inches square, and in the center of each put a spoonful of raspberry, currant, strawberry, or gooseberry jam. Place the corners together, fold in, and press the edges, sealing them tightly. Fry them in a kettle of deep fat."

Can any of the friends tell me how to can sweet corn so that it will keep sweet, also if it can be dried without its getting so hard and tasteless?

I do appreciate Hope's corner so much, and would dearly like to meet her. I often wonder if the words of our eminent preachers come from the "bottom of their hearts," from their own life and experience. I feel sure that Hope's do, and that her life would stand the test the boy gave the singer's life in Pansy's Eighty-seven, when he followed him for a week, constantly watching his words, ways and even his laugh, to see if they matched his song. Then, oh! then I am so humiliated to know how poorly I live up to my ideals to my knowledge of what I should do, and I am the

MOTHER OF THREE. Essex Co., Ont.

Corn, Canned and Dried.

I find the two following recipes in my scrap-book:

Dried Corn.—Cut the grains from young corn. Put one layer deep in pie plates and dry in a hot oven, taking care it does not scorch. Put in bag of coarse cotton, and hang in a dry, warm place. After two or three weeks, look it over, and if there are signs of mustiness, dry it over again; then store away. When you wish to use it, do not soak, but cook just as you would fresh corn.

Canned Corn.—When the corn is nicely in the milk, cut half the kernel into one basin, scraping the pulp into another, but being careful not to scrape off any of the cob. Cook the first part cut in a little water until the corn is nearly done, then add the pulp and finish cooking. Just before filling the jars, stir in tartaric acid, one tablespoonful to the gallon of corn. The jars, before filling, must be perfectly sterilized in very hot water. Crowd the corn down in the jars, and seal immediately, using two rubber-rings. When cool enough to handle, wrap each jar in paper, and set away in a cool,



dark place. Before using, put a pinch of soda in the corn, and skim off the foam. . . . A woman in Iowa says she has canned corn in this way for years, and none has ever spoiled. Perhaps, someone else will come to our experience in this matter. D. D.

Polishing Horns, Kitchen Stove.

Dame Durden.—Much pleasure the reading of your Ingle Nook chats affords me, and I now ask, for the first time, for help. Can you, or any reader, kindly tell me how to polish horns of cattle for the purpose of making a hall-rack? This rack is simply made of a large board, about 1 1/2 feet by 2 feet, with two horns at the top, a diamond-shaped looking-glass, and a row of hooks at the bottom of the board. The board is covered with felt, tacked on with brass-headed tacks.

Any person wishing to keep the lids of a kitchen stove from getting red, may simply moisten the polish with alum water. Hoping this will be help to someone, I remain your interested reader, Huron Co., Ont. LIZZIE.

Scientific American gives the following method of polishing horns: "First scrape with glass to take off any roughness, with a piece of cloth, wetted and dipped then take powdered pumice-stone, and in the powder, rub until a smooth surface is obtained. Next polish with rot-

ten-stone and linseed oil, and finish with dry flour and a piece of clean linen rag. The more rubbing with the stone and oil, the better the polish."

Nickel and Silver Polish, Chocolate Pie, Dish-washing.

Dear Dame Durden.—Having seen some questions asked in last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," I think my letter may be a help to some of our friends.

First, I will answer "Mrs. Bee's" letter regarding the keeping of nickel-plating and silver clean. Make a fluid of 1 lb. whiting, 1 lb. spirits of ammonia, 1 quart of soft water; putting the fluid on first with a woollen cloth, then polishing with a clean and dry woollen cloth. This fluid is one of the most useful articles I have, and I do not think I could do without it. For my silver, I use it in just the same way, and for carved and engraved pieces I have a soft brush which I use, and which will clean them thoroughly. I use it to clean my teakettle, the nickel on our stove, and also for cleaning windows, mirrors, etc. I can assure Mrs. Bee, if she once uses it, she will not do without it.

I will also send a recipe to "A Young Housekeeper," from Peel Co., which I use for chocolate pie. The crust is baked first, then a filling made with the following: Two squares, or 2 tablespoonfuls, grated chocolate; 1 cup hot water;

6 tablespoons sugar; 3 tablespoons flour, stirred in 1 cup sweet milk; butter, the size of a walnut; yolks of two eggs, beaten up and stirred in just before taking off the stove. Beat whites stiff, with 2 small tablespoons granulated sugar, and spread over the pie, and let brown slightly. This will be found sufficient for 2 pies, and it is a good recipe.

I have wondered if many of our friends have our way of washing dishes: First, thoroughly washing them, then putting in draining racks (which you can buy at a small price), and pouring boiling water over; they will then dry very quickly, and need no wiping or polishing. I have read of a dish-pan with a tap to let off the water when a person needs only to allow them to stand for a while in cold water, then drain off; then cover with lukewarm water, then the boiling. I mean to try this, but would like to know if any have previously tried it, and if it is successful.

I would like to call attention to our way of washing or laundry work, which we think a good and comparatively easy way, but find my letter is sufficiently long, especially to begin with. I enjoy reading the Ingle Nook chats, and with best wishes for its success, I will close. EVELYN E.

Brant Co., Ont.

Write again, and tell us your laundry method. We will be glad to hear it.

Rest and Gossip by the Way.

The fine cliffs against which the water is lazily lapping are but faintly indicated, whilst the figures in the foreground form the subject of the picture. The younger girl, so to speak, "has the floor"; the elder one listening to her story with a somewhat noncommittal air. Perhaps after climbing the cobblestone ladder from the beach, and before she again lifts upon her shoulder the heavy pitecher she has filled from the rippling stream near by, she is glad of an excuse for a bit of a gossip, even though she may wisely refrain from committing herself to "taking sides" upon the subject under discussion. "Perhaps it is," she says, "and, perhaps again, it isn't," one can fancy her saying, "and anyway it's home I've got to go." H. A. B.

Home, the Foundation-stone of a Nation.

In the course of a very earnest address upon "The Decline of the Home," the speaker, a well-known American Bishop, said:

"The home of any man or woman, boy or girl, is the one and only place on earth that is characterized by a community of interests. It is the one and only scene of mutual service and mutual sacrifice, the only place where the personal touch, born of affection and educated by experience, can play its part in the formation of character.

"Love alone can constitute the home as it should be. It is not that our mothers and fathers lack love for their children; the evil is that the financial and social pressure of modern life leave them no time to express that love in the careful consideration which childhood demands.

"Yet the home is the actual foundation of the nation; the bed-rock upon which the national structure rests; the only basis from which the national strength can be calculated. It is the only school of purity and of patriotism. If the moral character of men and of women is not moulded during their plastic period—youth—it is more than likely that it will never be properly moulded at any time. Love of country is love of the fatherland, love of the home-land—merely love of the home expanded until it embraces the land which contains the home. 'Every man will fight for his home,' said one of our orators; 'but no man ever yet shouldered a musket for his boarding-house.' This is the picturesque way of stating the fact, but none the less it expresses a deep social principle."

The Bishop then goes on to ask the question, "What, then, are those who love their country and their kind to do in this matter of building up the home?" To his own question



Horace Fisher.

Rest and Gossip by the Way.

Would You Buy An Organ At Less Than Half What You Thought It Would Cost ?

We have a number in good condition that we will sell at anything-to-make-room prices. We have ticketed them as follows, and time terms can be arranged to suit purchaser. Read the list, and if you can come in and inspect them do so at once :

Doherty, 5-octave, 11 stops	\$50
Bell, 6-octave, 10 stops	40
Thomas, 5-octave, 9 stops	30
Karn, 5-octave, 10 stops	30
Karn, 5-octave, 9 stops	25
Karn, 5-octave, 9 stops	25
Dominion, 5-octave, 10 stops	35
Bell, 5-octave, 9 stops	25
Dominion, 5-octave, 7 stops	20
Thomas, 5-octave, 9 stops	20
Thomas, 5-octave, 8 stops	15
Doherty, 5-octave, 6 stops	15
Bell, 5-octave, 7 stops	15
Estey, 5-octave, 6 stops	10
Geloubet, 5-octave	15

Square Pianos, too, Every One a Bargain:

Gilbert, square, 7-octave	\$40
Glenn Co., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -octave	35
Chickering, 6-octave	40
Stoddart, 7-octave	20
Webber & Co., 7-octave	90
Haines Bros., 7-octave	100

Correspondence solicited.

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he replies: "Largely by the education of public opinion, and to this end," he continues, "I believe that the clergymen of all denominations can find no more valuable precept to impress than the value, the need, the honor and the glory of the home circle. I believe that the editors of daily newspapers, in preaching the precept; the editors of weeklies and magazines, in explaining the practice, can do the widest possible national good in building up the "Home Useful" as well as the "Home Beautiful." Not only good men come from good homes, but good citizens as well—citizens as alive to the municipal as to the national need.

"The only solution of the marriage question will be found in the quality, the education, the preparation, of those who marry, and this preparation can be given best in the

home. Let it be remembered in our school systems, lower and higher, that no education is good which does not make men more manly and women more womanly."

Now, we have abundant evidence, not only in the pages of our own "Farmer's Advocate," but in other papers of daily or weekly circulation, that the subject, treated more or less seriously, of demand and supply, matrimonially considered, is a very live question indeed, especially in the new fields opening up with almost startling rapidity in the outlying parts of the Dominion.

Let us foster the old ideal of what a home ought to be. Let us see to it that no social pressure, no mere race for wealth, no self-absorption, shall weaken our conception of what our home life may mean to our country.
H. A. B.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Don'ts for the Sick-room.

Don't keep medicine bottles on a table within reach of the patient. Label them clearly. Place them on a shelf kept for that purpose only. Many a life is lost through this form of carelessness.

Don't whisper in the room. The patient will unconsciously strain his nerves in the attempt to hear what you say.

Don't rattle dishes, or shake the floor when you walk.

Don't say to a patient, "Would you like this or that to eat?" With your knowledge of what is best for them, prepare the dish and surprise the patient. If you have never tried this method with one whose appetite is capricious, try it, and you will be surprised and delighted at the result.

Don't allow a strong light to fall upon the eyes of the sick one.

Don't tell or allow anyone else to tell gloomy stories.

Don't use a feather bed in nervous troubles, or in an illness of long duration. If the patients are very weak, they suffer greatly during any attempt to shake up the feathers.

Don't collapse in moments of sudden change in the patient's condition. Be self-possessed. This often inspires confidence and keeps the patient through the crisis.

Don't cross a patient, especially during delirium.

Don't taste patients' food in their presence.

Don't leave milk or other drinks standing near the bed. The appetite is gone when you have watched the dust settle for a few minutes.

Don't leave traces of the meal around the bed, remove all crumbs.

Don't have heavy hangings in the room or carpets. Perhaps in reading these don'ts I hear someone say "Why any person who cares for the sick knows all that." There are many who do, but there are a great number of people who, when sickness comes into their homes, have no idea what to do, and unless the doctors have the time and interest to tell them, the invalid suffers.

Every don't has come under the personal notice of the writer, one especially I will mention. A young woman had been given the wrong medicine, and only after several hours' hard work were the doctors (four) able to save her life. She progressed slowly, but surely, until one afternoon a friend called, and who of us has not such friends. "Oh," the friend remarked, "a woman has just died, who was poisoned like you, she lived three weeks." Then seeing the distress on the patient's face, said: "I shouldn't have told you, but you will forget." Did she forget, only her heart-broken mother and friends who nursed her, for nights, yes, weeks, when the delirium ran high, and listened to her pitiful cries, of "Not to let her die like the other woman, they know what it meant to her."

That happened years ago, but the young woman has never forgotten, and prays ever she is ill again, no gloomy stories will be allowed to see her.

We all know how fitful our appetite is during illness. A case came under my notice of a young woman in a hospital who was suffering from typhoid fever. Several times milk and water were brought to her bedside. If she did not feel inclined to drink it just then, it was left on a little table, sometimes for two or three hours. At last, she requested that it be either put where she could not see it, or fresh procured in small quantities, for she could not relish that.

What do you think of a woman dying from consumption, sweltering for five months on a feather bed? The doctor remonstrated, but could not make the friends realize what harm was being done, until it was too late. She was then too thin and tender to sleep on a mattress. Night after night, the fatal sweats would come on, and between the struggle of rubbing her dry, changing the clothes and rearranging the feathers, she was exhausted. In fact, her strength was taken that way, and none was left to fight the disease.

Many physicians will tell you that the reason some patients make such slow progress toward recovery is because the average sick-room gets so little fresh air and light, and has in it too many unnecessary articles. Put into a room, heavy curtains, upholstered furniture, a closet full of clothing, you will have a room that not only requires a thorough cleaning, but must be cleaned often. Add to that a dressing table, littered with more things than can be dusted every day, draw down the blinds to hide the dust, and I leave you to imagine the state of mind of not only the patient, but nurse.

Contrast with that a room, no carpets, therefore easily swept without a cloud of dust. No curtains, or light, washable ones, heavy blinds to keep out the strong sun, but let in enough to lighten room. A cheerful picture or two on wall where patient can see them easily. A dainty little dresser, with white cover, when possible, flowers, the whole atmosphere suggesting brightness. I tell you it promotes in the patient a desire to get up and out into the fresh air, and half the battle is fought. Care should be taken not to allow the strong light on the eyes. Every now and then we see children suffering from sore eyes, and too often they can be traced to this cause.

All this seems of trivial importance, but life rests on little things. Surely we should study and know what is most conducive to the comfort and well-being of our patients, be they strangers or our own loved ones.

MARION DALLAS.

LONDON YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A comfortable and convenient resting place for ladies visiting London may be found in the Young Women's Christian Association, 510 Westminster St., where strangers are always welcome, and a free reading-room opened for all women. Hours of waiting are pleasantly in this cheerful place, with easy chairs and good literature. Information gladly given.



Sowing Seed in the House.

If you have no hotbed, you may start the seeds for your flower garden (your tomatoes and cabbage, too, for that matter) very nicely in the house. Get shallow boxes, put a few holes in the bottom for drainage, then cover with moss or dead leaves to hold up the soil, and fill up with good sifted soil. Sow the seed, and spray gently until moist. The boxes should be placed in a warm, sunny south or west window, and for a short time keep covered with a cover which will admit enough light and air for the seedlings. Glass is likely to bake the soil when in a warm window, hence blotting paper kept up above the soil by little props is often used. Wet the blotting paper every morning, and when all the seedlings have germinated take it off. After the paper is removed see to it that the sun does not shine directly on the seedlings for a while after watering. If the seeds come up very thick, thin them out. When they have grown large enough to be easily handled, transplant to small bags filled with soil, and packed close together in a box, and leave them there until it is time to set out in the garden. Then all that will be necessary will be to cut off the bags and set the ball of clay in without disturbing the roots.

Most annuals take kindly to this method of starting, with the exception, possibly, of poppies and mignonette, which are the better of being sown in the open. Directions as to this matter will usually be found on the small paper packets in which the seeds come. Order early, and you will know what to do, and will, moreover, run no chance of having something else substituted in place of what you order. First come, best served, is the rule almost unavoidable among seedsmen.

Truth is a gem that is found at a great depth, whilst on the surface of this world all things are weighed by the false scales of custom.—Byron.

About the House.

Seasonable Recipes.

How to cook things to have a variety is, at this time of the year, a question to a great many people. In the cities, fresh lettuce, tomatoes, etc., are now to be had—one has to pay well for them, of course—but on the farm, the vegetable portion of the larder has probably dwindled down to potatoes, turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots and onions, with possibly, some cabbage and celery. The following methods of cooking these may, possibly be new to some, and afford a pleasing addition to the late winter menu.

Potatoes and Bacon.—Cut tender bacon into large dice, and fry until well colored, not crisped. Drain, and mix with boiled potatoes, also cut in large dice. Pour over the whole a rich cream or milk sauce, made with good milk, a little flour and seasoning. Let simmer a few minutes, sprinkle with minced parsley, and serve.

Mashed Turnips.—Cut in slices, and cook in salted water. Drain, mash well, and season with butter, pepper and salt. Just before serving, stir in a little hot sweet cream.

Creamed Beets.—Cook until tender; remove skin, and cut in very small bits. Mix with a hot cream dressing, season with white pepper and salt, and serve hot. To make the dressing, put on the stove a cup of sweet cream, when boiling, stir in a level tablespoon corn-starch mixed smooth in a little cold milk.

Parsnip Fritters.—Boil four or five parsnips in salted water. Mash, and mix with them 1 beaten egg, mixed with 1 teaspoon flour. Season to taste, make into cakes, and fry in sizzling-hot butter or oil.

The Disgraceful "Annual Cleaning."

Has it ever occurred to you that the old-fashioned spring cleaning orgy is not a thing to be proud of?

It is just as easy to keep the yard clean all the year round, as it is nice and healthier.

It ought to be a criminal offense to let all the house refuse accumulate near the house in one undifferentiated heap.

Have a regular place for coal ashes, another for rags, glass and iron, another for inflammable material, such as paper, and a compost heap for leaves, manure, and even kitchen scraps, if covered.

The arrangement of these four heaps is the one thing you cannot trust to "hired help." Such matters are a part of landscape gardening. Their arrangement requires the constructive imagination of a statesman.

The ideal is an easily accessible place screened by evergreen planting.

Coal ashes are not supposed to have any plant food, but we occasionally hear of a garden that has been made more productive by using them. Spade them into your soil if you have no manure. They will improve the texture of clay or heavy soils.

Coal ashes mixed with broken glass are dangerous to handle; mixed with garbage they are an abomination.

If garbage is not gathered daily, you can use it to your profit. Dig a hole five feet deep and sprinkle earth every day over the garbage, so that there will never be anything unpleasant to see or smell. After a year or so that spot will bear wonderful crops.

Make a compost heap of manure and earth, and keep it under cover, if you can, so that the rains will not wash away the plant food.

Make another of autumn leaves and earth. You will find it invaluable for potting plants and making flower beds. Do not allow anyone to put stones or glass into such a heap.

Must we have a grand cleaning up this year? Let's do it, then, and never have another.—[Garden Magazine.]

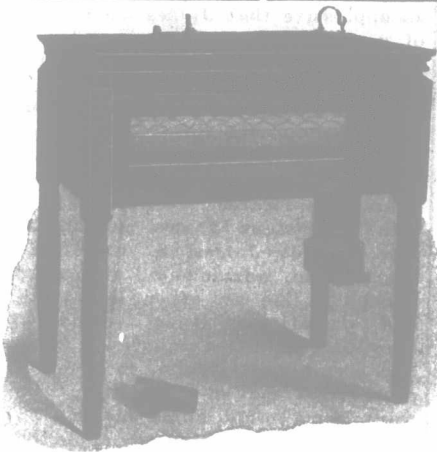
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"Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds."—George Eliot.

"All knowledge is vain that tends not to the practice of some duty."—Bishop Wilson.

Women Angrily Aroused ALL OVER THE DOMINION

Information from various Provinces of Canada points to the fact that many women have been deceived and induced to use the weak and adulterated package dyes put up by unskilled and unscrupulous manufacturers to imitate the popular DIAMOND DYES.

Our Canadian women, thoroughly aroused, after loss of time, money and valuable materials through the use of muddy, blotchy and weak dyes, have directly laid the blame for their losses on the retail merchants who sold them the deceptive dyes.

This action of indignant women has caused many of our retail and wholesale dealers to pack up and return to the manufacturers responsible, their worthless and dangerous dyes.

Moral: When ladies decide to do home dyeing work, it pays to use the celebrated and popular DIAMOND DYES, which have been the home friends of the ladies for over 25 years. When buying, see that each package handed to you bears the words DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES. Users of DIAMOND DYES soon become experts in the fascinating work of home coloring, and find that a ten-cent package will renew the life of any faded and dingy suit, dress, skirt, blouse, jacket, cape, or husband's or son's coat, vest or trousers. Allow no dealer to offer you the something he calls "JUST AS GOOD." No other dyes equal the DIAMOND DYES.

