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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. FEBRUARY 16, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 647

**Bell**  
PIANOS  
AND  
ORGANS  
ARE  
FAVORITES EVERYWHERE  
BECAUSE  
THEY ARE THE BEST

THE  
**BELL**  
Piano and Organ Company,  
LIMITED.  
GUELPH, - ONTARIO.

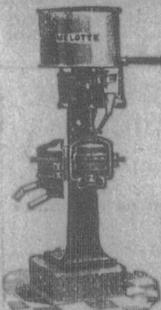
Catalogue No. 40 tells more about them. It is free to all who ask.

...A...  
**DeLAVAL**  
Cream Separator  
Satisfies its Owner  
ALL YEAR ROUND

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.  
77 York Street  
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Grand Prize  
St. Louis Paris Buffalo  
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**Melotte**  
CREAM SEPARATORS



Turn Easiest.  
Skim Cleanest.  
Last Longest.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET NOW.

**R. A. LISTER & Co., LTD**  
MONTREAL.

A good investment that pays dividends all through life is a course of training in any of the Departments of the

**NORTHERN Business College**

Owen Sound, Ont. Four complete courses of study. Best equipped Business College premises in Canada. The only Business College owning its own College building. A large staff of competent and painstaking teachers. Our graduates are most successful. Just ask them. Full particulars sent to any address free. C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

**SEED CORN**

An early variety. Genuine Smut-nose Corn. Write for prices.

**W. B. Roberts, Sparta, Ont.**

**RHEUMATISM**

**STARR'S MAGIC RHEUMATISM CURE**

Is an absolute specific for the most extreme and chronic cases of Rheumatism in any form, and is to-day the most advanced scientific cure in the world. Don't suffer longer. Ask your druggist to procure it, or send direct to—

**OSBORNE REMEDY CO.,**  
175 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.  
\$1.00 per Bottle.

WE DON'T SAY  
**DAIN PRESSES** are "The Best in the World."  
BECAUSE SO MANY PEOPLE SAY IT FOR US.



There are so many advantageous features on the Dain—the Pull-Power, with leverage draft, lightening the draft; the Full-Circle Sweep, two feeds to the circle; Baling Case and Plunger exceedingly strong; Automatic Tucker, making the smoothest bales you ever saw. Write for our catalogue and prices.

**DAIN MANFG. COMPANY, PRESTON, ONT.**  
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**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**February at the Winter Resorts**

The most popular month of the year. For winter pleasure or health travel, California, Mexico or Florida offer attractions difficult to find in any other part of the world. Delightful, restful, health-restoring climate, luxurious hotels.

Round trip tourist tickets to all Southern resorts are on sale daily. Those who cannot take advantage of the above resorts should spend a few days or weeks at "Nearby Winter Resorts," St. Catharines Mineral Springs, Mount Clemens Mineral Baths and Preston Springs.

All situated on Grand Trunk. All agents, or address J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, for illustrated literature and full information.

**E. DELAHOGUE, City Pass. and Ticket Agt.**  
**E. RUSE, Depot Ticket Agent,**  
London, Ont.

**SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS**

**\$7.50** for a complete course in **Boyd's Shorthand**, the **World's Greatest System**. No positions, dots, shades or dashes used in this famous system. The above price is 50 per cent. less the regular charge. This splendid offer holds good for one month only closing Feb. 28th. Write at once. **MOON'S CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Karn Hall, Montreal. W. T. Moon, Pres.**

**HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR**  
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

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## MONEY FOR BRAINS

Have you the education to turn your brains into money? Knowledge, ideas, ability bring cash every day in the year. Improve your education—increase your income—DO NOT BE SATISFIED WITH HALF A SALARY WHEN YOU CAN EARN A WHOLE ONE. We cannot fill all the positions we are asked to fill. We are helping hundreds—we can help you. Time is fleeting. Use your spare hours this winter in qualifying for a better position with better pay. Out out, mark and mail this coupon to-day.

### CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Limited.

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- Gentlemen:
- Please send me full particulars as to how I can qualify for the position marked "X" in list below:
- CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
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  - NINE FOREMAN
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  - SENIOR LEAVING
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  - UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION

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## GET THE HABIT

Of sending for our new Ill. Dis. Priced Catalogue before placing your order for

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGE and BERRY PLANTS, etc.