Send your name and address to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., and you will receive, free of cost, new 10-cent card of Dyed Cloth Samples and a 16-page volume, entitled "The Key to the Klondike."



A Mistake.

A family living in the West were recipients each year of a large box of dried fruits, preserves, apple-butter and other delicacies, from friends in the East. There were two boys in the family, one just old enough to be mischievous; the other just young enough to follow his brother's suggestions. One evening, after the arrival of the long-looked-for box, and a general distribution of apple butter, spread thickly on good homemade bread, John, the elder, his mouth watering at the memory of the feast just spread, and longing with longings unutterable to repeat the pleasurable sensation, went out into the kitchen, presumably to replenish the kitchen fire.

The room was unlighted. The mother, busy in the front-room, was ignorant of John's absence. After some moments, James, the younger, noticed it. He journeyed kitchenward. There was a deep silence, in itself suggestive where the children are concerned. The silence was so oppressive that James knew something of unusual interest was transpiring.

He called his brother's name. He shouted: "Whater you doin'?" No response. He whispered soft and low, "Johnny." He received in answer a low "hist." It came from that portion of the kitchen where the cupboard was located.

In an instant James and John were side by side—James, a volume of questions; John, admonishing silence; James trembling like an aspen leaf, with fear and impatience; John serene, with a knowledge of fifteen minutes. After quiet had been secured, John, in a faint whisper, broke the silence with: "Do you want some more apple butter?" Did James want some more apple butter? The question was preposterous. What he did want to know, and that very badly, was, where the apple butter was located. John knew the rays of light from the fire falling upon the spoon in his hand indicated that he had just tested once and again the delicious preparation. The silence deepened. There was a stir in the front-room.

"Do you want some?" came softly from John.

"Yes," quickly and softly whispered James.

"Then hurry," whispered John, in deep stage tones, thrusting the spoon into the hands of James. James hesitated. "Quick! mother's comin'," came in subdued tones from John.

"Where's it?" tremblingly whispered James.

"The second jar on second shelf," glibly answered the elder.

With a quick step James reached the cupboard, his hand clutching the spoon. There was a movement of an arm, a spoon thrust deep into the contents of the jar, and returned filled to overflowing. A step was heard in the adjoining room, an arm was uplifted, a mouth opened wide to receive the spoon, and with one gulp the contents disappeared. Instantly there came a spluttering, spitting, and coughing, mingled with exclamations of anger and disgust, while exasperation was visible on every feature of the boy's face, as the mother appeared in the doorway, lamp in hand.

It was loud.
(Copied by) JENNIE CLAUS,
Vineland, Ont.

Another Game.

The name of it is "ring." You get a long cord, put a ring on it, and tie the two ends together, then a number get around in a circle, and place their hands on it. They must keep their hands going fast and sing:

"Oh! a hunting we will go, my boys,
Oh! a hunting we will go,
Catch a little fox and put him in a box,
And a hunting we will go."

There must be one in the center, and he is supposed to find the ring, as they pass it around, and when he finds it, he touches the hand it is in, and the one he touches is to take his place, and he goes in the circle.

BARBARA MACINNES.

Glengarry School Days.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

The mother's sickness brought many changes into the household, but the most striking of all the changes was that wrought in the slow and stolid Thomas. The father and Billy Jack were busy with the farm matters outside; upon little Jessac, now a girl of twelve years, fell the care of the house, but it was Thomas that, with the assistance of a neighbor at first, but afterwards alone, waited on his mother, dressing the wound and nursing her. These weeks of watching and nursing had wrought in him the subtle change that stirred Mrs. Murray's heart as she looked at him that day, and that made even Hughie wonder. For one thing, his tongue was loosed, and Thomas talked to his mother of all that he had seen and heard on the way to the Cameron's and back, making much of his little visit to the manse, and of Mrs. Murray's kindness, and enlarging upon her promised visit, and all with such brightness and picturesqueness of speech that Hughie listened amazed. For all the years he had known Thomas he had never heard from his lips so many words as in the last few minutes of talk with his mother. Then, too, Thomas seemed to have found his fingers, for no woman could have arranged more deftly and with gentler touch the cushions at his mother's back, and no nurse could have measured out the medicine and prepared her egg-nog with greater skill. Hughie

could hardly believe his eyes and ears. Was this Thomas the stolid, the clumsy, the heavy-handed, this big fellow with the quick tongue and the clever, gentle hand?

Meantime Jessac had set upon the table a large pitcher of rich milk, with oat cakes and butter, and honey in the comb.

"Now, Hughie, lad, draw in and help yourself. You and Thomas will be too hungry to wait for supper," said the mother. And Hughie, protesting politely that he was not very hungry, proceeded to establish the contrary, to the great satisfaction of himself and the others.

"Now, Thomas," said the mother, "we had better cut the seed."

"Indeed, and not a seed will you cut, mother," said Thomas, emphatically. "You may boss the job, though. I'll bring the potatoes to the back door." And this he did, thinking it no trouble to hitch up the team to draw the wagon into the back yard so that his mother might have a part in the cutting of the seed potatoes, as she had had every year of her life on the farm.

Very carefully, and in spite of her protests that she could walk quite well, Thomas carried his mother out to her chair in the shade of the house, arranging with tender solicitude the pillows at her back and the rug at her feet. Then they set to work at the potatoes.

"Mind you have two eyes in every

Beware of Imitations!

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seed, Hughie," said Jessac, severely. "Huh! I know. I've cut them often enough," replied Hughie, scornfully. "Well, look at that one, now," said Jessac, picking up a seed that Hughie had let fall: "that's only got one eye." "There's two," said Hughie, triumphantly. "That's not an eye," said Jessac, pointing to a mark on the potato; "that's where the top grew out of, isn't it, mother?" "It is, isn't it?" appealed Hughie. Mrs. Finch took the seed and looked at it. "Well, there's one very good eye, and that will do."

"But isn't that the mark on the top, mother?" insisted Jessac. But the mother only shook her head at her. "That's right, Jessac," said Thomas, driving off with his team; "you look after Hughie, and mother will look after you both till I get back, and there'll be a grand crop this year."

It was a happy hour for them all. The slanting rays of the afternoon sun filled the air with a genial warmth. A little breeze bore from the orchard near by a fragrance of apple-blossoms. A matronly hen, tethered by the leg to her coop, raised indignant protest against the outrage on her personal liberty, or clucked or crooned her invitations, counsels, warnings, and encouragements, in as many different tones, to her independent fluffy brood of chicks, while a huge gobbler strutted up and down, thrilling with pride in the glossy magnificence of his outspread tail and pompous, mighty chest.

Hughie was conscious of a deep and grateful content, but across his content lay a shadow. If only that would lift! As he watched Thomas with his mother, he realized how far he had drifted from his own mother, and he thought with regret of the happy days, which now seemed so far in the past, when his mother had shared his every secret. But for him those days could never come again.

At supper, Hughie was aware of some subtle difference in the spirit of the home. As to Thomas, so to his father a change had come. The old man was as silent as ever, indeed more so, but there was no asperity in his silence. His critical, captious manner was gone. His silence was that of a great sorrow, and of a great fear. While there was more cheerful conversation than ever at the table, there was through all a new respect and a certain tender consideration shown toward the silent old man at the head, and all joined in an effort to draw him from his gloom. The past months of his wife's suffering had bowed him as with the weight of years. Even Hughie could note this.

After supper the old man "took the Books" as usual, but when, as High Priest, he "ascended the Mount of Ordinances to offer the evening sacrifice," he was a man walking in thick darkness, bewildered and afraid. The prayer was largely a meditation on the heinousness of sin and the righteous judgments of God, and closed with an exaltation of the Cross, with an appeal that the innocent might be spared the punishment of the guilty. The conviction had settled in the old man's mind that "the Lord was visiting upon him and his family his sins, his pride, his censoriousness, his hardness of heart." The words of his prayer fell meaningless upon Hughie's English ears, but the boy's heart quivered in response to the agony of entreaty in the pleading tones, and he rose from his knees awed and subdued.

There was no word spoken for some moments after the prayer. With people like the Finches it was considered to be an insult to the Almighty to depart from "the Presence" with any unseemly haste. Then Thomas came to help his mother to her room, but she, with her eyes upon her husband, quietly put Thomas aside and said, "Donald, will you tak me ben?"

They had called him by his name before the father, and all felt that this was a most unusual demonstration of tenderness on her part.

The old man glanced quickly at her from under his overhanging eyebrows, and met her bright upward look with an involuntary shake of the head and a slight sigh. Comfort was not for him, and he must not delude himself. But with a little laugh she put her hand on his arm, and, as if administering reproof to a little child, she said some words in Gaelic.

"Oh, woman, woman!" said Donald in reply, "if it was yourself we had to deal with—"

"Whisht, man! Will you be putting me before your Father in Heaven?" she said, as they disappeared into the other room.

There was no fiddle that evening. There was no heart for it with Thomas, neither was there time, for there was the milking to do, and the "sorting" of pails and pans, and the preparing for churning in the morning, so that when all was done, the long evening had faded into the twilight, and it was time for bed.

Before going upstairs, Thomas took Hughie into "the room" where his mother's bed had been placed. Thomas gave her her medicine and made her comfortable for the night.

"Is there nothing else now, mother?" he said, still lingering about her.

"No, Thomas, my man. How are the cows doing?"

"Grand; Blossom filled a pail tonight, and Spotty almost twice. She's a great milker, yon."

"Yes, and so was her mother. I remember she used to fill two pails when the grass was good."

"I remember her, too. Her horns curled right back, didn't they? And she always looked so fierce."

"Yes, but she was a kindly cow. And will the churn be ready for the morning?"

"Yes, mother, we'll have butter-milk for our porridge, sure enough."

"Well, you'll need to be up early for that, too early, Thomas, lad, for a boy like you."

"A boy like me!" said Thomas, feigning indignation, and stretching himself to his full height. Where would you be getting your men, mother?"

"You are man enough, laddie," said his mother, "and a good one you will come to be, I doubt. And you, too, Hughie, lad," she added, turning to him. "You will be like your father."

"I dunno," said Hughie, his face flushing scarlet. He was weary and sick of his secret, and the sight of the loving comradeship between Thomas and his mother made his burden all the heavier.

"What's wrong with yon laddie?" asked Mrs. Finch, when Hughie had gone away to bed.

"Now, mother, you're too sharp altogether. And how do you know anything is wrong with him?"

"I warrant you his mother sees it. Something is on his mind. Hughie is not the lad he used to be. He will not look at you straight, and that is not like Hughie."

"Oh, mother, you're a sharp one," said Thomas. "I thought no one had seen that but myself. Yes, there is something wrong with him. It's something in the school. It's a poor place nowadays, anyway, and I wish Hughie were done with it."

"He must keep at the school, Thomas, and I only wish you could do the same." His mother sighed. She had her own secret ambition for Thomas, and though she never opened her heart to her son, or indeed to anyone, Thomas somehow knew that it was her heart's desire to see him "in the pulpit."

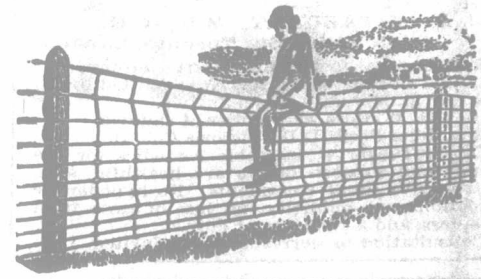
"Never your mind, mother," he said, brightly. "It'll all come right. Aren't you always the one preaching faith to me?"

"Yes, laddie, and it is needed, and sorely at times."

"Now, mither," said Thomas, dropping into her native speech, "ye mauna be fashin' yersel. Ye'll just

Sit On It, You Can't Hurt It!

THE HINGE-STAY



is what gives Dillon's Fence its superior durability and strength. Just study the above picture. It tells a story. Other locks and stays slide, rust, break and bend, but the **DILLON HINGE-STAYS** remain absolutely the same under the most rigid tests. The Dillon Fence never sags—is always tense and neat. It improves the appearance of your farm, and gives you no annoyance. Made of extra quality, highly-carbonized coiled steel wire, each strand having a tensile strength of from 1,800 to 2,300 pounds, according to the size of the wire. Write for free illustrated booklet and estimates. Still some territory for good agents.

Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

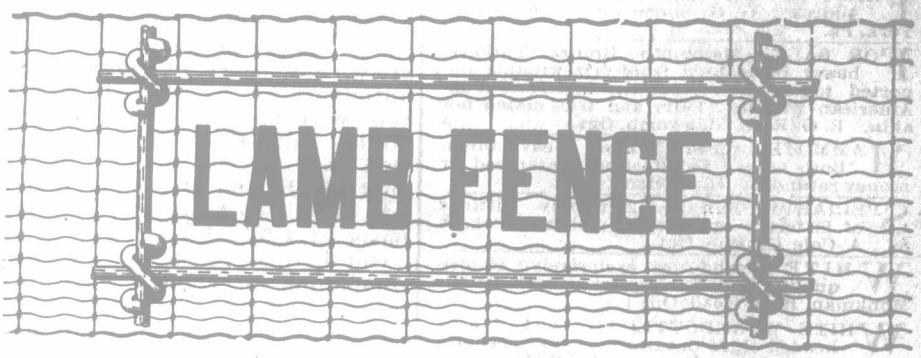


To the person or persons looking for the best INCUBATOR AND BROODER

We want to inform you we have the goods. There is always a **best one**, and we are very proud of stating that we have that **best**, there is no one going to say we have **not** and be truthful. Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers has made the artificial raising of chickens a life-study, and is the greatest living authority on the above subject. By buying the **Model Goods** you buy the fruits of this study.

No chance work in buying a **1906 Model**. No sitting up nights to regulate it, it's about automatic, and works while you sleep. No poor weakly chicks, but good big lively fluffy fellows, ready to fight for a living. You want to give us an order for one and be happy. Once used always used. Send for catalogue to

C. J. DANIELS, TORONTO, ONT.
196-200 River Street,



From William Allin, Lucknow P.O., Ont.
I saw the following test of "Lamb" wire on my farm in Colborne township, Huron Co., Ont.: This test was made between two gate posts by taking a piece of No. 3 wire from the Lamb Fence and a piece from another (cheaper) woven-wire fence. Each piece of wire was securely fastened to the post, and the other end attached to a stretcher jack-chain, so that the jack came between the posts.

The power was then applied to the jack, and for three consecutive times the piece of wire from the cheaper fence was broken, with no apparent harm to the wire from the Lamb Fence. For the fourth test a double strand of the wire from the cheaper fence was attached to the post and jack-chain in opposition to the same one piece from the Lamb Fence, and when the strain was applied it broke the double wires.

This was ample proof to me that the wire from the Lamb Fence was stronger than the two wires from the opposition fence. I bought the Lamb Fence, although the price was a trifle higher, but not twice as high.

Write for printed matter and samples of spring wire—FREE.

THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ONTARIO, or Box 478, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SWENSON'S MALLEABLE STUMP PULLER WARRANTED FLAW OR NO FLAW CANADIAN SWENSONS LIMITED

Why be pestered with stumps when you can pull them out in a hurry and save both time and money? Why not do like your brother farmer, Robert Steele, of Bobcaygeon?

Bobcaygeon, Ont., June 30, 1905.

This is to certify that I have a No. 3 Swenson's Malleable Stump Puller, bought a few days ago. I am pulling everything I hitch to. We pulled thirteen stumps in one hour and thirty minutes, the first time we tried it, including a hemlock stump nearly three feet in diameter. This machine, with its Stump Hook, is so far ahead of machines in this country that there is no comparison. If I had known of this machine years ago I would have bought one and been thousands of dollars ahead.

(Signed) ROBERT STEELE.

CANADIAN SWENSON'S LIMITED, Kent St., Lindsay, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M., 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-premier of Ontario. Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College. Dr. McTaggart'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. om



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

FEW ONLY—Select Barred Rock cockerels. Prices right. Emily Spilsbury, Colborne, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTON—Eggs \$1.50 per 13. All stock. Good hatch guaranteed. W. H. Biggar, Trafalgar, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock eggs and Pekin duck eggs for setting. W. H. Moane, Bradford, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS—Heavy winter layers; standard-bred. Order eggs now. Delivery from April. Every egg a chick or replaced free. 13, \$1; 30, \$3. Fred Styles, Box 399, Port Arthur, Ont.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—Barred Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. \$2 each. Eggs, \$1 per 15. F. W. Krouse, Guelph

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Winter layers. Eggs \$1 setting. Incubator settings: 10 dozen for \$5. Mrs. Howard, St. Julian's, Sutton West, Ont.

FIFTY good Buff Orpington pullets for sale cheap. Eggs, \$1 per 15—nine chicks guaranteed. H. A. Bost, Caletonia, Ont.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte cockerels (Felch's strain). Grand blocky birds. Eggs now ready. J. A. Cerwell, Bond Head.

FOR SALE—Well-bred Buff Orpington eggs. Price \$1.50 a setting. Wm. Krauel, Roseville, Ontario.

FANCY FOWLS—Eight-page price list free. Address: G. G. Shoemaker, P. O. box 61, York, Pa.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, heavy birds, bred from prizewinning imported toms, stock from the first-prize Pan-American winners. Pairs and trio-mated not skin. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

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

SPECIALTY—Buff Orpingtons only. Settings of 15 fertile eggs from my choice stock, at \$2. A. Cole, Grafton, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively. Choice quality and fine winter layers. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Selected pen headed third Ontario cock; \$2.50 per setting. Other pens \$1.50. J. H. William, 156 William street, Brantford, Ont.

MEN WANTED to advertise our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars. GOLDEN CREST CO., 48 Bathurst St., London, Can.

THE MORGAN INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Cash or time. Every Machine GUARANTEED. You run no risk. All kinds of Poultry Supplies. Catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London

23 Imported Clydesdale Stallions

for sale; also 6 Hackney Stallions. Inspection invited and prices right.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

For Sale: Christopher, Imp., =28859=, active and sure. Registered in Dom. and A. S. H. B.'s. Also a few choice Shorthorn females. Write

A. M. SHAVER, Ontario. Hamilton, G.T.R. Mineral Springs, T.H. & B.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

AND CALENDAR FOR 1906, CONTAINS 100 PAGES, MANY COLORED PLATES TRUE TO LIFE. All about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies, INCUBATORS and how to operate them, poultry houses and how to build them. PRICE ONLY 10c. G.G. SHOEMAKER, Box 61, York, Pa., U.S.A.

say "Now I lay me, and gang to sleep like a bairnie."

"Ay, that's a guid word, laddie, an' a'll tak it. Ye may kiss me guid nicht. A'll tak it."

Thomas bent over her and whispered in her ear, "Ay, mither, mither, ye're an angel, and that ye are."

"Hoot, laddie, gan awa wi' ye," said his mother, but she held her arms about his neck and kissed him once and again. There was no one to see, and why should they not give and take their heart's fill of love.

But when Thomas stood outside the room door, he folded his arms tight across his breast and whispered with lips that quivered, "Ay, mither, mither, mither, there's nane like ye. There's nane like ye." And he was glad that when he went upstairs he found Hughie unwilling to talk.

The next three days they were all busy with the planting of the potatoes, and nothing could have been better for Hughie. The sweet, sunny air, and the kindly, wholesome earth and honest hard work were life and health to mind and heart and body. It is wonderful how the touch of the kindly mother earth cleanses the soul from its unwholesome humors.

The hours that Hughie spent in working with the clean, red earth seemed somehow to breathe virtue into him. He remembered the past months like a bad dream. They seemed to him a hideous unreality, and he could not think of Foxy and his schemes, nor of his own weakness in yielding to temptation, without a horrible self-loathing. He became aware of a strange feeling of sympathy and kinship with old Donald Finch. He seemed to understand his gloom.

During those days their work brought those two together, for Billy Jack had the running of the drills, and to Thomas was entrusted the responsibility of "dropping" the potatoes, so Hughie and the old man undertook to "cover" after Thomas.

Side by side they hoed together, speaking not a word for an hour at a time, but before long the old man appeared to feel the lad's sympathy. Hughie was quick to save him steps, and eager in many ways to anticipate his wishes. He was quick, too, with the hoe, and ambitious to do his full share of the work, and this won the old man's respect, so that by the end of the first day there was established between them a solid basis of friendship.

Old Donald Finch was no cheerful companion for Hughie, but it was to Hughie a relief, more than anything else, that he was not much with either Thomas or Billy Jack.

"You're tired," he ventured, in answer to a deep sigh from the old man, toward the close of the day.

"No, laddie," replied the old man, "I know not that I am working. The burden of toil is the least of all our burdens." And then, after a pause, he added, "It is a terrible thing, is sin."

To an equal in age the old man would never have ventured this confidence, but to Hughie, to his own surprise, he found it easy to talk.

"A terrible thing," he repeated, "and it will always be finding you out."

Hughie listened to him with a fearful sinking of heart, thinking of himself and his sin.

"Yes," repeated the old man, with awful solemnity, "it will come up with you at last."

"But," ventured Hughie, timidly, "won't God forgive? Won't He ever forget?"

The old man looked at him, leaning upon his hoe.

"Yes, he will forgive. But for those who have had great privileges, and who have sinned against light—I will not say."

The fear deepened in Hughie's heart.

"Do you mean that God will not forgive a man who has had a good chance, an elder, or a minister, or—"

"—or a minister's son, say, like me?" There was something in Hughie's tone that startled the old man. He glanced at Hughie's face.

"What am I saying?" he cried. "It is of myself I am thinking, boy."

and of no minister or minister's son."

But Hughie stood looking at him, his face showing his terrible anxiety. God and sin were vivid realities to him.

"Yes, yes," said the old man to himself, "it is a great gospel. As far as the east is distant from the west. And plenteous redemption is ever found with him."

"But, do you think," said Hughie, in a low voice, "God will tell all our sins. Will He make them known?"

"God forbid!" cried the old man. "And their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." "The depths of the sea." No, no, boy, He will surely forget, and He will not be proclaiming them."

It was a strange picture. The old man leaning upon the top of his hoe looking over at the lad, the gloom of his face irradiated with a momentary gleam of hope, and the boy looking back at him with almost breathless eagerness.

"It would be great," said Hughie, at last, "if He would forget."

"Yes," said the old man, the gleam in his face growing brighter. "If we confess our sins. He is faithful and just to forgive us, and forgiving with Him is forgetting. Ah, yes, it is a great gospel," he continued, and standing there he lifted up his hand and broke into a kind of chant in Gaelic, of which Hughie could catch no meaning, but the exalted look on the old man's face was translation enough.

"Must we always tell?" said Hughie, after the old man had ceased.

"What are you saying, laddie?" "I say must we always tell our sins—I mean to people?"

The old man thought a moment. "It is not always good to be talking about our sins to people. That is for God to hear. But we must be ready to make right what is wrong."

"Yes, yes," said Hughie, eagerly, "of course, one would be glad to do that."

The old man gave him one keen glance, and began hoeing again.

"Ye'd better be asking ye're mother about that. She will know."

"No, no," said Hughie, "I can't."

The old man paused in his work, looked at the boy for a moment or two, and then went on working again.

"Speak to my woman," he said, after a few strokes of the hoe. "She's a wonderful wise woman."

And Hughie wished that he dared.

During the days of the planting they became great friends, and to their mutual good. The mother's keen eyes noted the change both in Hughie and in her husband, and was glad for it. It was she that suggested to Billy Jack that he needed help in the back pasture with the stones. Billy Jack, quick to take her meaning, eagerly insisted that help he must have, indeed he could not get on with the plowing unless the stones were taken off. And so it came that Hughie and the old man, with old Fly hitched up in the stone-boat, spent two happy and not unprofitable days in the back pasture. Gravely they discussed the high themes of God's sovereignty and man's freedom, with all their practical issues upon conduct and destiny. Only once, and that very shyly, did the old man bring round the talk to the subject of their first conversation, that meant so much to them both.

The Lord will not be wanting to shame us beyond what is necessary," he said. "There are certain sins which he will bring to light, but there are those that, in his mercy, he permits us to hide unavowed of ways," he added, with emphasis. "We are done with that."

"Yes, indeed," assented Hughie, eagerly, "and when ye're mother asks with them?"

But the old man, looking at him sadly, said nothing more.



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

EASY MONEY.—Make waste space in cellar or barn pay your rent—with our instructions and Special Mushroom Spawn. This is guaranteed. We buy your crop. For information address: "Fungus," Tecumseh House, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—The right to manufacture fruit drier; works in connection with stove or register; handy, simple and effective; will last a lifetime. Particulars, Geo. McKay, Kilsyth.

FARM FOR SALE or rent. 160 acres—all cleared. Good buildings. Good soil. Fine lying farm. Well watered. Three miles from Kenilworth station. Richard Wright, Kenilworth.

FARM for Sale—100 or 50 acres; under good cultivation. Geo. M. Smith, Haysville, Ont.

FIFTY acres, clay loam, tile drained; barn, stables, brick house, two wells large orchard. Schools, churches and post offices (Staffa and Dublin). T. J. Murphy, Barrister, London, Ont.

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

THOROUGHbred Scotch collie brood bitch, also puppies. Best breeding. Ask for prices and particulars. F. Medd, Millbrook, Ont.

WANTED.—Three good farm hands on dairy farm. Must be good milkers. Wages, \$250 a year and board. Apply to G. T. Corfield, Corfield, B. C.

WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor-men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp. Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

WANTED—Situation as farm manager. Well up in all branches of farming and stock raising. References. Address J. W. N., Box 252, Beeton, Ont.

640 ACRE FARM to rent; 50 acres broken and fit for crop. Will pay \$3.50 per acre for breaking balance. Write for particulars. C. F. Williams, Wapella, Sask.

J. A. GOTH, 602 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

Western lands in large or small quantities, as well as desirable Winnipeg city investments and real estate. Write me. Here are some snaps: Section seventeen miles north Winnipeg. Three hundred and fifty acres cultivated. One hundred and fifty more good wheat land; balance hay; and fifty acres wood. Splendid farm for mixed farming. Twenty-five per acre. Will sell half or all. Two hundred and forty acres fifteen miles west of Winnipeg. Choice prairie wheat land, unimproved, for thirty days at twenty-five per acre. Adjoining farms improved forty per acre. Splendid locality. "He that is good for making excuses is seldom good for anything else." Franklin.

WANTED—Wanted persons to grow Mushrooms for us at their own homes. Waste cellar space during winter, and out-house or shed room during spring and summer, can be made to yield an income of \$15 to \$20 per week. No earth required, only manure, which, when treated according to instructions, emits absolutely no odor. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

12 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch bred, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont.

Yonge St. trolley car from Union Station. Toronto, passes the farm.

Large English YORKSHIRES

A grand lot of young sows ready for mating. Others bred. Also young pigs. All from Imp. sires and dams. Prices reasonable.

Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, Ontario.

For Sale: Clydesdale stallion. Price The well-known Orla (Imp.) 14493 14470, prizetaker in this country and in Scotland. WM. DUNCAN, Stroud, Ont.

GOSSIP.

The catalogue of imported and pure-bred Percheron, French Draft, Belgian and French Coach horses in the far-famed stud at Messrs. Durham & Fletcher, of Wayne, Indiana, 17 miles west of Chicago, is probably illustrated with photographs of their stallions and names of their breeds, and is one of the most complete and attractive catalogues that have come to this office. It will be sent on application to anyone by mail for three boxes of horses.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. John Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., write: "We have sold one more of our many good Shorthorn bull calves to Messrs. John H. Black & Son, Allenford, Ont., a richly-bred Roan Lady, sired by Royal Star, and out of Roan Lady, by Bampton Hero =324=. This is an extra good calf, and is sure to do well in the Messrs. Black's herd. We have still two very nice red calves left. These are not the culls of our last year's crop, but they were young, and are ready for service now. They are by an imported bull, and out of our very best cows. We are building this summer, and have no place to keep them, so they will be sold very reasonably to the first that comes."

Mr. Dugald Ross, Streetsville, Ont., writes: "My second importation of Clydesdales and Hackneys are now crossing the ocean, by the steamship Tritonia, which is due at St. John March 9th. If not delayed by storms, they will arrive at Streetsville about March 13th. I selected every one myself, and got size and quality, along with the best breeding that Scotland can produce. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Marcellus, Up-to-Time, Prince Thomas, Hiawatha, Sir Hugo, Baron o' Bucklyvie, and Pride of Blacon. Anyone wanting a first-class filly or stallion will need to be on hand soon after their arrival, as their quality is second to none in this country. They are draft horses—not draft ponies. Have two-year-old fillies weighing from 1,600 to 1,700 lbs. each, and will be sure to make ton mares when matured—that is what I call draft horses. Amongst my sales last month, worthy of special mention, was a year-old and a two-year-old to Jas. Robinson, of St. Mary's. The two-year-old was sired by the champion Marcellus, and is the making of the best mare in this country, if size, quality and breeding counts. Also to a syndicate at Oak Lake, Manitoba, one six-year-old stallion, which was a proved stock-getter."

Mr. John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., writes: "Our Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep are wintering nicely. In looking over my register, I find I have now 39 Shorthorns of the following families: Seven Miss Ramsdens (all females but one); five Clippers or Cicelys; one Rosemary (imp.); three Cruickshank J's; two Undines; six Minas; four Matildas (the last two families are very good milkers); two Bessies, and two Marthas. The above are all Scotch families, four of them imported, and the balance close to importation. For instance, the Miss Ramsdens are all descended from the Miss Ramsden heifer I bought at Mr. Flatt's sale at Hamilton in 1899. Have sold a bull and a heifer suckling a calf out of this cow. We keep the herd in the condition we think they will produce the most and strongest calves. This is not the condition to catch the speculator's eye; to do this you must spoil a few and have some small calves. In our herd of 39, thirteen are under a year old, and four cows to calve before we turn out. The calves are all reds but three, a roan and two reds with a little white. I never saw so many calves with as much hair. I suppose keeping them outside two or three hours a day has something to do with this, but they come rightly by it. Their sire, Imp. Proud Gift, is made this way. One of our largest Shorthorn breeders, who was here the other day, said he had seen most of the best herds of Shorthorns in Ontario, and pronounced Proud Gift the finest bull he had seen. I am often asked why I do not load him up and show him. In the first place, I am not showing Shorthorns; to show and win with Lincoln sheep has kept me busy. In the next place, I am getting such satisfaction out of Proud Gift in his present condition, I think it would be foolish to cream and probably spoil him. The Lincoln sheep trade has been so bad that we are practically sold out of all but the best. Letters coming by nearly every day enquiring for what we cannot supply. Those who let their sheep go a year ago are now trying to get some more, and they find it rather expensive when the Lincolns are selling at \$17 per head."

Farms and Blocks of Land FOR SALE

In size to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the famous wheat-growing districts of

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Terms so GENEROUS and HELPFUL that every industrious man may own a PROFITABLE and COMFORTABLE Farm Home.


The Character and Purpose of our Company, which is organized UNDER THE AUSPICES OF **The Independent Order of Foresters**, may be described as STRONG, RELIABLE, HELPFUL, PATRIOTIC.

For information and Prices, apply to **F. W. HODSON,** Manager Land Department.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

The Union Trust Co., Ltd.
TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO.

When Writing, Mention this Paper.



EWING'S

Seed Book for 1906

EVERYTHING FOR GARDEN & FARM

A beautifully illustrated and instructive catalogue of the **EWING-QUALITY SEEDS.** Write for it now. Results for the past thirty-eight years have been proving them "**The Best.**" A trial would prove to you convincingly their quality.

William Ewing & Co.,
142-146 McGill St., MONTREAL, CANADA.

ALBERTA LANDS

We have a large list of improved and unimproved farm lands for sale in the famous Agricola, Beaver Hills, Sturgeon and Partridge Hill settlements, adjacent to the town of Ft. Saskatchewan. Town lots for sale in Ft. Saskatchewan.

Walker & Baetz, Ft. Saskatchewan.

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

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

Veterinary.

INJURED HAUNCH.

Sixteen days ago my valuable mare got halter cast. She apparently recovered from the injury, but I notice that the muscles of the right haunch are wasting away.

W. D. B.

Ans.—Blister the atrophied muscles repeatedly. Take 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts; rub the blister well in; tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her loose in a box stall now, and apply sweet oil daily. Repeat the blistering every month, as long as necessary.

V.

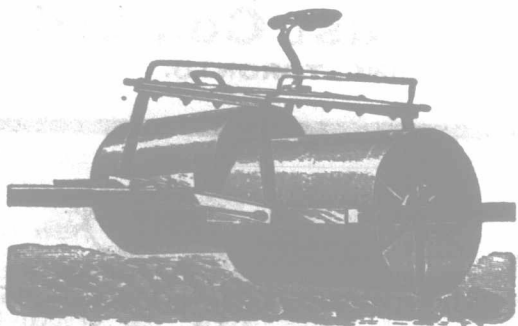


FARMERS should consult their own interests and purchase machines that are leaders, not those that are pushed upon the market by the glib tongues of agents but those that have made a place for themselves by their own merits. **The**

Sylvester Machines

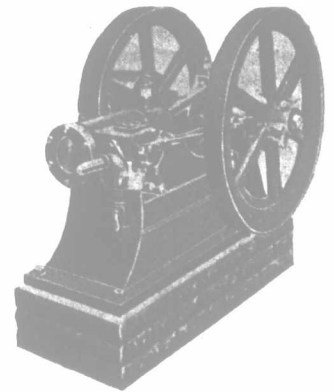
stand at the head by their merits.

THE NEW SYLVESTER KING CULTIVATOR meets all requirements. It will do more hard work and do it better than any other **Cultivator** made. The Main Frame, Drag Bars and Teeth are strong. The shape of Teeth adapts them for going into hard land and going through stubble or rubbish without clogging. The extra height and space between the teeth enables you to work stubbles or soddy land without choking. By the use of a Tilting Lever the Cultivator can be made to work level at any depth. Three horses can handle this Cultivator with ease, and the Cultivator will run as light as any other at same depth of work. You can cultivate from 8 to 10 acres per day with two or three horses in sod, stubble or summer-fallow. It is the best machine in the world for summer-fallow and to kill twitch grass and other foul seeds. With the Ribbing Attachment you can drill up for turnips or carrots or plant potatoes. It is the best device in existence for preparing the land for winter.



Every farmer should have a **DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER**; 8 feet wide; steel drums 34-inch diameter; weighs 1,250 pounds.

If you are thinking of putting in power be sure and put in a **GASOLINE ENGINE**. They are ahead of the windmill or any other for general farm work.



Write for catalogue.

SYLVESTER MFG. CO., LTD., LINDSAY, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

REMEDY FOR RINGWORM.

Please give a remedy for ringworm on cattle. J. C.

Ans.—A simple and sure cure is a mixture of sulphur and sweet oil or lard, well rubbed in, and repeated, if necessary. A little coal oil added will assist in softening the scale and hasten the cure. The sulphur-and-lard mixture is also a sure cure for a fungous growth on the lips and gums of young lambs.

THICKNESS OF WALL FOR ROOT-HOUSE

I intend to build a root-house to the side of the barn; root-cellar 16 x 20 x 8 feet high. Would cement wall 12 inches thick, lined up inside, be sufficient to keep out frost? W. S.

Ans.—A twelve-inch cement wall, lined with lumber nailed to scantling placed against the cement, should serve in any ordinary location to keep out frost.

LICE ON PIGS.

What is the best application to destroy lice on pigs? J. A.

Ans.—Zenoleum, or any of the advertised sheep dips are effective. Coal oil is also a sure remedy, but will slightly blister a thin-skinned or thick-haired hog. Mixed with lard, or other oil, it is all right, or applied sparingly with a rag, wrung out so that little of the oil is used, it is effective and safe.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF ONTARIO

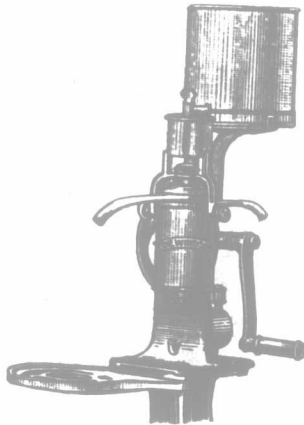
Please name the men who have held the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Hon. Lt.-Gen. Henry William Stisted, C. B., appointed July 1, 1867; Hon. Wm. Pearce Howland, C. B., July 14, 1868; Hon. John Willoughby Crawford, November 5, 1872; Hon. Donald Alex. Macdonald, May 18, 1875; Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Q. C., June 30, 1880; Hon. Alex. Campbell, Q. C., June 1, 1887; Hon. Lt.-Col. George Airey Kirkpatrick, Q. C., LL.D., May 30, 1892; Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G. C. M. G., November 18, 1897; Hon. William Mortimer Clark, M. C., April 21, 1902.

\$25 Buys a Cream Separator
All Sent Out on Free Trial.



\$1. Prepaid.



2 Vols. Prepaid, \$2.

We are selling cream separators on the same plan as we have sold sewing machines and thresher supplies during the past three years; that is, we aim to sell a large number of them at a small profit on each. We have a strictly first-class cream separator, as hundreds of Canadian farmers who purchased them last year can testify, and our prices are so much below what agents charge that they are well worth looking into. Further, we send each separator out on free trial, and every one not satisfactory may be returned to us at our expense. We supply with each separator, except the smallest size, an iron stand.

Our prices for the WINDSOR CREAM SEPARATORS are as follows: No. 0, capacity 115 lbs. per hour, \$25.00; No. 1, capacity 210 lbs. per hour, \$40.00; No. 2, capacity 340 lbs. per hour, \$45.00; No. 3, capacity 560 lbs. per hour, \$70.00. We have dozens of testimonials from farmers in all parts of the country who purchased these machines last year. Every separator sold by us went to a thoroughly-satisfied customer, otherwise it would have been returned. Nearly all our customers took them on trial, and did not pay for them until after thoroughly testing. Mr. Henry Pruder, Purple Valley, writes: "The cream separator we purchased from you is giving immense satisfaction. We have eight cows, and are making 12 lbs. of butter more a week than we could the old way by using the milk cans. We also tested your cream separator by running the milk through that we had skimmed closely, as we thought, and we got two quarts of good rich cream. Mr. Schales, the man who got the separator when we got ours is also well pleased. He says it half paid for itself the first summer over what they could have made the old way." Mr. Pruder and Mr. Schales had No. 2 machines.



Cloth, Gold Titles, Postpaid 50c.

Mr. Taylor Hamilton, Locksley, Ont., writes: "The Windsor Cream Separator we bought from you last May is giving the very best satisfaction. I could not wish for a better separator, and my neighbors are also well pleased with it. It runs very easy and does its work perfectly."

Send for our separator pamphlet, fully illustrating our machine, showing pictures of the interior of bowl and other parts; also testimonials, terms, etc. We have sold cream separators, sewing machines or thresher supplies in almost every part of Canada, and can probably refer you to some party in your own neighborhood as to the quality of our goods and our reputation for fair dealing.



The best book published for beginners, only \$1.00 postpaid.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

EXPERIENCE WITH IRON ROOFING WANTED.

Would some of your many readers please tell us their experience with iron roofing?

1. About what pitch should a roof have?
2. About what would be the cost per square?
3. Are corrugated or iron shingles better?
4. Is there any danger of the nails drawing with the corrugated?