We will make it to your advantage to deal with us. Our stock is well grown, clean, fresh dug and true to name, and will please. Try us. 25 years with satisfactory results.

A. G. HULL & SON,  
Central Nurseries, St. Catharines, Ont.

IT MAKES COWS BREED.

BOOK FREE.  
**MOORE BROS.**  
Veterinary Surgeons.  
ALBANY, NEW YORK.

### IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Saves Time, Trouble and Money.

You can sleep at night and rest assured that your stock is absolutely safe behind IDEAL fences.

This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you.

It is made of No. 9 steel wire. It is made with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. It is made to last and give good service. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs. No animal can go over or under it.

The IDEAL is a strictly first-class fence at a low price. We believe it is by long odds the best fence on the market, and want you to know all about its construction, so we ask you to write for our new catalogue explaining all about the "IDEAL" fence.

A postal card or letter will bring the catalogue to your home. It is FREE.

THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont.

### WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.

Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

### OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

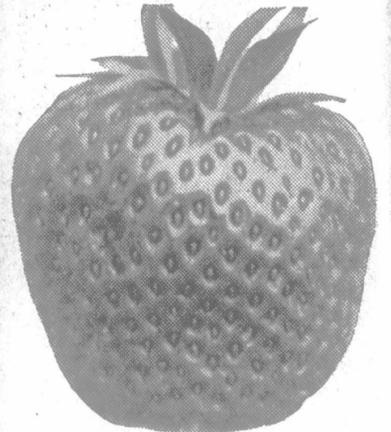
DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.  
ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.  
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

## Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

## FREE--Great Crops of STRAWBERRIES and How To Grow Them



The BOOK that is worth its weight in Gold because it tells how big Crops of Fancy Berries can be grown every year and how to market them at a Big Profit. It contains the Latest Discoveries in Plant Breeding and has 110 beautiful engravings of berries and berry fields, showing actual Results obtained by progressive growers. It tells how to start a Profitable Berry Farm with a small capital. It is invaluable to the experienced fruit-grower and gives Plain Instructions for the beginner. Don't order your plants until you read This Book. It is Free. Send your address to the

R. M. Kellogg & Co., Box 525,  
Three Rivers, Michigan.

## Trees! Trees! Trees!

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

Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

WINONA NURSERY CO.  
WINONA, ONT.

Mention this paper

## EVERGREENS

Forest trees, nursery grown and hardy everywhere. All sizes for all purposes, at lowest prices. 50 bargain lots, all first class, prepaid, \$1 to \$10 per 100. Catalogue and bargain sheet free.

D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

# London Fence

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

Know ye, that for this poor substitute on which my hand doth rest, Thinking 't would less time require to build, Its poor deluded owner paid a price full double what would purchase, Even same weight and length of peerless "London"—coiled, not kinked. Yet, well 'tis known that strand on strand, each by itself well stretched Of famous "London" spring steel—coiled, not kinked, Much stronger makes the fence, nor longer take they, Ever to make tight or stretch than doth this flimsy, ready-woven—kinked, not coiled.

The weaving later may be done, at leisure, full fifty rods per day or more. And all neat, strong, symmetrical, and pleasing to the eye—coiled, not kinked

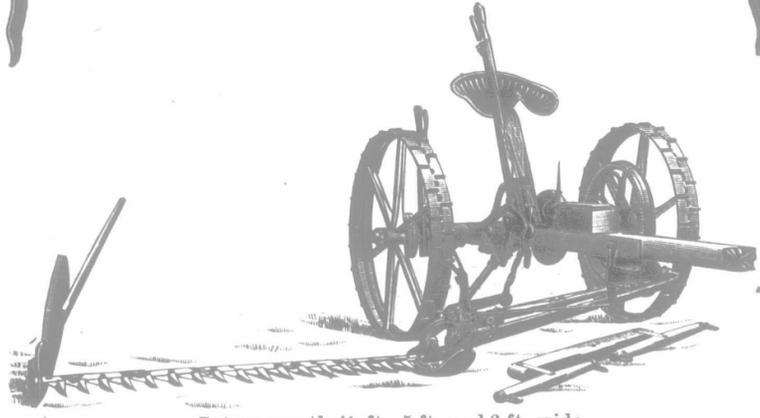
### London Fence Machine Co

LONDON AND CLEVELAND, LIMITED.