WELLINGTON.

Ans.—Correspondence on these points will be welcomed.

LEGAL LINE FENCING.

1. What constitutes a legal wire fence between farmers, or between a farmer and an electric railway, in regard to height, distance apart of wires, etc.?
2. Is an electric railway company allowed to place a barbed wire on the top of their fence, without consent of parties whose property they pass through?

FARMER.

Ans.—1 and 2. It depends upon local municipal by-laws, passed pursuant to provisions of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 806 Ontario Statutes, 1903, at pages 337, 8.

FLEAS.

We are troubled in these parts with fleas. The warm weather brings them in abundance. What will banish them? C.

Ans.—We are pleased to confess we have never had any experience with fleas. We offer the following recipe, taking from a standard encyclopedia, for driving fleas out of collars. Sprinkle the floor thickly with quicklime, or a good-sized bundle of fresh pennyroyal, spread over the floor will drive them away. If fresh pennyroyal is not obtainable, get 2 ounces oil of pennyroyal, 2 ounces oil of sassafras, and 4 ounces of kerosene. Shake together well in a bottle. Spray around with an atomizer. It is found that with sweet oil substituted for kerosene, the mixture rubbed on the face will keep off mosquitoes. You will judge that the common fly paper or insect powder (pyrethrum) from the drug store in the closed rooms would finish them.

They are Going Fast. Have You Got One?



"TRULY A FARMER'S KNIFE."

The knife came to hand last Saturday, and I am well pleased with it. It is truly a farmer's knife. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is doing a good work, and every farmer should be a subscriber. Wishing you all prosperity and thanks for being so prompt in sending premiums. Yours truly,

Victoria Co. JOS. ROBERTSON.

THE FAMOUS RODGERS MAKE

A Beautiful Knife, with nickel handle, finest steel blades, strong and durable. Should last a lifetime.

REGULAR PRICE, \$1.00.

If you want it, send us **ONE** new subscriber at \$1.50 per year and it is yours.

ONLY ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER

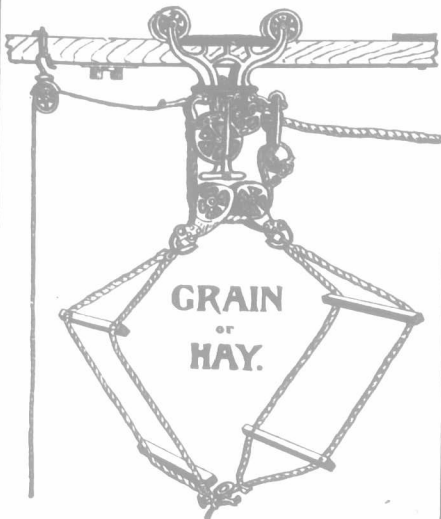
FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING BLANKS, AND RETURN TO US WITH \$1.50.

New Subscriber.....
 P.O..... Province.....
 Name of Sender.....
 Date..... P.O..... Province.....

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., London, Ontario, Canada.

Tolton's No. 5 Fork & Sling CARRIER

Unequaled for simplicity, durability, and efficiency.



ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION

Thousands now in use, giving the best of satisfaction.

All kinds of Slings, Forks and Carriers, suitable for wood, rod or steel track. Send for descriptive circular, or see our local agent

TOLTON BROS., LTD.
 P.O. Box 476. GUELPH, CAN.

For Sale.—Fine young JERSEY and GUERNSEY bulls. Six to fourteen months old. From stock of exceptional breeding and individuality. Full particulars on application to **DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman P. O., Ontario.**

For Sale: Two Ayrshire Bulls
 9 and 15 months old, of choice breeding and quality. Price and terms easy.
Geo. McCormack, Rockton, Ontario.

TRADE TOPICS.

ZENOLEUM VETERINARY ADVISER.

—A copy of this interesting and well-printed book, containing sixty-four pages of valuable advice, prepared by the leading veterinarians in the world for live-stock owners, and printed at a great expense by the Zenner Disinfectant Company, of Detroit, Michigan, will be sent to you and to your friends, upon request, absolutely free of all cost. If you want a copy of this book, send your name and address to the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 113 Bates Street, Detroit, Michigan, at once. Do not wait a minute. Do it now.

QUEENSTON CEMENT.—With the increased use of cement has come greater discrimination in the matter of quality. Throughout Canada, one brand that has grown to immense favor amongst builders and architects is the Queenston cement, made and sold only by Isaac Usher, of Queenston, Ont. This cement is reliable at all times, and farmers can buy it much cheaper, getting it direct from the manufacturer, than when they buy from dealers. Write Isaac Usher, Queenston, for full particulars about it before buying.

GOSSIP.

The agents conducting the auction sale of the Holstein herd belonging to the estate of the late Mr. D. O'Mahony, of Renton, Ont., recently advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate," write: "This sale was a very successful one, and we would be pleased if in your 'Gossip' items for this week you mention this fact, and also add that the valuable imported cow, Nora Crena (2634), which sold at the sale at \$195, has joined the choice heifers retained by the estate at the O'Mahony Farm, Renton, Ont., and will be kept there with the others for breeding."

Sunny Southern Alberta.

THE COLORADO OF CANADA.

The Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company

has 650,000 acres Choice Fall or Winter Wheat Lands for sale. These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance north of the Montana boundary, and at the east base of the Rocky Mountains.

Price: \$7.50 per acre near railway; \$6.50 per acre back from railway; in blocks of 5,000 acres and over a special price of \$5.50 per acre is given.

Terms: One-sixth cash, and the balance in five equal annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent.

Attractions: Rich soil, mild climate, good markets, good railroad facilities, cheap fuel, etc.

For maps, printed matter, and other information, address:

C.A. Magrath, Land Commissioner
 Lethbridge, Alberta,
 or
Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
 Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE—In 1905 the first car of winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 12th.

BELL'S STEEL LAND ROLLER

Made in four sizes. Heavier and stronger, size for size, than any other. The drums are specially prepared steel—and can't be dented by rocks or stumps. The frame is all angle steel—never known to sag. Low hitch makes the easiest draft. Steel seat spring—and pressed steel seat. Altogether, the trimmest and best land roller on the market. Free illustrated catalogue if you write for it, mentioning this paper. **B. BELL & SON, Limited, St George, Ont.**

YOU HAVE MONEY

Invested in the East bearing 3% to 4% interest.



You can invest in the West and make 10% to 15%. Does this appeal to you?

A seven-roomed house on corner lot 80 ft. by 100 ft. in size, with good stable for four horses. Everything new and modern. Price, \$2,500, rents for \$25.00 a month.

This is a money-making buy.

We also have FARM LANDS of all kinds.

WRITE NOW.

BENSON & HOULTON
 CALGARY, ALTA.

Wanted to Buy

Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire mares, registered, from 4 to 8 years old. Must be sound and from 1,450 to 1,650 pounds. Name cash price and where to be seen.

Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Manitoba.

Advertise in the Advocate



SIR! ITS FROM THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE
THE FINEST IN THE LAND.

PURE SEEDS

Rennie's XXX Clover and Timothy Seeds

Acknowledged by leading authorities to be the highest qualities obtainable. Sold at a moderate price. Guaranteed to pass the highest standard set by the Government.

IN SEALED BAGS ONLY. ASK YOUR DEALER.

BUY RENNIE'S XXX.
TAKE NO OTHER.

Wm. RENNIE CO., Limited, TORONTO.
WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.

Gray & Hamilton
REAL ESTATE
Regina, - Saskatchewan.
Box 317.

We make it a point to handle only the Best Land in the Best Wheat Country.

Improved farms at reasonable rates. Wild lands in the Saskatchewan Valley.

Messrs. Geo. Davis & Sons, Hengore Stock Farm, Alton, Ont., breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "We are indebted to 'The Farmer's Advocate' for the sale of two bulls; both excellent animals that will make a name for the Aberdeen-Angus worthy of notice. Mr. Wm. Pepper, of Hensall, Huron Co., bought the bull, Robin of Glengore 86824. Mr. Pepper is a constant reader of 'The Farmer's Advocate,' and gets on to the good things. The bull, Scottie of Glengore 88226, sent to J. Richardson & Sons, Oranville, Ind., who are to be congratulated on the excellent choice."

JOHN R. GREEN,
Moose Jaw, Sask. Real-Estate Dealer. I have been in this district 18 years, and can put you right.

I HAVE A CHOICE HALF-SECTION OF unimproved land close to Pasqua Junction, near Moose Jaw. There is nothing finer in the Moose Jaw district.

ALSO 480 ACRES PARTIALLY IMPROVED, with buildings and cultivation, 3/4 miles from Pasqua. This is A1.

ANOTHER HALF-SECTION JUST WEST of Pense, unimproved, nice smooth, level prairie, in the big crop district.

SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES ON KIRKELLA branch, near Lipton, for sale, en bloc or retail. Write me for particulars. There is big money in this. Will send government surveyor's report on request.

TWO HUNDRED RESIDENTIAL LOTS IN the growing city of Moose Jaw; also several good business sites.

Settlers' Low Rates West.

The Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell low, one-way, second-class settlers' tickets, daily from Feb. 15th to April 7th, 1906, to points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and British Columbia. Rate from Toronto to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, B. C., Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore., \$42.25; to San Francisco or Los Angeles, Cal., \$44.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes. Best of service. For full particulars and folders call on, or write, B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. James Snell, Clinton, Ont., offers for sale the imported roan four-year-old bull, Scottish Peer =40424=, and writes: "He is a sure stock-getter, and has proved a capital sire. I have three young bulls, sired by him for sale—low-down, thick-fleshed and messy coated. Have also for sale a good Clyde stallion, eight years old, a sure stock-getter, quiet, easy to handle, good legs, feet and action."

Mr. David Clow, Whitechurch, Ont., writes: "I have sold the two twenty-months-old bulls advertised in your paper. Have a superior red eleven-months-old calf, by Triumvir (imp.), who is half-brother to Royal Emblem, champion at the Royal Show, 1905, and judging by the photo of Royal Emblem in 'The Farmer's Advocate' of Feb. 15th, Triumvir is quite his equal, weighing about 2,400 lbs., and just three years old."

Attention is directed to the dispersion sale of the entire flock of high-class Southdown sheep belonging to Mr. Edwin Ellis, of Guildford, England, announced in our advertising columns to take place on August 8th, 1906. This famous flock ranks among the very best in Britain, and has made a brilliant prizewinning record at the Royal and other leading shows in England in recent years.

Mr. Geo. McCormack, Rockton, Ont., writes: "The two young Ayrshire bulls I am advertising are of good type, being lengthy, of good depth, and good, soft skin. They are sired by Prince Robert of Glenora, and he is from the great show and dairy cow, Minnie of Levenssock, sired by Imp. Black Prince of Whitehill. Their dams are bred direct from imported stock; are large, and good milkers, possessing good-sized teats."

In this issue, on another page, Mr. John Campbell, of Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., offers Shorthorn bulls and females. The Strathallans which he offers are one of the very best and most prolific families ever imported from Scotland. They have been bred at Fairview some fifteen years; have always been money-makers; have increased rapidly, and nothing but good, sound animals, with not a sign of any constitutional disease, has resulted in all the years. Anyone wanting good well-bred Shorthorns at moderate prices will do well to see the offering, or write for full description of the same.

Mr. R. A. Small, of Komoka, Ont., has recently purchased from J. Crouch & Son, of LaFayette, Ind., the champion imported German Coach mare, Indienne, three years old. This mare has been a great prizewinner, having won the reserved grand championship at the International Show, Chicago, and was first-prize and grand champion winner at the Lewis & Clark Centennial, Portland, Oregon; and first-prize winner and grand champion winner at the American Royal Live-stock Show, Kansas City. This mare is with foal to Hannibal, champion German Coach horse of the world; price paid, \$2,000. Mr. Small also has purchased from the same parties another German Coach mare, and a fine yearling filly, by Hannibal.

Messrs. R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., report the following recent sales from their Shorthorn herd: "To Mr. Isaac McIsaac, Drayton, Ont., the red two-year-old bull, Royal Expectation, sire Royal Emperor (imp.), dam Honeysuckle (imp.); to Messrs. T. Lyons & Sons, Creekbank, Ont., Beau's Pride, twenty-six months old, sired by the great Duthie bull, Scottish Beau (imp.), and out of Donside Pride (imp.). Carl Selway, fifteen months old, goes to South Omaha, Nebraska. Anyone wanting a right good bull cheap will find the object of their quest in the fifteen-months-old bull, Imperial Beau. He is white, but if mated with the dark-colored cows should be the very thing. He is from the same cow, sired 8th, a Toronto champion, as our best show bull, Mildred's Royal. Another good bull is sired by Scottish Beau, out of Royal of Crocus (imp.). He is a white bull, and should appeal to any person in need of a good bull. Scotch number is an eleven-months-old calf, a very showy roan—a show calf."

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DOES YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered? As Though It Would Crack Open? As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes? Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach? Then You Have Sick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches no matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause. Mr. Samuel J. Hibbard, Belleville, Ont. writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had sick headaches, was tired all the time and not able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters recommended for just such a case as mine and I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an excellent blood medicine. You may use my name as I think that others should know of the wonderful merits of Burdock Blood Bitters"



The Angle Lamp

The ordinary lamp wherever used spoils all lighting effects by its downward shadow. Replicate it with The Angle Lamp and the improvement will surpass belief. "No under-shadow" is a great feature. But for the quality of its light alone it is superseding gas and electricity in city and country homes. Its light has all of their power with none of their glare and uneasiness—soft, mellow, easy resting, and absolutely free of the smoking and offensive odors of ordinary lamps, either. There is nothing like it for convenience. It lights and extinguishes like gas, without removing globe—one filling burns 16 to 22 hours, costing about 18 cents a month for oil. Compare that with the monthly gas and electric bills, or even the cost of that troublesome, smoky, amelly lamp you are using. For quality of the light, economy and satisfaction for all lighting purposes, there can be no comparison. It is the cheapest and the best kind of illumination.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL to show its superiority. You are sure to buy it if you know it. Write at once for our book which explains all. Ask for catalogue No. 23

THE BACH SPECIALTY CO., 355 1/2 Yonge Street, - Toronto, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

Bull in service: Scotland's Fame = 47897 - by Nonpareil Archer (imp.) (81778) = 45203 - dam Flora 51st (imp.), (Vol. 19.) Present offerings: Two heifers rising 1 year old, two bulls rising 1 year old; also young cows and heifers of good quality and breeding, mostly well gone with calf. Also stallion rising 1 year old, sired by the well-known MacQueen, dam from imported sire and dam, and one filly rising one year, sired by King's Crest (imp.). Any of the above will be sold at a bargain if taken soon.

JOHN FORGIE, Claremont P.O. & Sta.

Shire Stallions (imp.)—A few stallions of this excellent breed for sale. Easy terms. These horses are great individuals, immense weight, and the best blood in England. J. JACOBS, Snowdon House, Peterboro, Ont.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE. The public may rely on the genuineness of our preparations. Sold only in boxes.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. D. Pugh, Claremont, Ont., writes: "I am still offering for sale one Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion, coming three in June, sire McQueen (imp.), good size, and a good straight mover; am also offering two stud colts, coming one year old, sired by Baron Primrose (imp.), both registered. One has seven crosses, and is out of a McQueen dam. They have the best of feet and pasterns. I have one registered Shorthorn bull calf, nine months old, which will make a very heavy bull, which I will price right for quick sale."

Mr. R. Keevil, Crampton, Ont., an English breeder of Shire and Hackney horses, who advertises stallions of both breeds, writes: "I am more than gratified with the results from the advertisement. Enquiries continue to be good, and sales are brisk. This week alone, I have had customers for four of my horses, viz., two stallions and two stallion colts. If business continues as at present—as I believe it will (for I find that the Canadian farmer and horse fancier appreciates imported horses from a well-known English breeder far above those horses imported by dealers into this country)—I say if sales continue to be brisk, I shall be pleased to announce in your columns in the course of a few weeks of a new importation of Hackney and Shire stallions that will outdo any previous importation to this country. These stallions will come direct from Clement Keevil's Blagdon Stud, England. Stallions and mares bred at this stud have invariably come to the top of the tree, where they have been accompanied always by their stock."

Mr. H. W. Truman, Manager London, Ont., branch Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, writes: "I am just in receipt of a cablegram from our Mr. J. H. Truman, that he is shipping us our 6th importation of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions and mares for this season. They will leave by the S.S. Minneapolis, March 2nd, and are right up to the Trumans' standard. Amongst the lot will be a large number of Shire and Hackney fillies, which have been specially ordered. I am still selling lots of stallions; my latest and most import sale being that of the imported Hackney, Coronado, winner of second prize in aged class at the great Iowa State Fair last fall, and for which I have refused several tempting offers. The fortunate purchasers are Messrs. Wm. and Hy. Lingelbach, of Tavistock, who had inspected most of the importing establishments in Ontario, but finally decided upon taking this grand young horse, although the price was a long one. He is a dark bay, 15.3 high, nice smooth all-round action, with beautiful quality, and scales 1,400 lbs. The breeders and farmers of Tavistock district are greatly indebted to Messrs. Lingelbach for the pluck they have shown in securing this horse for their benefit. Glad to report trade very good for the right kind, and I think 'The Farmer's Advocate' for the greater part of it."

LAST CALL FOR NICHOLSON & TAYLOR'S SHORTHORN SALE.

Our readers are reminded that, as advertised, the date of the great combination auction sale of Shorthorn cattle by Messrs. Nicholson, of Sylvan, and W. H. Taylor & Son, of Parkhill, Ont., is March 14th. The sale is to be held at the farm of Mr. Stephen Nicholson, 4 1/2 miles from Parkhill (G. T. R.). Thirty females and ten young bulls are to be sold. The catalogue will show that the breeding of these cattle is A1, and from the reputation of the herds, the public may rest assured that individually the animals will be of high-class character, as are the breeders who are making the offering. There are included, imported animals and those bred from imported sire and dam of first-class Scotch-bred families, and others bred from good old standard families noted for good-milking qualities as well as good feeders and fleshers, so that all may be suited, whether looking for the best type specially or for the dual-purpose class. This sale should attract breeders and farmers generally from far and near, and all may rely upon a true representation of the stock and honorable treatment in the conduct of the sale.

A correspondent writes us from Moose-wood, Saskatchewan, as follows: "This district is what is known as the 'Park Region.' That is, while there are plenty of open stretches of prairie, there are also beautiful groves of poplar (bluffs, as they are called) to protect from the storms of winter and add to the beauty of summer. We never know anything of the extremes of climate experienced in those parts of the country where there are no 'shelter-belts.'"

"We hear a great deal of talk about the necessity for inoculation for clover and alfalfa, but here the soil is naturally inoculated with the necessary bacteria. This seems to be due to the fact that the wild pea vine grows abundantly on the 'bluffs.' I have seen as fine fields of clover and alfalfa here as I ever saw in Ontario."

"Our town has six elevators. These have shipped, this season, half a million bushels of wheat, nearly all of which graded No. 1 northern."

"Large numbers of horses, cattle and hogs are raised; live stock of all kinds doing well. Horses run out on the prairie all winter, and come in fat and healthy in the spring. Farmers who have a good shelter-belt around their buildings, feed their cattle in open sheds, and allow them to run outdoors at will. There is no rain and no soft snow in winter to interfere with this plan, and it works admirably. It saves a great deal of labor, and produces more healthy, robust animals than if closely housed."

"Wheat is, of course, a leading industry on all farms here. In the twenty-three years' history of this district, wheat has never been a failure. On summer-fallow and new breaking, the yield is always good. I have the names of nearly thirty farmers in the immediate neighborhood whose average yields run from 27 bushels to 41 bushels per acre for the past two years. Land is still very cheap here. Good unimproved prairie is selling at from \$8 to \$12 an acre, while improved farms with good buildings can be bought for less than \$20 an acres."

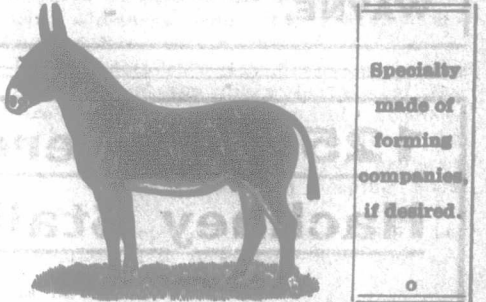
IMPORTANT HOLSTEIN SALE.

A good opportunity is afforded those desiring to purchase first-class Holstein cattle at the sale of Alfred Rice, announced in our advertising columns to take place on Wednesday, March 21st, 1906. There is close connections with the main line of G. T. R., with trains to Currie's from Woodstock, Stratford, and north, to arrive at 11.30, and from Norwich, and south, arrive at Currie's at 8 a. m. The farm is 1 mile south of Currie's Station. These cattle are in fine condition, and large, finely-formed cows, which will be mostly fresh or heavy with calf at time of sale. Among the cows is Victoria Teake, a fine six-year-old daughter of Daisy Teake's Queen, that has won so many prizes in Manitoba at shows, and in public test she is considered one of the finest cows of the breed. There are two daughters in the sale from Victoria Teake, a four-year-old and a two-year-old. The four-year-old is sired by Count Calamity Clay, a grandson of both Eunice Clay and Calamity Jane. She combines the blood of these great cows, and is of great promise herself. Sevangeline is another fine cow, sired by Sir Paul De Kol Clothide, that sired Calamity Jane 2nd, Calamity Jane's Pauline, Clothilde Belle, and other Advanced Registry cows. Sevangeline is a large cow, with large, well-balanced udder, able to speak for herself at the sale; and she has several daughters in the sale. Daughters from other good cows are from such noted sires as Sir Pieterje Posch, whose dam, Alta Posch, has the world's record for two and three-year-olds, making 27 lbs. butter in seven-day test. Count Calamity Clay is represented by several daughters. The cows this year have calves, or are with calf, to Brookbank Butter Baron, winner of first prize as a two-year-old at Toronto and Ottawa. Dam's and sire's dam average 22 lbs. butter a week, and 4.3 per cent. fat. The same bulls have been used in this herd as in the noted herd of Geo. Rice, whose farm formerly adjoined. Send for a catalogue. It will tell you all about it. Mr. Rice has rented his farm, and is retiring. Everything must be sold.

Horse Owners! Use COMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Take the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FRIKING. Dependable produces cure or blood. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Shire, Percheron, Clyde, Belgian, Standard-bred and Coach Horses, also SPANISH-BRED JACKS, for Sale.



W. R. GRAHAM, Box 88, Kincardine, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

Imp. Stallions and Fillies. The get of such notables as Baron's Pride, Prince Alexander, Monroville Marquis, The Dean, Montrave Mac and Battle Axe; they combine size and quality, their breeding is unsurpassed, and I will sell them cheap. GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que. Long-distance Phone.

For Sale: Three High-class Stallions

The World's Fair premium Coach stallion, Prince Arthur, and the gold and silver medalist and sweepstakes imported Hackney stallion, Kilwick Pinesway. Both warranted sure and sound. Also the young Garrigue stallion, Performer, rising three years old, and winner of second prize at the National Exhibition at Toronto in 1905. Owing to ill health, these horses will be sold at reasonable prices. If you want a moneymaker, come and see them or apply to

Joseph Manarey, Markdale.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

Also Hackney Stallions for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

Adam Dawson, Cannington, - Ontario.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. 41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 first, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality. J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

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Sovereign Horse Remedy. We offer \$10. for any case of colic, curb, splint or lameness it fails to cure when speedy cure is possible. Our great book, "Veterinary Experience," free. 100 pages, a perfect guide. Send for copy. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Lyman Kent Ross, Montreal and Toronto. Lyman Ross & Co., Montreal.

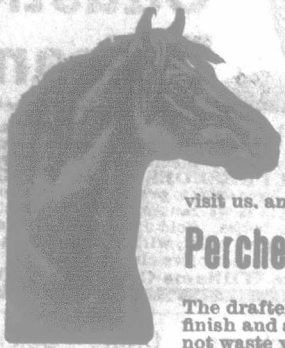
DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed. NEWTON'S Heaves, Cough, Discharge and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommendations. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS Young stallions by McQueen (imp.) and Baron Primrose (imp.). All registered. One has seven crosses, and out of McQueen dam. Also one young Shorthorn bull, will make a heavy one. Prices right for quick sale. W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.

For Sale Two choice imported Clydesdale Stallions rising four and five years—one 2,100 lbs. Both choicely bred, sound and sure getters. Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ontario

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

VISIT OAKLAWN



If in need of a stallion, for nowhere else can you find such good ones in such numbers to select from. Prices are lower than you will pay elsewhere for animals not so good, and terms liberal. The guarantee is absolutely reliable, and the safest for you given anywhere. Furthermore, the success of Oaklawn stallions in the stud has been so great, and this reputation is so general as to give you a distinct advantage over all your competitors if you buy here. Write us what you want, and we will send you our new catalogue and give you description of something to suit you, or, better, visit us, and see the finest collection in the country of

Percherons, Belgians and French Coachers

The drafters selected for bone, size and quality, the Coachers for style, finish and action. You will always find a stallion to suit you here, and not waste your time in useless traveling. Read our ad. next week.

DUNHAM & FLETCHER,
WAYNE, DuPage Co., Illinois.

125 Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions & Mares

At the World's Fair at St. Louis I won more Premier Championships than any other exhibitor.

At the Chicago International, 1905, I won more first prizes than any other exhibitor.

For the next 90 days I will sell the best in America at prices below competition.

LEW W. COCHRAN, OFFICE:
109 1/2 South Washington Street,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys
BEAVERTON, ONT.

Our present stock of mares and fillies are the best lot we ever had together. Among them are championship, first, second and third prizewinners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. We have something that will suit you.

BEAVERTON P. O. & STATION. Long Distance Telephone.

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



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

Stables at **WESTON, ONT.** Telephone connection.
J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.



GRAHAM BROS. "Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT, IMPORTERS OF HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

Established 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.



GRAHAM & RENFREW'S CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prize-winners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park.



Clydesdales & Hackneys

Our new importation of Clydes (stallions and fillies) combine size and quality to a marked degree. Their breeding is unsurpassed. Their individuality cannot be duplicated on the continent. Come and see them. We sell cheaper than any other importer. Also, we have a few gilt-edged Hackneys on hand.

G. & J. HAY, Lachute, Que.
A few miles from Ottawa.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SUPPURATIVE MAMMITIS.

About six weeks ago one teat of my pregnant mare became hard and broke. We poulticed it, but did no good. The other side of the gland also became hard and broke. Will she have milk when she foals in May?

P. B. H.

Ans.—This is called suppurative mammitis. Apply hot poultices, and if any fresh abscesses form, open them. Flush the cavities of all abscesses out twice daily with a warm five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Give 30 drops carbolic acid dissolved in a cupful of water and sprinkled on her food twice daily until the discharge ceases. If you treat the case carefully, as recommended, it is quite probable she will be better, and have the normal supply of milk when she foals; but if the present condition is neglected, it is quite probable the gland will become practically inert.

INDOLENT WOUND—STERILITY.

1. Colt got hind foot through stable floor in November. The flesh sloughed the inside of leg to hock. It has all healed but a small surface, and this does not improve.

2. Mare produced a foal at four years old. She is now twelve, and has been bred without result the last five years.

D. K.

Ans.—1. Dress the raw surface once daily for four days with butter of antimony applied with a feather. Then dress three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts. Bathe sufficient to keep clean.

2. In many cases sterility is due to ovarian disease, and nothing can be done. In some cases it is due to closure of the entrance of the womb. When the period of oestrus is present get your veterinarian to examine her, and, if necessary, dilate the entrance to the womb. Breed her in an hour after operating.

CEDEMA—UNTHRIFTY CALF.

1. Cow has large, tender swelling along the floor of the abdomen, from a little anterior to milk-well backwards almost to udder.

2. Calf bloated from eating turnip tops in fall. It occasionally takes diarrhoea ever since, and has not thrived well. I am feeding milk, bran and oats, with a stock food.

W. H. H.

Ans.—1. Bathe this long and often with hot water, and after bathing rub well with a camphorated liniment. If an abscess forms, open it, and flush the cavity out twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum until healed. If she is in the advanced stages of pregnancy, you need not be alarmed; but if not, it is more serious.

2. Feed equal parts of bran and finely-chopped oats, with hulls sifted out. Feed this in small quantities four or five times daily. Give sweet milk to which has been added one-quarter of its bulk of lime water. Give small quantities of good, well-saved clover hay. Take three ounces each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica, and bicarbonate of soda. Mix. Give a teaspoonful three times daily in half pint cold water as a drench.

Miscellaneous.

LUCERNE ROOTS AND TILE DRAINS.

1. Will the roots of alfalfa shut up tile drains?

2. If not, how much seed should I sow per acre, and when?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. If there is water running through the tile most of the summer, there would be danger of the roots entering and filling the tile, otherwise it may be considered comparatively safe.

2. Sow twenty to twenty-five pounds of good seed per acre in a well-pulverized seed bed, about the last of April or first of May, without a nurse crop, or with a very thin seeding of barley.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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ACCIDENTS

will happen. The colts will get hurt. Any Soft Inflamed Bunch can be removed in a pleasing manner with

ABSORBINE

No blister. No hair gone. Comfort for the horse. Profit for you. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 4-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for man-kind, \$1.00 Bottle. Removes the black and blue from a bruise at once. Stop Toothache, Reduce Swellings. Genuine manufactured only by

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.,
Canadian Agents, **Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.**

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

Hackney Stallion

Ridgewood Danegelt—160—, rising four years, first at Western Fair, London, 1904 and 1905, sire Langton's Danegelt, dam by Barthorpe Performer (imp.).

Shire Stallion

Desford Marquis (imp.), first at Western Fair, 1904 and 1905, a proved sire of quick-selling stock at highest prices.

These will be sold well worth the money, as the owner, Mr. E. O. Attrill, is giving up farming. For prices, apply to

Mr. Chas. Garrow, Agent,
Coderich, Ont.

NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES
and
HACKNEY STALLIONS,

males and fillies ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Blaccon and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best sires obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write

DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ontario.

My motto: "The Best is None too Good." Imported and home-bred Clydesdale and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

A choice lot of reg. fillies and Shorthorn calves to choose from. Our stock exhibited have won the highest honors at the largest shows in America.

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

J. M. GARDHOUSE.

For Sale: Pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion, Seafield Sentinel, No. 11524, Vol. XXIV., foaled July 1, 1898. Come and see, or write. **ROBERT ANDERSON,** 5 miles from Ingersoll Sta. Salford P. O., Ont.

Trumans' Champion Stud

Bushnell, Illinois.

SHIRE, PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

Read our record at the great International Show recently held in Chicago. We won the following prizes on Shire and Hackney stallions:

4-year-olds	-	-	1st, 3rd and 4th
3-year-olds	-	-	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th
2-year-olds	-	-	1st and 4th

Also Champion and Reserve Champion Hackney Stallions

Our stallions were admired by all who saw them. Before buying a stallion of either breed, we respectfully ask that you write and let us know your wants. We can save you money. Our prices and liberal guarantee will astonish you. Our record in the show-rings is evidence that we keep nothing but the best. Our barns are full of prizewinners, and they are all for sale. We insure stallions against death from any cause, if desired.

Write for illustrated catalogue of our horses. Importations arrived, July, September and November.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

H. W. TRUMAN, Manager, LONDON, ONT.



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers. Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

THE VERY BEST SHIRE STALLIONS

and High-class Pedigree Colts



are owned by that well-known breeder, Clement Keevil. An importation direct from his Blagdon Stud, England, can now be seen at

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

LaFayette Stock Farm

J. Crouch & Son, Proprietors.

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

J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind.

Sedalia, Mo. Nashville, Tenn. San Jose, Cal. Portland, Ore.

Write us at London, Ont., or LaFayette, Ind.

INNIS & PROUSE

New importation of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS represent such noted blood as: Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Up-to-time, Pride of Bacon, The Dean, Prince Fauntleroy and Lord Stewart. They were selected with great care; combine size and quality. They are an A1 lot. 21 head to choose from.

INNIS & PROUSE, Woodstock and Ingersoll.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SWELLING ON HEIFER.

Have a heifer, rising two years, that had a swelling about the size of a turnip around the navel. I lanced it, and it was full of matter.

1. What was the cause?
2. Is it apt to come back again?

C. W. L.

Ans.—1. It may have been caused by a bruise or injury of some sort.

2. If the cavity had been flushed out with a carbolic solution, say one part carbolic acid to 30 of water, it would probably not return. If it does, this should be done.

MORTGAGED HORSE—REGISTRY OFFICES.

1. A trades horses with B in Saskatchewan. Ten months later, the horse that A receives is seized, and A finds that there was a chattel mortgage on the horse. If no mention was made of a chattel mortgage, when the horses were traded, can A obtain any redress?

2. In what towns in Saskatchewan are the title deeds of land registered? Ontario.

GLASGUENSIS.

Ans.—1. A is entitled to legal redress, but only from B, against whom, if he be a man of substance, an action should be brought.

2. Regina, Prince Albert and Battleford.

COW SLOBBERING—FEEDING CALVES.

1. What is the cause of a milch cow continually slobbering, keeping her manger always wet?

2. Which is better for feeding calves over a month old, middlings mixed with milk, or giving them the milk and middlings separate?

3. What will cure snuffles in sheep? J. R.

Ans.—1. It may be due to unevenness in her back teeth, or sharp edges cutting the lining of the mouth, in which case they should be rasped level. Or it may be owing to an accumulation of chaff or other matter in the cheek behind the jaw, which the cow cannot dislodge. If such exists, an examination should reveal it, and it should be removed by hand.

2. It is a mistake to mix middlings or meal with milk for calves, as it is very likely to cause indigestion and scours. There is no feed equal to whole oats for calves. Put a few in the mouth at first, and they very soon learn to eat and relish them, and the chewing of them induces a flow of saliva, which is essential to proper digestion. Next to oats, dry bran, or a mixture of both is best.

3. Pine tar daubed on the nose, and tar kept in a trough on which salt is spread.

BEAUTY, BY SNOWBALL.

In studying herdbook No. XXI, we notice a number of pedigree tracing back to Beauty (imp.) =30=, by Snowball (2647). We have quite a number of pedigrees tracing back to the same, and we are, therefore, desirous of learning more about their breeding. We should esteem it a favor if you would give us any information with reference to this matter, and whether or not they would record in U. S. A. D. B.

Ans.—Beauty =30= was a roan cow, calved in 1833, bred by Mr. James Crisp, Doddington, Northumberland, and imported in 1835 by the late Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Waterdown, Ont. She was a regular breeder of an excellent class of stock, her list of produce in the first volume of the Dominion Shorthorn herdbook showing seven calves born in the years 1835 to 1844, and she was the progenitress of probably as large a number of useful animals as any cow ever imported into Canada. The cows of this family have, as a rule, been superior milkers, regular breeders and good feeders, and many high-class prizewinners have been produced by the tribe. So many of this family have been sold to go to the U. S. A. in the past, and recorded in the American Shorthorn Herdbook, there is no doubt that all registered in the Canadian will record in that book, provided no sires that are ineligible have been used in the breeding.

Winners of Prizes

IN THE GREAT DIARY CONTEST IN WHICH \$300 IN GOLD WAS AWARDED FOR THE BEST RECORD OF EVENTS KEPT DURING 1905 IN CANADA

Dr. Chase's Almanac.

A Similar Contest for 1906 is Now Going On.

Thousands of persons who are keeping a record of events in Dr. Chase's Almanac will read with interest the list of prizewinners in the 1905 competition. Though this contest was not announced until late in the year, many people from all parts of this broad Dominion sent in their almanacs and the greatest enthusiasm has been manifested.

If there was ever any doubt as to the popularity of the diary feature of Dr. Chase's Almanac it can certainly no longer exist, and judging by the nature of the entries in these books they must prove of great value to persons keeping such records.

This is a copy of the report sent in by the committee of newspaper men who acted as judges:

Toronto, Feb. 10th, 1906.

Messrs. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—We, the undersigned, have carefully examined the Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanacs submitted for the Diary Contest for 1905, and take pleasure in announcing that we have awarded the prizes as follows:

- First—\$100 in gold, Mr. Henry Burton, Brooklin, Ont.
- Second—\$50 in gold, Mrs. James Beairto, Miscouche, P. E. I.
- Third—\$25 in gold, Mrs. Robert Reddick, Winchester, Ont.
- Fourth—\$5 in gold, Mrs. Alf. Stevens, Burgessville, Ont.
- Fifth—\$5 in gold, Mrs. Richard Whyte, Lyons, Ont.
- Sixth—\$5 in gold, Mr. Wilford Van Wart, Hampstead, N. B.
- Seventh—\$5 in gold, Mr. Robert Robertson, North Georgetown, Que.
- Eighth—\$5 in gold, Mr. James E. McLatchy, Windsor, N. S.
- Ninth—\$5 in gold, Mrs. Sarah Jane Burroughs, Shellmouth, Man.

While the work of selecting the prizewinners has been rather difficult, we have favored those who kept the most complete and most useful record of everyday events.

(Signed) J. F. MACKAY,

Bus. Mgr. The Globe.

CHAS. C. NORRIS,

Mail and Empire.

H. E. SMALLPIECE,

Adv. Mgr. World.

The 1906 edition of Dr. Chase's Almanac has been placed in every home in Canada, so far as possible, and in it will be found full particulars about the Diary Contest for 1906. If the Almanac has not reached you, we shall be pleased to send you a copy on receipt of your name and address, if you mention this paper. Address Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FIVE NICE, SMOOTH HEREFORD BULLS

FOR SALE.

Two about 16 months and three from 8 to 10 months old. Priced right to do business.

W. BENNETT,

Chatham, Ont.

Broxwood Herefords

Young bulls for sale from 6 to 18 months old, all from imported sire and dams, prizewinning stock at Royal and leading English shows.

R. J. Penhall, Nober P. O., Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 2-year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address:

A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P.O.

or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O.

Iderton Sta., L. E. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T.

HEREFORDS—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you. J. A. LOYERING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.

DISPERSION SALE
OF HIGH-CLASS
HOLSTEIN CATTLE

ON
Wednesday, March 21st, 1906

ALFRED RICE, of Currie's Crossing P.O. (6 miles south of Woodstock, on Port Dover & Stratford Division of G. T. R.), will offer for sale his entire herd of Holstein cattle: 14 fine young cows, several heifers and young bulls (23 head of registered cattle). Also heavy Clydesdale Mare with foal, heavy team, 3 and 4 years old, and other horses. Well-bred Yorkshire Brood Sows, and several young sows that would make good breeders.

Catalogue ready March 5th.
Terms: Seven months' credit on approved joint notes, or 6% per annum off for cash.
Sale commences at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp. Farm implements will be sold first. Train arrives from Woodstock and Stratford at 11.15 a.m., from Norwich Jet, and south at 8 a.m. Train out of Currie's at 5 (north) and 6 (south) p.m.
Farm one mile from station. Luncheon at noon.

P. IRVINE, E. R. ALMAS, Auctioneers.



That Old Fence

can be made good as new—and strong as rock—weather-proof, animal-proof.

—By using heavy upright wires, and Anchor clamps. These will support and strengthen the sagging plain or barb wire—and make a solid, invincible fence. Can be made close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest fowl.