Western Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., 602 Main St., Winnipeg, Quebec and East. Ont.—Phelps & Smith, 60 McGill, Montreal. Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P.E.I.

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**THE Frost & Wood Company Limited**  
**The Frost & Wood New No. 8 Mower**  
 is used wherever hay or grass grows.



Cuts a swath 4 1/2 ft., 5 ft. and 6 ft. wide.

No trouble about getting started with a No. 8. The first forward motion of the horses starts the knives and they will cut any kind of grass. The No. 8 will adapt itself to all conditions of land, level or uneven, and will always cut satisfactorily.

**Light, Strong, Easily Handled, Durable Finish.**

Send for our illustrated Catalogue "F." It describes our full line of Farm Machinery.

**THE Frost & Wood Company LIMITED.**

Head Office and Works, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro, Charlottetown.  
 Man. Ont. Que. Que. N.B. N.S. P.E.I.

Head Office and Works, Smiths Falls, Ont.

**Better Butter**

and more of it will be the result if you use a



**NATIONAL Cream Separator**

in your dairy this spring.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

**The Raymond Mfg. Co., Limited**  
 GUELPH, ONTARIO



**RUPTURE CAN BE CURED**

at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. J. R. KETCHESON, Esq., Justice of Peace, Madoc, Hastings Co., Ont., whose portrait here appears, is cured at 88 years, by the great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. S. Rice, 24 East Queen St. (Block 274), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

**THE SPICE OF LIFE.**

"If I understand this measles business right," says the punster, "the German measles come from a germ, the French measles from a Parisite, the Irish measles from a Mike-crobe, and the black measles from Africa."

A rather rich story is told of a woman who was suffering with chapped lips and face and was using a salve put up in a tin box, which she put under her pillow at night to use whenever she awakened. One night after she had made an application or two, she complained that the salve felt awful funny on her face, and had her husband get up and strike a light. Her husband hasn't got over laughing at the sight that appeared before his vision—the lady, by mistake, had taken a box of blacking to bed with her.

**BRAINS NOT NEEDED.**

Sir Conan Doyle once told a story of an English officer who was badly wounded in South Africa, and the military surgeon had to shave off that portion of his brain which protruded from his skull. The officer got well, and later on in London the surgeon asked whether he knew that a portion of his brain was in a glass bottle in a laboratory. "Oh, that does not matter now," replied the soldier; "I've got a permanent position in the war office."

The Makaroff memorial just issued recalls the visit to Washington paid by the stalwart Admiral immediately before the outbreak of the war in the East. The part of Washington which pleased him best was the National Museum, where he was under the guidance of one of the best informed anthropologists in America, the acting dean, Professor Otis T. Mason.

Professor Mason is as small as he is mighty, but straight as an arrow, in spite of his white hair; and every inch of him a man. He looked like a picturesque pocket edition beside the magnificent Makaroff, with his broad shoulders and massive chest and huge beard.

They were standing before the incomplete Russian exhibit. Professor Mason explained several reasons why the collector had failed to do his duty, ending, according to his invariable kindness, with the remark: "I suppose we must consider them as adequate excuse."

Instantly Admiral Makaroff replied: "There are plenty of reasons, but there is never an excuse for any failure."

His deep voice was like velvet thunder. It made whatever he said seem momentous. And he came by the principle honestly. It ran in the family. His grandfather once received an order from the Czar direct, which was so difficult of execution that the Czar closed with the unusual words:

"Can it be done?"  
 "Sire," the General replied, "if it is possible it will be done. If it is impossible—it shall be done."

Israel Zangwill, the author, at the Franklin Inn, a literary club in Philadelphia, told a story of a crafty political boss.

"This boss," he said, "desired votes for his candidate and stopped at nothing to get them. He sent for a poor man one day, and asked for his vote.

"Oh, no," the poor man said, firmly. I can't do that. I am already promised to the Opposition."

"You are, eh?" said the boss. "And how much is the Opposition paying you?"

"Twenty dollars," the poor man answered.

"The boss assumed an expression of disgust. "That was a low price, my friend, an unfairly low price," he said, "to give you for your vote. We'd have done better by you. We'd have given you twenty-five dollars."

"It was not too late. The election was two days off. The poor man wavered.

"Would you?" he said. "Would you?"

"To be sure we would," said the boss. "Here, it isn't too late yet. Give me the other party's twenty, and I'll give you our twenty-five now."