The Anchor clamp never slips. The self-acting ratchet for fastening the ends of the wire-strands relieves itself automatically, being equal to the hardest frost.

Why not fix up that unsightly, farm-damaging fence? It will cost little. Write for free catalogue.

Many ornamental styles and farm and garden gates, all ready to put up. Agents wanted everywhere.

ANCHOR FENCE CO., Stratford, Ont.



ONTARIO'S LARGEST AND FINEST HERD OF HEREFORDS.—We sell our beauties to breeders all over Canada, because we sell our stock at much below their value. Come with the rest and get some of the bargains in 25 bulls a year old and over, 25 heifers and 30 cows, or write to have us save you some. (Farm inside the corporation of the town.) **A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.**

GEORGE DAVIS & SONS
Have for sale a choice lot of pure-bred **ABERDEEN-ANGUS** heifers and females. All ages. Also a bull just 2 years old, of admirable quality. Prices reasonable.
Alton P.O. and Station, C.P.R.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE
One year-old bull, two bull calves and females of all ages, by imported bull. Drumbo Station.
WALTER HALL, o Washington, Ont.

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

MAITLAND BANK SHORTHORNS.
Imp. Broadhocks Prince 55002 at head of herd. Five young bulls and a number of females, got by imp. bull, and some of them out of imp. cows, all of choice Scotch breeding, for sale at lowest prices for quick sale.
DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS
We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address
W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A few good pigs, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices. **W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O. Maple Park Farm.**

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM Scotch-Topped Shorthorns Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to **DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O. Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.**

Shorthorns—Heifer calves from four to eight months old. Also a few young cows in calf.
Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont. Hastings Station.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS. Spicy King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to **THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.**

Advertise in the Advocate

IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
THREE imported bulls of the best breeding. Good individuals. Good colors. From 9 to 20 months old.
Fifteen imported cows and heifers, with calves at foot, for sale.
Also five choice Canadian-bred bulls, mostly from imported stock, from 10 to 18 months old.
A choice selection of Canadian bred cows and heifers from superior families.
H. J. DAVIS, Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, C.P.R. Woodstock, Ont. G.T.R.

Scotch Shorthorns
—AT—
HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM
Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.
For particulars, write to
W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont. Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstake Toronto Exhibition 8 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam 1st, Toronto, 1905.
High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply
T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont. CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of **SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.** Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.).
FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages from noted Scotch families.
HURON HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS
The great stock bull, Imp. Broadhocks Golden Fame, at head of herd. Young bulls and females at reasonable prices.
A. H. JACOBS, Blyth, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STANCHIONS.

1. Are stanchions preferable to chains?
2. Are swinging stanchions better than stiff ones?

Ans.—1 and 2. Stanchions are quite an aid in keeping cattle clean, and the swinging stanchions are not very objectionable, but we do not recommend the rigid stanchion at all, and would strongly condemn its use for tying cattle in fly time.

STATUTE LABOR.

What is the assessment for one day's statute labor? In the third parcel I have 211 acres; lots 15 and 16. Saugeen Township says that 1 acre puts me in for 2 days' extra over my assessment for 200 acres.
Ontario.

Ans.—Apparently your township council have exercised their right, under the Ontario Statutes of 1903, Chap. 19, Sec. 537, Sub-sec. 3, and Sec. 561 (Consolidated Municipal Act), and the Ontario Statutes of 1904, Chap. 25, Sec. 1 (Act respecting statute labor), to pass by-laws upon this subject; and your question, accordingly, depends for answer upon the wording of such township by-law. Have the township clerk produce same for your perusal.

CHattel MORTGAGE SALE—LAW BOOK.

A has a chattel mortgage on B's stock, and comes on and sells. A sells an animal and some articles after the mortgage was made, and then leaves the place for parts unknown.

1. Can A take the animal or articles after one year from the time the mortgage was drawn?
2. G, B's brother, buys the animal back, and pays his own money for same. Can anyone take it for B's debt?
3. Where could one obtain a good law-book for home use, and what price?
Ont. **CONSTANT READER.**

Ans.—1. Yes; assuming, of course, that, as regards creditors of B, the mortgage had at the time of such seizure by A been kept in force by renewal in due course.

2. No.
3. Write the Canada Law-book Company, Toronto, or the Carswell Company, Toronto, for quotations.

CARE OF AGED IN-FOAL MARE.

Mare, 19 years old, whose last two foals came weak, is due to foal again in June; has worked moderately all the time; is in good condition, and sound, and formerly never had a weak foal.

1. Do you think she is too old to breed again?
2. Would you advise feeding whole wheat?
3. Does it make any difference which side the team she works?
4. How long before mare foals should she quit work, and should she be turned to pasture to foal there, or should she be turned out days and stabled nights? What is the best feed for her before and after foaling and to increase milk flow?
D. G.

Ans.—1. No. As long as she will breed, we see no reason why she, with good care, may not produce strong and healthy foals.

2. No. Nothing is better than hay, oats and bran, the latter two mixed and fed dry, six two quarts each three times a day.

3. Not that we know of; but she should be carefully driven, not fast, nor required to draw or back heavy loads.

4. If worked moderately, she may be worked up to time she is due, or till the day she foals, and be better for it if well fed. If not working, she will be better for turning in pasture, and may foal as safely in pasture as any place, but for convenience of watching her, it may be well to keep her in a roomy, cleanly-bedded box stall at night. Naval ill, the forerunner of joint ill, is liable to occur in a dirty stable. It is wise to apply some disinfectant to end of the naval string (diluted carbolic acid or bluestone) to prevent entrance of germs, repeated every two or three days.

That Book.

"Stock Pointers" is a book that should be in the hands of every farmer, and every farmer can have it in his hands simply by sending his name and address to the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada.

This is an opportunity greater than you know of. The book is valuable, and is full of interesting and instructive reading matter. It contains a number of good pictures of Canadian prizewinning stock. Stock that captured honors at the World's Fair and at the great Canadian shows. There are letters in "Stock Pointers" from the owners and feeders of these animals, which add greatly to its value. If you turn this offer down, you deprive yourself of much valuable information. Just now is the time. Send your name and address to the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada, and mention this paper, and you will receive "Stock Pointers" by return mail.

The Cost of Feeding.

The comparative price per pound is no indication of the comparative cost of feeding Stock Foods and feeding Herbageum. Let us reason the matter. We will say that a Stock Food costs 6c. per pound, and the directions for feeding it read: "Feed two tablespoonfuls twice daily." Now, a tablespoonful means a heaped tablespoonful, and a heaped tablespoonful is an ounce, so that the meaning of the directions is four ounces a day. Four ounces is one-quarter of a pound, and a quarter of a pound at 6c. per pound is one and a half cents, the daily cost of feeding Stock Food at 6c. per pound. The cost of Herbageum is 12c. a pound, and the directions for feeding Herbageum read: "Feed one EVEN tablespoonful twice daily." "Use a tablespoonful, and do not heap it." An even tablespoonful of Herbageum weighs exactly one-quarter of an ounce. This means a half ounce daily, and the cost of half an ounce at 12c. per lb. is 6c. of a cent, the daily cost of feeding Herbageum at 12c. per pound.

This shows a difference in cost of feeding in favor of Herbageum of one and one-eighth cents per day, of in other words, the cost of feeding the Stock Food at 6c. per pound is just four times the cost of feeding Herbageum at 12c. per pound.

As to the relative results obtained by feeding Stock Foods and by feeding Herbageum, reports along this line given in the last three issues of "The Farmer's Advocate" should be convincing. However, there is no proof so convincing as proof obtained by personal experience, and the wise feeder will test this matter for himself.

The Real Thing.—A distinguished Canadian professor was calling on a friend not long ago. Taking the five-year-old daughter of the house upon his knee, he asked:

"My dear, where is your wax doll?"
"Oh," she answered, "I don't have nothing to do with wax babies any more. We've got a meat baby here now, and that takes up all my time."

HE FEELS AS YOUNG AS EVER

Mr. Chester Loomis Took Dodd's Kidney Pills.

And from a Used-up Man He Became a Smart as a Boy.

Orland, Ont., March 5.—(Special.)—Mr. Chester Loomis, an old and respected farmer living in this section, is spreading broadcast the good news that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for the "Lame Back" and Kidney Disease so common among old people. Mr. Loomis says:

"I am 76 years of age, and smart and active as a boy, and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for it."

"Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy, and I could not do any work of any kind. Everybody thought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy."

The Kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the Kidneys of the old must be wrong. Dodd's Kidney Pills make all wrong Kidneys right. That is why they are the old folks' greatest friend.

How to Cure Rheumatism!

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ, and I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and Rheumatism, the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send without charge, my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 Druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

GREAT COMBINATION SALE OF STRAIGHT-BRED

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The property of **W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, and R. & S. NICHOLSON, Sylvan, Ont., at Elmdale Stock Farm,** the home of Mr. Stephen Nicholson, Sylvan, on **WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, '06, 4 1/2 miles south-west of the town of Parkhill, G.T.R.**

30 FEMALES AND 10 YOUNG BULLS,

imported, or bred from imported sire and dam. This is as good a lot as was ever offered for sale in Ontario. Teams will meet trains at Parkhill evening before and morning of sale. **Terms:** 10 months' credit. Catalogues sent on application. Address all communications to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer. W. H. NICHOLSON, Sylvan P.O., Ont.



Tudhope Carriages

In 1851, Tudhopes were making Carriages—and mighty good ones, too. Been making them ever since. And 55 years experience taught them a whole lot about how to build better Carriages. Talk it over with the Tudhope agent.

TUDHOPE No. 10

Our Stick Seat Open Buggy. Reinforced side panels, concave risers and steel corners. First quality 38 and 42 inches wheels—rubber tires, bolted between each spoke. Full trimmed shafts, with long painted leather. Silver tips on shafts and wheeltrees. Illustrated catalogue free. Write for it.

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

What You Gain

In a few words, you gain this by using a Tubular: (1) One-quarter to one-half more cream, because Tubulars skim by centrifugal force, which is thousands of times stronger than the force of gravity that makes cream rise in pans. (2) One-half to twice as much for butter, because Tubulars remove dirt and bacteria, thus making gilt-edge butter possible. (3) Half the work saved, because you finish skimming five minutes after milking, feed warm skimmed milk at barn, and have only the can of cream to care for. Write today for catalog W-193. It tells all plainly.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, CAN. WEST CHESTER, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.



LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

THE HEART OF THE GREAT

Saskatchewan Wheat Plains of Western Canada

READ WHAT PROF. THOS. SHAW SAYS ABOUT THIS DISTRICT

Speaking of Last Mountain Valley, he writes after personal inspection: "This rich and beautiful farming section lying east of Last Mountain Lake, embraces one of the finest areas in the Northwest. The land is undulating in this region, mostly open prairie. The soil is a rich black vegetable loam, from one to two feet deep, and is underlaid with a clay subsoil. Frost to injure the wheat is virtually unknown. Being thus favored so highly by nature, it is not surprising that the production of wheat in this region is phenomenally high; in several instances forty to forty five bushels per acre having been reported. Oats, Barley, Flax and all small grains yield relatively as good as those of wheat. Potatoes grow most luxuriantly. Two or three years ago there were not more than thirty-five settlers in the entire area, now there are over three thousand and others rapidly coming in."

BUY YOUR TICKETS TO STRASSBURG via Winnipeg by the Soo Line

In this section you can see two Transcontinental Railways actually building. Write us for maps, prices and handsomely-illustrated booklet descriptive of this rich region.

William Pearson Company WINNIPEG, CANADA.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

NAME OF THE KING, AND LATE QUEEN.

Please tell me what King Edward's last name is, and what Queen Victoria's last name was after she was married.

R. B.

Ans.—Queen Victoria retained her family name of Guelph, her husband being simply a prince-consort. The present king bears his mother's name.

BEEF RING OF FOLLY MEMBERS.

We are starting a beef ring of forty members, and would like to know if you have a chart, or could give us any information on it in any way.

I. E.

Ans.—We have no chart for a forty-member beef ring, and would not recommend dividing an animal into so many portions, as a 500-pound carcass would provide only 12 1/2 lbs. for each family. We would suggest killing two animals each time, and dividing each according to twenty-ring chart. We shall be glad to hear from anyone who has had experience running a large ring.

STARTING A TELEPHONE LINE.

A Palmyra subscriber, writing from that flourishing district, asks how a telephone line may be started?

Ans.—The modus operandi has often been described in "The Farmer's Advocate." It can be done by an individual or by a number of persons acting co-operatively. Capital to the amount of \$400 or \$500, and upward, would be required, depending on the extent and equipment of the line. First ascertain about how many subscribers can be secured. Then sell enough shares to provide the necessary capital, and take out a charter under the Ontario Act respecting co-operative organizations. Consult a solicitor in doing this. In some cases, the individual subscribers keep their instruments in repair, and pay the company \$4 to \$6 per year rental; in others the rental is \$9 or \$10, and the company keep all in repair, and renew the batteries. Those who have had experience, regard the voluntary system as a nuisance, and advise a regular organization, as suggested. Some of these local telephone lines are paying the organizers good dividends, even without connection with the Bell and its long-distance system. Good cedar posts should be used, and No. 12 galvanized wire and instruments may be procured from some of the telephone supply companies advertising in "The Farmer's Advocate, several of whom issue useful books of instructions. It may cost more at the outset, but put the line up well, using first-class materials, and it will be found cheaper and more satisfactory in the end.

LANDLORD AND TENANT—VENDOR AND PURCHASER

1. A rented a farm from B for three years, which time would expire March 1st, 1907; but A, not wishing to stay full term, got B to sign a writing to let him off at the end of two years. A, not intending to leave before the term was expired, got up a lot of wood last winter, and has still a lot left, which B will neither let him sell nor yet pay for cutting. Can A take the wood off the place, or make B pay for cutting before he touches it? The lease says there is to be no wood sold off the place.

2. A sold some oats to B at a sale. B came along one day and took half of them, and said he would come the next day for the rest; but A told him that he would be away that day, but to come the day after. But B came when A was away and took the oats himself, and A thinks he took too many. What should A do with B for taking the oats?

3. A bought four bags of apples, which were sound when bought; but he was so long going for the apples that nearly half of them rotted. Can he not be made to pay for the four bags now, as he was to have taken them when bought?

R. W. F.

Ans.—1. No.

2. A is hardly in a position to do anything. Apparently he is not himself positive that B took more oats than he was entitled to, and however irregular B's conduct in helping himself to the grain in A's absence may have been, A could not safely venture upon proceedings, either civil or criminal, without satisfactory and convincing evidence, and this it would seem is not to be had.

3. Yes.

MOTHER, SISTER AND BROTHER

Died of Consumption, but this Linden Lady Used Psychine and is Strong and Well.

"My mother, brother and sister died of consumption," says Ella M. Cove, of Linden, N. S., "and I myself suffered for two years from a distressing cough and weak lungs. I suppose I inherited a tendency in this direction?"

"But thank God I used Psychine, and it built me right up. My lungs are now strong. I enjoy splendid health, and I owe it all to Psychine."

Consumption, whether hereditary or contracted, cannot start before Psychine. Psychine kills the germ no matter how it attacks the lungs. Psychine builds up the body and makes it strong and able to resist disease. Psychine is an aid to digestion and a maker of pure, rich blood. The greatest giver of general health is

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen).

REMEMBER—Psychine cures Consumption, but its greatest work is the cure of those diseases that lead to Consumption. Psychine cures Colds, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Catarrh. \$1 per bottle at all druggists, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

PURE SCOTCH

SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite—45214—, a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride—36106—, a Marr Rose Lady.

Present offering:

20 young bulls.
10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.

20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

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

Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

SHORTHORNS

The champion herd of Canada, 1905, is headed by the great show and breeding bulls Mildred's Royal and Springhurst. Cattle of all ages for sale, whether for the breeding herd or the showing.

R. A. & J. A. WATT,

Salem Post and Telegraph Office, Elora Stn. 13 miles north of Guelph, on the G. T. R. & O.P.R.

Shorthorns for Sale

Two real good 12 and 13 months' old bulls, Strathallans, sired by the Brawith Bud bull, "Golden Count"—44787—; also a 4-year-old Strathalian cow with a choice 2 months' old heifer calf at foot, sired by Golden Count. She has again been bred to same bull. Will sell a few 2-year-old Strathalian heifers, bred since the New Year.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marigolds the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Bailor Champion. This is an extra good lot.

THOS. REDMOND, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Five choice young bulls, 8 to 13 months; also four heifers. **W. H. WALLACE,**

Woodland Farm, Mt. Forest, Ont.

For Sale—Three Shorthorn bulls, two 20 months and one 9 months. Trimvir (Imp.) heads the herd.

DAVID CLOW, Whitechurch P.O. and Station.

BOWHILL SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS—STOCK FARM—1 imported bull, 2 home-bred bulls and a few females.

GEO. E. ARMSTRONG, Tecumseh, Ont.

Mildmay, G.T.R. Tecumseh, O.P.R.

Shorthorns for Sale—Some choice young bulls and heifers, got by British Flag, imported from deep-milking cows, registered. Prices moderate.

C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg Stn. and P.O.

BARREN COW CURE

makes animals breed. Abortive Cow Cure prevents animals aborting. Cures guaranteed or money refunded.


L. F. BELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

WISDOM
IS JUST A SHORT WAY
OF SAYING THE

DeLAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATOR

IN THE DAIRY
700,000 Wise Men Have Proved It.

77 York Street
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL



IDEAL FENCE
WHEN YOU FENCE, FENCE FOR GOOD.

A good fence adds its price to the value of the land. A poor fence soon becomes unsightly and worthless. The job must be done over again. You must go to all of the expense of erecting a fence again. This costs lots of money in time and labor; it means piling expense on top of expense. It pays to do the job right in the first place. Put up the Ideal woven wire fence as shown above, and you will have done with that piece of fencing for many years. It's not going to rust out in a few years because it is heavily galvanized and it always looks well. It stands up. It holds its shape perfectly on any surface, hilly or level. There is a reason for this, and the reason is that Ideal Fence has the weight. It's all made of No. 9 hard steel wire, and has the famous Ideal lock at every wire crossing. Slipping wires are impossible with this lock. Any strain or pressure is distributed and borne by all of the wires. That means strength. There is not a domestic animal living that can go through or over it. And there is no trouble about hot or cold weather. It adjusts itself to all temperatures. If you cannot be sure of these things, investigate. Let us send you a book giving all details about Ideal fence. It is free; write for it.

THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited,
Dept. B, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS


3 imported bulls of gilt-edged breeding and of the finest quality.
3 bulls from imported sires and dams; thick, sappy, good feeders, from my best cows.
4 bulls from imported sires and from straight Scotch cows of the best breeding.
4 imported cows with calves at foot, nearly due, on which I am making an interesting proposition.
6 cows and heifers, bred here from straight Scotch parents, a grand lot.

No man has ever been in such form in Canada to offer such **Shorthorns** as the above at such a moderate price. Ask for catalogue and prices, they say a lot, but the cattle will speak for themselves if you come and see them.

Am taking orders now for **SHOW or BREEDING SHEEP** of the following breeds: Shropshires, Oxfords, Cotswolds, Southdowns, Dorsets or Hampshire, to be imported in time for the coming show season.

Telephone, telegraph, post office and railway address:
ROBERT MILLER, - **Stouffville, Ontario.**

THE BISSELL 3 Drum Steel Land Roller



They stand up against hard work and lots of it. Truss rods stiffen the frame. Heavy steel plate in all the drums. Closely riveted throughout and very strong. Sold by agents. Have a look at sample roller. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Manufactured by

T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.
Write for booklet "W"

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

STALLION'S NUMBERS.
Give the numbers of Old Champion, and also the Duke of Ashfield. R. J. D.
Ans.—We do not find either in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook.