"The poor man made the exchange joyfully, and thus the crafty boss had the satisfaction of causing his opponents to pay four-fifths of one of his own bribes."

**Maple Sugar Makers**



Learn how to tap the maple tree. The gain in sap will pay for Grimm Spouts and Covers in one season. Cultivate the bore by reaming. Save your trees and secure a better quality. Sample spouts and catalogue free. Your run no risk; all is guaranteed.

**CHAMPION EVAPORATOR**

For MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR. Has a corrugated pan over fire box, doubling boiling capacity and saving fuel; small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleaning and storing; and a perfect automatic regulator, which secures rapid and shallow evaporation, and produces the best quality of syrup. The Champion is a perfect evaporator for Sorghum, Cider and Fruit Jellies.

Catalogue Free.

**The Grimm Mfg. Co.**

84 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

**Queenston Cement**

Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

For the past 20 years that we have been in business, agents' fees and collections have cost us between 35 and 40% of our sales. To farmers and others who contemplate using cement the coming season, we intend to make this saving for you, and sell strictly for cash. Cement put on cars here at our works for 70c per barrel. Write us for freight rates and any other information you may require.

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.

**FARM LABORERS**

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the **Government Free Farm Labor Bureau**. Write for application form to

**Thos. Southworth**  
 Director of Colonization, Toronto.

**Asthma**  
 Cured to Stay Cured.

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 68,000 patients. Book 57¢ Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y. 0

**LAND FOR SALE**

In the famous SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY. Splendid yields; good water; mild climate. Write for particulars to

CADWELL, JORDAN & HUNT, Saskatoon, Sask.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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**LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY**

THE  
Choicest Wheat Land  
OF  
**Eastern Assiniboia**  
\$9.10 per acre \$9.10

Average yearly yield, 25 bushels per acre for 5 years.

The G. T. P. is already surveyed through, and the C. P. R. is now building.

"Easily equal to the Portage Plains," is the signed opinion of over 250 settlers.

Free books, maps and settlers' statements.

**WM. PEARSON & CO., WINNIPEG.**

**House and Barn**

Rapidly deteriorate unless well covered with **Good Paint**. There is no better paying investment than to have a few gallons of the **Canada Paint Company's** paint on hand, ready to be used at the first opportunity. Ask your dealer for color cards bearing the name of the

**CANADA PAINT COMPANY,**  
Limited.  
om

**"Carnefac Suits."**

The users are the best judges, it is their recommends that has built our trade. They are delighted with Carnefac, because a small quantity and a short time's use gives entire satisfaction, they do not require to feed for months in order to find out whether it is going to be a benefit or not, a few weeks' use will put any animal's system in splendid form. Read what this well-known stockman writes us:

West L'Ardoise, Cape Breton, Jan. 27th, 1905.  
The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed please find balance due on "1 pail" Carnefac, which duly arrived here Dec. 24th, 1904. Must say that Carnefac has proven very satisfactory. As a matter of fact, do not think I shall ever be without it again. I have recommended it, and you shall certainly hear from me when this pail is empty. Yours truly,  
(Signed) JEFFREY MAUBOURQUETTE.

If further reasons are required than those already given as to why every man who feeds stock should use Carnefac, a card to our office will bring you our booklet containing the testimonials of the best veterinary surgeons and stockmen in Canada. No gifts or premiums, just Carnefac, the tonic that gives satisfaction. If your dealer has not got it, write direct.

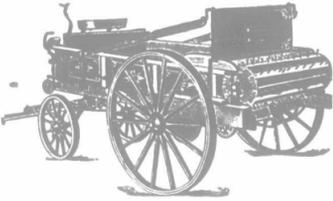
**THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.**  
WINNIPEG TORONTO

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

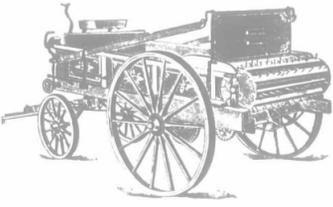
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**10 Good Reasons**

why you should own a Massey-Harris 20th Century Manure Spreader.