INFORMATION ABOUT GRAFTING WANTED.
Would you please give a recipe, through "The Farmer's Advocate," for grafting apple trees? K. B.
Ans.—Grafting will be dealt with by Linus Woolverton, when the series of articles on pruning are completed.

MUST PATENTED MACHINES BE STAMPED?
Kindly let me know if all patented machines are stamped, also if a machine not stamped can be copied? T. J. C.
Ans.—The fact that an article or machine patented in Canada is not stamped or marked patented, as required by the Canada Patent Act, does not give any person the right to make said article or machine, not even for their own use, and damages may be recovered whether the article was, or was not, marked patented as required. The penalty for not stamping or marking a patented article or machine in Canada is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or in default of the payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. In this respect, the Canada Patent Act differs from that of the United States, in that, in the United States Patent Act there is no penalty in the nature of a fine or imprisonment, but no damages may be recovered for infringement in the United States, when the patented article is not stamped or marked patented as required. P. J. E.

ALFALFA—SOFT WATER FOR HORSES—VENTILATION.

1. Would alfalfa do as well as clover on a hill sloping to north on good, light loam?
2. Does alfalfa give as good results for pasture as for hay?
3. Would alfalfa be more risky than clover to get a catch, sown on wheat in spring?
4. Is there any danger in pasturing milking cows on alfalfa?
5. Is soft water kept in cement cistern as good for horses as well water?
6. Would you let me know the best plan of good ventilation, not to exceed \$20 in cost, to put into barn? E. A. R.

Ans.—1. It is unsafe to predict where alfalfa will succeed well, and where it will not, as much depends on climate and various soil conditions not perfectly understood. The conditions you describe would seem favorable to alfalfa, and as it holds the ground many years, it is an exceedingly good crop to grow on a hillside.


2 and 4. A stand of alfalfa will last longer as a hay than as a pasture crop, though it will withstand considerable grazing, if care is taken that it be not eaten too close in the fall. It is liable to cause bloating, unless grasses are sown with it.

3. You would probably be somewhat surer of a catch of clover than of alfalfa on wheat. Alfalfa is usually recommended to be sown alone, or with a light seeding of barley.

5. Yes, if the rain water is from a clean roof.

6. We do not think it is wise to restrict one's self to \$20 in installing a ventilation system. We highly commend the system described on page 236 of "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 15th. The idea is a modification of the sub-earth duct system that used to be recommended to cool the temperature of cheese factory curing-rooms before the ice-refrigeration system came into favor. Conducting the air underneath the ground a considerable distance before discharging it, raises its temperature, and thus admits of a rapid change of the stable atmosphere, even in cold weather, without getting the stable down to freezing point. For a cheap ventilation, we are inclined to think favorably of a plan in use by an esteemed subscriber. The intake consists of a box along the ceiling, opening at each side of the barn, the ends being closable at will. The air is admitted to the stable by a small crack, running the length of the box. Ordinary ventilators, running up from near the floor, with openings also at the eaves of stable, may be provided to carry the foul air away.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

J. Watt & Son
SHORTHORNS.
Several choice young bulls from our best cows; also a number of extra well-bred young cows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot. Prices right on quick sale.
SALEM P.O., Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM.
Shorthorns and Berkshires
Will be sold cheap if sold before the 1st of April, the following: 3 bulls (Shorthorns) and one Berkshire boar.
W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O.
Sta.: St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS
Imp. Keith Baron 35050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.
CLYDESDALES
Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.
JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

6 Shorthorn Bulls 6
One two-year-old from imported Mayflower cow, and by an imported Archer bull. Also **BERKSHIRES**, 4 to 5 months old, bred from large show stock and prolific strains.
S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.,
Meadowvale, Ont.
Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R.

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS
Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (7963) =32075=; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50)=50071=; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81773)=45902=. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to
PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster =50668=, Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster.
GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. and P.O., C.P.R.

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephone. **WM. SMITH, Columbus, P.O.**
Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.

Oak Grove Shorthorns—Present offering is: females, several heifers and several young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right.
W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Sta., Harwood P. O., Co. Northumberland

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.
Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (Imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.
H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont.
Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—8 superior young **Shorthorn** bulls for sale. All from imp. bulls, four from imp. cows. Good enough to place at head of any herd. Apply
JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O. and Telephone.

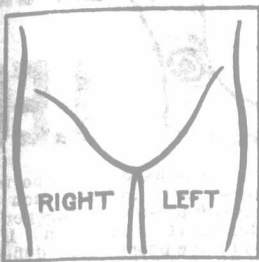
Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp, also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaumont. Prices very reasonable.
DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P.O. and Station.

Wm. Grainger & Son—Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking **Shorthorns**. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty =37864=. Prices reasonable.
Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

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THE NEW QUICK WAY TO CURE RUPTURE

is Without Operation, No Pain, No Danger, No Loss of time From Daily Work.



This Remarkable Simple NEW WAY TO CURE RUPTURE has opened up a new era in the treating of this terrible danger...

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Do you wear a truss? Does rupture pain? On which side ruptured? Ever operated on for rupture? Age? Time ruptured? Name? Address?



Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis...

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378. Guelph, Ont. SOOTH SHORTHORNS

a speciality. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary; Radium, a Cruickshank Mysie. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Large English Yorkshire Swine.

Herd headed by the Duthie-bred bull (imp.) Joy of Morning, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

Present offering: young Shorthorns of either sex; also a choice lot of Yorkshires of either sex, six months old, from imp. sire and dam. Prices easy.

Ninkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Tel.

HILLVIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows.

Apply to JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, Stationers: Greenwood, Ont. Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R.

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull: Scottish Hero (58998), Missie 134th, by William of Orange.

Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterfly 46th (Sittyton Butterfly).

JAS. A. COCHRANE, o Compton, P. Q.

MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS STOCK FARM

of best families. Herd headed by the grandly bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star = 48685 =.

A few choice young bulls. Box 426. Wm. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

Offers Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not akin. A bargain for quick sale.

D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1855

Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Imp. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny = 45290 = at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.

JAMES DOUGLAS, - Caledonia, Ont

SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS.

3 bulls, seven to nine months old; also a few ewe lambs and ewes in lamb for sale. Prices reasonable.

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont. Mapleview Farm.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 49359 = (78236) heads the herd. We have for sale a choice lot of young bulls of the very best breeding and prices right.

Inspection and correspondence invited. Address: KYLE BROS., Afr. C.P.R., Paris, G.T.R.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM. Shorthorn

Bulls, including Gold Mine (imp. in dam), also some choice young females. Stations: Cooksville and Streetsville, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R. Peel Co. F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont. o

GREENGILL HERD

of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 19 bull calves, 9 yearling bulls, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred.

The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Roseberry. R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor = 45187 =. 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses.

We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams.

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months old; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont. 40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. 6 young bulls, three reds and three roans, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the herd will be met at Ripley station and returned.

R. H. REID, Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Choice yearling heifers, Straight Scotch.

Two bull calves at easy prices. HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

For Shorthorns

Four young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Queenston Archer = 48898 = at head of herd. Shropshires all ages and sex. Also 1 Clyde filly rising 3 years old, 1 Clyde mare rising 6 years old.

BELL BROS., "The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

IMPORTED SHORTHORN

Bull for sale—King Edward 40388; a show-ring animal, in good condition, active and sure getter. Is perfectly quiet to handle. W. J. MEADS, Ceylon, Ont. Flesherton Station, C.P.R. o

GOSSIP.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has issued the prize-sheet for live stock, poultry, produce, implements, etc., at the show of the Society, to be held at Derby, from Wednesday, June 27th, to Saturday, June 30th next.

Mr. D. Milne, Ethel, Ont., writes: "The young Shorthorn bulls I am offering are a rare good lot. The dark roan, Golden Ray, a Marr Stamford, is blocky, smooth, stylish and full of quality, got by Scotland's Fame (imp.) = 45225 =, dam Roan Rose = 51546 =, is a grand show cow. Scottish Hero, a dark roan, by same sire, is a right good one, dam Lovely Bampton = 30067 =, by the great old Lovely bull, Perfection = 9100 =, one of the best show bulls in his day, grandam by the noted Bampton Hero = 324 =. Maitland King, a red, with little white, also by Scotland's Fame (imp.), dam Lovely Queen = 40676 =, by Perfection, is a very promising bull, as full of style as they make them. Canadian Victor, a rich dark roan, should make something extra. He is nine months old, was got by Sittyton Victor (imp.), one of the best bred bulls ever imported. This calf has for dam Countess 3rd (imp.), a Claret, a good cow and a grand milker. A few others of equal merit, also a number of females of excellent quality and breeding, will sell at rock-bottom prices, and on terms to suit purchaser."

HILL AND CENTRE VIEW HOLSTEINS

In Oxford County, Ontario, 4 miles south-east of Woodstock, lie Hill and Centre View Stock Farms, the home of about 95 head of Canada's choicest Holsteins, the property of Mr. P. D. Ede, a business man breeding Holsteins on business principles. Of the 50 head of milkers now in the herd, all but about half a dozen are in the Advanced Registry, the older ones with seven-day official butter records of from 15 to 22 1/2 lbs., and the heifers of from 10 to 15 lbs. A number of them belong to the noted Maud of Kent 2nd strain, a family noted for their perfect dairy form, large, faultless-shaped udders and wonderful producing qualities, others belong to the Winnie R and Aaggie Mechthilde strain, and among them is a daughter of the noted Beauty of Norval. Mr. Ede is, perhaps, a little in advance of most Holstein breeders, inasmuch as his ideas along the lines of yearly instead of seven-day tests is where the profit comes in from a herd of dairy cows, and to carry his ideas into practice has had several of his cows officially tested, as near as possible, eight months after calving, and the result is highly gratifying, those so tested showing an average of 10 lbs. of butter-fat in seven days, equivalent to about 12 lbs. of butter, and he is working along this line as rapidly as possible, and informs us that he will not be satisfied until he has the whole lot tested, and any that will not show up a profitable yearly producer will have to go. It is a great pity more breeders do not get to work along those lines. The present stock bulls are Baron Pietertje Posch, whose dam, besides being a great show cow, has an official two-year-old butter record of 15 lbs., and A. & G. De Kol Vaugh Burke (imp.), whose dam and eight of her sisters are in the Advanced Registry, with records of from 8 to 26 lbs. In young stuff, there are 20 bulls from 4 to 16 months of age, all sired by the above stock bulls, and all out of Advanced Registry dams, two of them being out of Maude of Kent dams, and one out of the daughter of Beauty of Norval, a choice lot of young bulls not excelled in any herd in the country. In females, there are for sale good things of all ages. Write Mr. Ede to Oxford Centre P. O., or, better, go and see them. By dropping him a card, he will meet you at Woodstock Station.

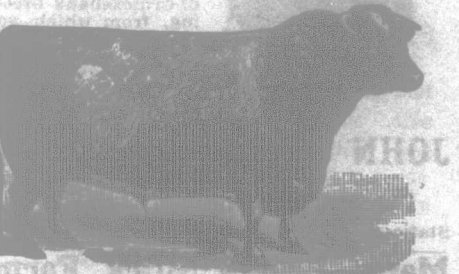
USED UP AND TIRED OUT MEN AT THE OFFICE WOMEN IN THE HOME CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out. The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wear out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart. Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I could not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or \$ for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices, 12 high-class yearling bulls, all sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

CLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Spicy Broadhocks at the head of herd. Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females of all ages. Prices reasonable. Call or write

JAMES BROWN, Thorold.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 43, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20897, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 19 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns.

Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. om

Special 30-Day Offer

For thirty days we will send, absolutely free of charge, one regular pint size of **New Zealand Dip and Disinfectant** with every pail of

WORTHINGTON'S STOCK TONIC

Ordered at regular price. We are making this offer in order that all may have a chance to try **New Zealand Dip and Disinfectant**, one of the best non-poisonous dips known to chemical science. In offering **Worthington's Stock Tonic** we feel that it is the greatest digestive agent known to the stock-raiser of to-day. Not only does it insure perfect assimilation of all the food, but keeps the animal in the best of health, causing it to eat its food with a relish that cannot be obtained in any other way. Do not miss this opportunity, send in your order to-day. We pay freight.

25-lb. pails, \$2.00; 50-lb. pails, \$3.75.

MANUFACTURED BY

BOGARDUS & CO., Chemists, GUELPH, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Ayrshires

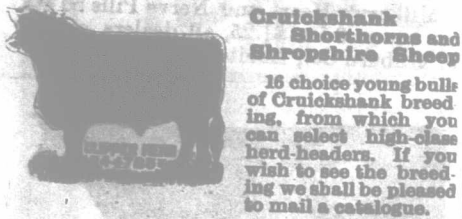
9 heifers, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves.
4 bulls, yearlings.
36 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, N. Cargill & Son,
Manager, Cargill, Ont.

Maple Shade



Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep
16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd headers. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.
1884.

An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicester left yet. Bargains in ewes.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires—1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address
E. JEFFS & SON, Bowd Head P.O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R.

Pine Ridge Jerseys—Present offering: Some choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).

WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.
Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address,
B. H. BULL & SON, "Phone 65," Brampton, Ont.

An extra nice **Jersey Bull**, fit for yearling vice. Also two bull calves. Prices reasonable.
F. S. WETHERALL, - Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

Cattle and Sheep Labels
Do not be without these useful stock marks. Write to-day for circular and sample.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.**

Registered Ayrshires—Bright Smile of Maple Grove—16593—, 5 years old; gave 40 lbs a day last year on grass alone. Due to calve April 1st. Lady Clare, rising two years, sire Signal of Maple Grove; dam Bright Smile; sire of Signal, Joseph Hudson, Lyn, Ont.

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.

For particulars apply to
MACDONALD COLLEGE
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES



Young bulls, 2 Aug., 1904, sired by Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam); 1 March calf, sired by Royal Star (imp.). Heifer calves, 2-yr.-old heifers and young cows. Young sows ready to mate. Pigs ready to ship. Prices right. Correspondence solicited.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

Ayrshire Bulls

For Sale 12 Ayrshire bulls one to two years old. Bred from deep milking stock, both by sire and dam. Price reasonable. Correspondence and inspection solicited.

W. Owens, Monte Bello, Que.
Riverside Farm.

THREE PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE

One 5-year-old bull, 3rd-prize winner at Central Canada Exposition; one 2-year-old bull, 1st-prize winner at Central Canada Exposition, and one bull calf, 12 months old, 3rd-prize winner at Central Canada Exposition. These bulls are fit to head any herd in Canada. Terms reasonable. Write
A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Winchester Stn., C.P.R., Vernon, Ont.

Meadowside Farm
Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale.
A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm
Breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.
R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to
N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel., Clappison, Ont.

Wardend Ayrshires—We are now offering a few young bulls, from 3 to 18 months of age, richly bred and out of producing dams; also females of any age. Will sell cheap for quick sales, as we are over-stocked.
F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Sta., G.T.R.

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont.
H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Props.
Offer 11 Ayrshire Bulls, from 8 months to 3 years old, from heavy-milking cows with large teats. Also a number of Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets. Prices reasonable.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE
1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifer calves dropped Aug., 1905. For full particulars address,
D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

An extra pair from heavy-milking dams, with grand, good teats. Also a few choice ones from 5 to 6 months old.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

GOSSIP.

THE PERTH ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE.

At the Perth (Scotland) spring sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle last month, 184 head of heifers sold for an average of £24 15s. 11d., or about \$125 each; as compared with £22 18s. 11d. for 165 at the 1905 sale. The highest average from one herd was £49 17s. 6d. for two animals from the Harviestoun herd of Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, who withdrew his first-prize heifer, Ellenora, at 75 guineas, the reserve on her being 100 guineas. Mr. Escher, from Iowa, U. S., was a large and liberal buyer, securing 16 Fricas at an average of £41 7s., and 9 Prides at £36 1s., mostly yearling heifers.

Two hundred and seventy-six bulls were sold at an average of £27 16s. And the average for 410 heifers and bulls was £26 15s. 4d., as against £24 18s. 6d. for 431 head in 1905. Ballindalloch herd average was £164 19s. 8d. (\$825) for 8 bulls. The next highest average for bulls was £53 14s. 6d., for six from the Cariston herd, and the third highest, £52 10s., for two from the Glamis herd. The senior yearling first-prize bull, Earl Eric of Ballindalloch, went to Mr. Escher at 160 guineas. For the second-prize bull in this class, Blizzard, 200 guineas was paid by Mr. Landale. The second-prize junior yearling bull, Everlasting, went at 270 guineas, the highest price of the sale, to Mr. D. McRae, Stenhouse.

Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., report the following sales from their noted herd of Scotch Shorthorns: "To Noah Bruder, Chepstow, Ont., the dark red bull, Jiltman—59620—, out of the imported Durno-bred Jilt cow, Julia Lyndoch, and sired by the Duthie-bred Missie bull, Merchantman (imp.) (81686); to E. G. Kuntz, Formosa, Ont., the bull, Stormy Lord—59636—, out of Imp. Snowstorm, bred by G. Walker, of Tillygreig, and sired by the Duthie-bred Missie bull, Lord Mistletoe (imp.) (81522); to Peter Mitchell, —, Ont., the red bull, The Florentine—59637—, out of the Flora cow, Florence 14th (imp.), and sired by the Marr-bred Roan Lady bull, Diamond Rex (imp.)—45168—; to A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, Ont., three beautiful heifers, beautifully bred, as follows: A Kibble Beauty yearling, out of Bessy 13th (imp.), sired by Lord Mistletoe (imp.); a Mayflower calf, out of the Bruce-bred cow, Sappho 2nd (imp.), and sired by Merchantman (imp.); a Broadhooks calf out of Silver Bangle (imp.), and sired by Merchantman (imp.). To James F. Burr, Annan, Ont., the bull, Lord Buddha, out of the Brawith Bud cow, Victress 4th (imp.), and sired by Lord Mistletoe (imp.); to A. Stringer, Kingari, Ont., the bull, Cluny King—59617—, out of the imported Flora cow, Cluny Flora 85th, and sired by Diamond Rex (imp.); to Thomas Scarf & Sons, Rocky Saugren, Ont., the red yearling bull, Prince Mistletoe—53898—, out of Princess (imp.), and as his name would indicate, sired by Lord Mistletoe (imp.); to L. N. McLean, Glamis, Ont., the white bull, Nonpareil Choice—59632—, out of imported Dalmey Nonpareil 9th, and sired by Choice Koral (imp.)—50026—; to William Jamieson, Lanes, Ont., the roan bull, Misty Claret—59629—, out of imported Claret cow, Cucumber, and sired by Lord Mistletoe (imp.). Our cattle are wintering nicely, and calves coming regularly, about 36 being the number of youngsters about here now.

We still have a number of young bulls to dispose of, though none of them are spoiling or running to seed as yet. Few of them being much over a year old. It seems to us that the above list of sales should do away with the idea which we know many farmers have regarding our cattle; that is, that we ask big prices for them, or sell only to fancy breeders who do not care so much about the price so that they do not come to see us when requiring animals. The above lot are sold entirely to farmers, which should be all the evidence necessary to other farmers that they may do likewise, if they wish. We have a magnificent lot of heifers; in fact, have been told by gentlemen who know whereof they speak that they were the best lot they had ever seen together in any one herd anywhere. It looks as though the trade in pure bred cattle were going to recover again; there seems to be more enquiry, and it is steadily increasing, which should be a fairly good barometer."



HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which do not extract, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say personally, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for **ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills**, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites.
or write **ALBERTS, 73 Farrington Street, London, England.** Agents: **Evans Sons & Co., Montreal;** **Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal;** **Parke & Parke, Hamilton, Ont.**

Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow, second and third on 2-year-old, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows).
Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Hill and Centre View Holsteins

Herd numbers 95 head. Stock bulls are bred on high-producing lines. Our milkers are all in the Advanced Registry, with official records of from 15 to 22 1/2 lbs. For sale are 30 bulls from 4 to 16 months old, sired by our stock bulls, and all out of Advanced Registry dams. Females of all ages. Write quick if you want one. Guaranteed as represented.

P. D. EDE, - Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Station.
With Cheese at 12c. and Butter at 25c. why not

Buy a Holstein Bull

and Improve Your Dairy Herd? I have them Right in Breeding, Right in Quality, Right in Price. Order early if you want one.
G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

R. Honey, Brickley, offers Holstein bull calves of the richest quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to
THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn., Warkworth P.O.

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.
At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes.
J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Sta.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds

Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young boars fit for service; young sows ready to breed, and younger ones at reasonable prices.
R. O. MORROW, Hilton P.O., Brighton Tel. & Sta.

HOLSTEINS AND CHESTER WHITES.

Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, both sexes. **D. G. GODDERHAM, Thornhill P.O., G. T. R. and street cars.**

MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM
Can now offer one young bull, born last spring, and four bull calves, born in Aug. Sept. and Oct., from select cows, and sired by the great imp. bull, Sir Alta Posch Beets. Any female in the herd can be secured at their value.
G. C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Sault, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS
We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.
G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Sta.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

A prize-winning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.**

GOSSIP.

Three miles north of Goble's Station, on the G. T. R., and 11 miles west of Paris, Ont., is Pine Grove Stock Farm, the property of Mr. J. McArthur, breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. The Shorthorns number 35 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle, representing the Beauty, Mysie, Gwynne and Duchess of Clarence families, headed by the richly-bred bull, Imp. Keith Baron, bred by the Earl of Kintore, sired by Prince of Archers, dam Maritana, by Beau Ideal, grandam by Sittyton Yet. He is a Mayflower-bred bull, and a Toronto winner, and in the herd of McDonald Bros., of Woodstock, left a stamp of superiority on his get equalled by few sires. His predecessor, and the sire of all the young bulls and heifers in the herd, was Imp. Spicy Count, by Spicy King, dam Countess of Balmoral 4th, a bull that left a decided improvement on the herd, which represents the get of the Mina-bred bull, Crown Rights—24720—, a son of Imp. Golden Crown; the Mysie-bred bull, Kinellar—19524—; the Fanny B-bred bull, Robert Bruce—81030—; Sultan Selim (imp.), and Sirius (imp.). In the stables for sale are several young bulls, one especially good is a twenty-months-old roan, by Imp. Spicy Count, and out of a Gwynne-bred dam. He is a thick-fleshed, evenly-built fellow, and should make a good sire, as his breeding is O. K. Another good one is a roan, eighteen months old, by the same sire, and out of a Duchess of Clarence dam. Still another thick-fleshed young bull is a red yearling, by the same sire, and out of a Mysie dam. Also there are three or four younger ones, a growthy lot, all by the same sire. In females, there are a number from one to three years of age, all the get of Spicy Count, and out of large, well-put-up cows, many of them showing a splendid type of the thick-fleshed sort. In Clydesdales, Mr. McArthur is just now offering a pair of chestnut geldings, four or five years old, weighing over 3,100 lbs., well matched, well built, and good movers. Write him to Goble's P. O.

BROWN LEE SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.
Brown Lee Stock Farm lies in the County of Waterloo, Ontario, three miles north-west of the town of Ayr, on the C. P. R., and is the property of Mr. Douglas Brown, whose P. O. address is Ayr, breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Mr. Brown is one of Ontario's younger breeders. Energetic, ambitious and equipped with good, sound judgment, he has the qualifications that are likely to bring him to the front as one of Canada's leading breeders. His herd of Shorthorns now numbers 19 head, all belonging to the Elgitha family, which traces back to the Bates-bred cow, Beauty (imp.), by Snowball. They are a dual-purpose strain, large, thick-fleshed, and a heavy-milking family, capable of making themselves a paying investment at the pail. The foundation cows were Elgitha 29th, by Duncan Stanley 18364, dam Elgitha 14th, by Baron Evenlode; Elgitha 37th, by Imp. Christopher, dam by Baron Evenlode; Elgitha 36th, bred exactly the same as Elgitha 37th. From these three cows, and sired by the Nonpareil bull, Imp. Beauchamp, and the present stock bull, the whole herd is bred. The present stock bull is Blenheim Stamp 42464—, by Kinellar Stamp (imp.), a bull that sold at Chicago for \$1,400, dam Rosebud of Blenheim, by Imp. Oxford. He is a bull of straight lines and splendid form, and his get are particularly straight and even. Among the younger females are several heifers from one to three years of age, some grand, good ones, particularly Bessie Brown, a red two-year-old, by Imp. Beauchamp, dam by Imp. Christopher. In young bulls is the fifteen-months-old, John B. =61232—, by the stock bull, dam by Imp. Christopher. Another is thirteen months old, Blenheim Boy =61233—, by the stock bull, dam by Imp. Christopher. Still another is a nine-months-old, by the stock bull, dam by Duncan Stanley, and a couple of younger ones. These young bulls are a straight-lined, growthy lot, and the making of very large, useful animals. These bulls, together with females of all ages, are for sale at living prices.

Test Your Milk

We want you to put Dr. Hess Stock Food to a test. We know what it will do, but we want you to know it. We know that Dr. Hess Stock Food given with the regular ration will make more milk of a better quality, and in sufficient quantity to leave a surprising margin above the extra cost. Just take two cows giving approximately the same pounds of milk; add to the ration of one the small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food as prescribed. Let the other drag along in the same old way. Now we guarantee that

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

will positively produce a big profit. Besides making cows give more milk Dr. Hess Stock Food increases the digestive capacity of market stock, shortening the feeding period 30 days at the very least, besides curing and preventing many forms of stock disease. Stockmen must remember that it is not the amount of food consumed but the amount digested that produces the profit. Increasing the powers of digestion and assimilation according to the best medical authorities can only be produced by the action of Bitter Tonic, Iron, and other medicinal ingredients such as are contained in Dr. Hess Stock Food, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Food are recommended by the Veterinary Colleges and the Farm Papers. Recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and sold on a written guarantee at

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.
Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Remember, that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time. Dr. Hess Stock Food free, if you mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-co-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

You need a **HOLSTEIN BULL** to head your herd, sired by such noted sires as



Flebe De Kel, whose dam and sire's dam records average 619.3 lbs. milk, 37.81 lbs. butter in 7 days, or "Duchess Assglo De Kel Beryl Wayne," grandson of the famous "Beryl Wayne," 92 lbs. milk in one day, 37.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, 17.175 lbs. milk in 10 1/2 months. We have 12 imported and home-bred bulls to offer of such breeding; also heifers and young cows. Just imported, 36 head in the past six months. 73 head from which to select. It will be to your interest to enquire before buying elsewhere.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.
Seven miles from Ingersoll.

Southdown Sheep

Sale by auction of the whole of the world-renowned prizewinning flock of pedigree registered Southdown sheep, the property of **EDWIN ELLIS, ESQ., Summersbury, Guildford, Eng., by STRIDE & SON, on**

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8th, 1906

For the last 20 years the sheep from Summersbury have been shown both at home and abroad with unparalleled success. **Over \$4,000 in prizes having been won**, and the forthcoming final dispersal of the flock affords an unique opportunity to foreign breeders to obtain some of the finest specimens of Southdown ewes and rams in the world.

Commissions carefully executed.
STRIDE & SON, Auctioneers, Chichester, Sussex, Eng.

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Caledonia, Ontario.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are 28 ranch shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one shew four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported ram.

Correspondence promptly answered.
Visitors always welcome.

R. B. Stations: **W. H. ARKELL, Mildmay, G. T. R., Teeswater, Ont.**

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tamworths of both sexes, from 2 months to 2 years old; a half-dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale: A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 23 lbs. 11 ozs. each. We also have three young bulls fit for service.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusive, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

Choice sows in pig and young stock not akin for sale.

GEORGE M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows.

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.

HIDES SHEEPSKINS, FURS

Consignments Solicited. Top Prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO

FOR SALE: IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

Of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Bookings orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.

Grove Hill Holsteins—Herd contains 55 head, a number of which are in the advanced registry. Our stock bulls have all been backed up by high records. Present offering: Several young bulls and a few females.

F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta., C. O. R.

100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

John Miller, - Brougham, Ont

ROSEBANK HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 5th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchill, Ont.

Asthma

Climate wear out. Smokes, Sprays and "Specifics" relieve only temporarily; they cannot cure. Our **CONSTITUTIONAL** treatment, founded 1883, permanently eliminates the CAUSE of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that nothing brings back the old symptoms or attacks. Write for BOOK 57 F, containing reports of many illustrative cases that have STAYED CURED for years. Mailed FREE. Write **P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Seed Grains and Dorset Horn Rams

Emmer and Tarter King oats. All grains well cleaned. Write for samples and prices.

Glenn Farm, JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont.

Blindfold Yorkshires

Young stock, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam, and the get of imp. sire and dam, up-to-date type with plenty of bone; also one 13-months-old Shorthorn bull, dual-purpose bred. Agood one. **G. S. MUMMA, Ayr P. O., Ayr and Paris stations.**

SOUTHDOWNS COLLIES

For Sale: 25 ewes in lamb to the imported rams, Babraham Hodge, Pattern and Glory.

Puppies by imported New York Show winner, Wishaw Hero, out of noted prizewinning dams.

ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

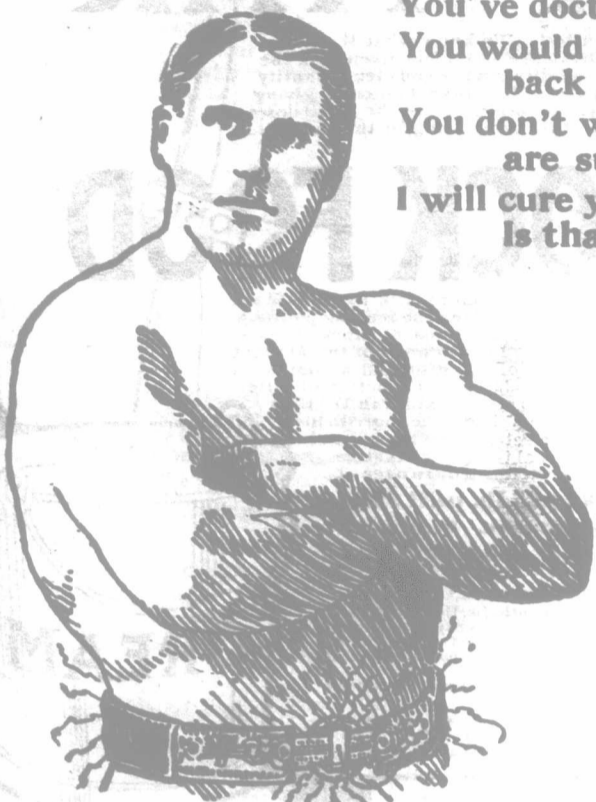
Large English Berkshires

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 5th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchill, Ont.

MEN, HERE'S AN OFFER

WEAR MY ELECTRIC BELT. FREE UNTIL I CURE YOU



You've doctored and doped till you are sick of it all.
 You would pay for anything that would give you
 back your old vim.
 You don't want to pay out any more money till you
 are sure.
 I will cure you first and you can pay me afterward.
 Is that fair? Then get in line.

I know what I can do, because I've done it and am
 doing it every day. I'm sure that Electricity is the
 life, and that I can restore it where it's lost. So if you
 need what I offer, and don't want to risk my price,
 wear my Belt free until you are cured, then you can
 pay me.

And when you do pay me the cost is less than a
 short season of drugging, and how much more pleasant!
 You put my Belt on when you go to bed; you feel the
 soothing, exhilarating vigor flowing into your weak
 body, and while you sleep peacefully it fills you full of
 the fire of life. You wake up in the morning feeling
 like a giant.

Now, I can't cure everything. I don't claim to, and I
 won't take a case that I don't feel sure of, but all these
 troubles which come from an early waste of vitality,
 from dissipation of any kind, from decay of nerve
 power, or from any organic stomach, liver or kidney
 weakness, I can cure, and those are the cases I am will-
 ing to tackle and take the chances on. I am curing them
 every day.

All I ask is reasonable security for my belt while
 you are wearing it.

Miracles are worked every day. Read the story of Phillip McGahey, River Aux Plns, St. Gabriel, P.Q.,
 as he gives it in his own words:

Dr. McLaughlin:
 "Dear Sir,—I take the opportunity of letting you know the benefit your Belt has given me. I was a poor cripple before I
 got it, now I can stoop and pick up a pin with ease. It was worth a great amount of money the good it has done me. My advice
 is, that no home should be without one. I thank you for the benefit it has done me."

Another report of a permanent cure from John Crawley, Collingwood, Ont.:
 Dr. McLaughlin:
 "Dear Sir,—I must say that your Belt has done me a lot of good. Since wearing it three years ago, I have never been
 troubled with Rheumatism. I find the Belt just the thing to do as you say. I have lent it to others, and they speak well of it.
 Wishing you every success."

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your own town that I've cured. I've got
 cures in every town.

That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay
 me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away.
 While there's a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass and
 say "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

I've got a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send
 it to you, free, sealed, if you send this coupon.

CALL TO-DAY!

If you can't call send
 Coupon for Free Book.

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin, 130 Yonge St., Toronto

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesday and Saturday
 until 9 p.m. Sunday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the
 most ap-
 proved type,
 of both sexes,
 all ages, for
 sale at all
 times. We
 have more
 imported ani-
 mals in our
 herd than all

other breeders in Canada combined. We won
 more first prizes at the large shows this year
 than all other breeders combined. We won
 every first but one and all silver medals and Ba-
 con prizes at Toronto and London, and at St.
 Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the
 breeding classes except two; also supplied both
 champion and grand champions. Prices reason-
 able.

D. G. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.
 We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on
 hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can
 supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and
 type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
 G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or
 ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also
 young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to
GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont.
 C. P. B. G. T. R. LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred -
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
 on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand
 Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville
 Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay ex-
 press charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.
 Vine Sta., G. T. R., near Barrie. **JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.**

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8
 months old, for spring farrow; also a
 large number of September sows and
 boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.
DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains
 Imported fresh from
 England. The produce
 of these and other noted
 winners for sale reason-
 able. Let me book your
 order for a pair or trio not akin.
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the
 largest strain, oldest established reg-
 istered herd in Canada, young sows in farrow;
 choice young pigs six weeks to six months old;
 pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedi-
 gree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:
S. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

WOODSTOCK HERD OF BERKSHIRES

A few full pigs left,
 sired by Imp. Polgate
 Doctor. Also am book-
 ing orders for spring
 pigs, for which I can
 supply pairs not akin
 at reasonable prices.
 Imp. Polgate Doctor.
DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont.

ORCHARD HOME HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, Feb. 8th: A choice lot of boars
 and sows, 3 to 4 months old. We furnish stock
 of most approved type and high quality. Our
 record for 1905. Every customer pleased and
 satisfied. Place orders now for spring pigs.
 Address,
S. D. CRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

My offering is: young stock of both sexes and
 all ages, bred from imp. stock and the get of
 imp. stock, they are true to type and first-class
 in every particular. Write me for what you want.
L. HOOEY, Powle's Corners P.O., Fenelon Falls Station,

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Robt. Tufts & Son, Tweed,
 Ont., write: "Our Jerseys are coming
 along nicely. It has been a grand win-
 ter so far for stock in this section. We
 had no idea that our little advertisement
 in 'The Farmer's Advocate' would prove
 such a paying investment. We have had
 inquiries from all parts of Canada, and
 several from the U. S. The young bull
 that won 1st in Toronto in the under-
 six-months class went to C. Kern, of the
 Kern Brewery, Port Huron, Mich., and
 Mr. Kern wrote he was well pleased with
 the calf. We have sold through Western
 Ontario and up through Muskoka dis-
 trict, and have yet to hear of a dis-
 satisfied customer. All our inquiries
 came from seeing the advertisement in
 'The Farmer's Advocate.' Our present
 offering is a few choice heifer calves, from
 two to eight months old, which, consid-
 ering quality, will be sold reasonable."

BURN-BRAE SHORTHORNS.

Burn-Brae Stock Farm, property of
 Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont.,
 quite near G. T. R. Station, is at pres-
 ent the home of a carefully-selected herd
 of imported Shorthorns. No man in the
 business in Canada has made more im-
 portations of Scotch Shorthorns and
 Shropshire and Cotswold sheep than Mr.
 Miller, and none is a better judge of the
 ideal type than he. In his stables at
 present are an exceedingly choice lot
 of both males and females. The bulls
 at present on hand are: Golden Beau
 (imp.), a red, three years old, got by
 the Brawith Bud bull, Golden Fame,
 dam Mina 6th, by Admiral 2nd, a Cruick-
 shank Violet. He is an exceedingly
 smooth, thick-fleshed bull, showing an
 evenness of a successful show bull. An-
 other is Leopold (imp.), a dark roan,
 rising two, sired by Lovat's Heir, dam
 Mary Anne of Lancaster 8th, by Cash
 Box, breeding rich enough to suit any-
 one, and individually built on prizewin-
 ning lines. Brilliant Star (imp.), a red
 yearling, a Marr Beauty, by Lovat's
 Heir, dam Beauty 33rd, by Count St.
 Clair, is the making of a grand good
 bull, has since been sold to Mr. G. M.
 Forsyth, of Claremont, where he will, no
 doubt, be heard from as a sire. Lennox
 (imp.) is a roan yearling Rosewood bull,
 got by the Bruce Augusta bull, Hero,
 dam Rosewood 84th, by Mountain
 Archer. He is an ideal young bull, very
 even, thick, mellow and full of character,
 and will make a show bull sure. North
 of Scotland (imp.) is a roan three-year-
 old, a Lady Dorothy, sired by Cornelius,
 a son of Touchstone, dam Lady Dorothy
 18th, by Marshall Duke. He is a bull
 of great scale and quality all through.
 Marksman =58449= is a red yearling
 Minerva, got by Imp. Nonpareil Duke,
 dam Minnie (imp.), by Fortune. He is
 a big, smooth young bull of grand form,
 and a good doer. Comely (imp.) is a
 Kinellar Claret, by Count Joyful, dam
 Claret Cup 2nd, by Mediator, is a cow
 of more than ordinary merit, showing
 great scale and quality. A grand good
 pair of twin bull calves, out of this cow,
 are Comrade and Companion, sired by
 Imp. Cronje 2nd, a pair that for ideal
 type are hard to equal. Companion is
 sold, and goes to Quebec. Caledonia is
 another home-bred yearling, by Langford
 Eclipse (83848), the bull that sold for
 \$1,425 at the Thistle Ha' sale, dam
 Clementina Princess, by Caledon Chief.
 This is a rare good young bull, and a
 splendid doer. Still another is a ten-
 months-old Miss Ramsden, by Imp.
 Cronje 2nd, the making of a show bull
 of high order. The females represent
 such noted families as the Clarets, Rose-
 woods, Mountain Maids, Minervas,
 Lupins, Buckingham, Undines, Minas,
 and Miss Ramsdens, nearly all are im-
 ported, and the balance from imported
 stock. They are an ideal lot, thick-
 fleshed, short-legged, and straight-lined.
 Several are heifers from one to three
 years of age, and anything is for sale.
 In sheep, there are about 150 on hand,
 Shropshires and Cotswolds, many of
 which are imported. During the last
 season, Mr. Miller handled over 2,000
 head, the bulk of which went to the
 other side. Mr. Miller shows a diploma
 and medal from the Government of the
 Republic of Mexico, awarded him as the
 largest exporter of pure-bred stock on
 the continent to that Republic. He also
 holds, as the only Canadian so honored,
 a certificate of honorary membership in
 the Mexican Society.