1. Because it gives the land an even coating of manure of uniform depth.
2. Because you can increase the production of your farm, double the present value by the use of a Massey-Harris 20th Century Spreader.
3. Because it cuts your expense for spreading manure in half. The small boy who can drive a team straight can operate the 20th Century as well as a man. He will do the work of four men and do it much better.
4. Because all operations are under the immediate control of the driver, and he loses no time in making changes.
5. Because the amount of manure to be spread per acre can be judged by the driver, who sets his gauge and drives ahead.
6. Because it does away with two-thirds of the heavy lifting and the old back-breaking method of hand-distribution, one of the most cordially hated jobs on the farm.
7. Because it spreads the manure evenly from the starting point.
8. Because in distributing the manure it will not clog and break the beater.
9. Because it is the most simple of construction of all Manure Spreaders.
10. Because it is easy running and light draft, having wide tires, enabling the horses to walk faster with less fatigue than with the hard-pulling, horse-killing, narrow-tired Manure Wagon.



**Massey - Harris Co., Limited**  
Toronto, -- Canada.

**DO YOU KNOW**

THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

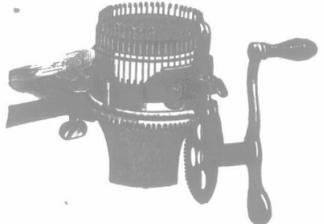
**NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WONT GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER**

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY

CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP

THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED  
HAMILTON ONTARIO

**FAMILY KNITTER.**



Plain, \$8; Plain and Ribbed, \$12.  
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS. om

**DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO.,**  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO.



We have had so many recommendations of CROWN JEWEL AXE it has been difficult to decide, but we have awarded the \$5.00 offered to A. E. Fletcher, Mulmur, Ont., who writes: "I have used a Crown Jewel for nearly two months and have found it very satisfactory in all kinds of chopping, especially in hard work, such as hemlock knots. It would wade in with no fracture of any description as a result and holds an edge the best of any axe I ever used."

**THE DUNDAS AXE WORKS, DUNDAS, ONTARIO**  
Every Farmer Should Have a

**2,000-lb. KING EDWARD SCALE**



Manufactured by

**G. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.**

Get our special prices this month



**BOOK SALT** for horses and cattle, in direct care Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

at once to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special list of new and hardy specialties in Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs and Roses. Liberal inducements. Pay weekly, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Spring season's canvases now starting. Write now for particulars.

**STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.**

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The

# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT. AND WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY 16, 1905

No. 647

### EDITORIAL.

#### National Pedigree Records.

The proposal to nationalize the pedigree records of pure-bred stock in Canada has been favorably received from the first by stock-breeders generally, the only doubt or difference of opinion being upon the question of the manner and method of its being carried out. The desirability of but one official record for each breed in the country has been almost universally acknowledged. The necessity for some reasonable and defensible means of checking the importation from foreign countries, free of duty, of breeding stock of doubtful lineage, though duly registered in records of, in some instances, a low standard, has become imperative. The continuance of concessions given by the railway authorities in the form of reduced freight rates for pure-bred stock is a matter of such vital importance to breeders and farmers generally that the reasonable compromise proposed by the carrying companies should be promptly accepted, and the necessary steps taken to meet their wish by the issuance of a uniform certificate of registration, bearing the seal of a central organization, national in its character and import.

If there has existed to any considerable extent a feeling that the breeders of one Province had an advantage over others in having a large majority and the headquarters of many societies within its borders, the proposal to centralize them at the capital is a reasonable one, since the great bulk of the business in connection with registration is conducted by correspondence, and postage to Ottawa is as cheap as to any other point, and, to some privileged people, cheaper.

The only questions of a disquieting nature in connection with the proposition have been those relating to the control of the records, and the confidence to be placed in the competency and reliability of the parties in whose keeping the records might be placed. As to the first of these, satisfactory assurances have been given by the Minister of Agriculture that the control will still be in the hands of the societies representing the breeds whose records are granted incorporation under the Dominion Live-stock Record Act, and, in regard to the second, that reliable officers having experience and the requisite knowledge of registration work will be placed in charge of the records.

The cost to breeders of the registration of their stock, which, in some of the societies, has been a rather heavy tax, should under the new system be greatly reduced, which is another argument in its favor, though not one of the strongest. In the case of those classes of stock for which no society and no Canadian records exist there may be a difference of opinion among breeders as to the necessity of their joining hands with the national organization, since, in the case of the sheep-breeders especially, they are generally well satisfied with their connection with the American record associations. It is to be hoped, however, that in the near future all may see advantage in a uniform system of registration and records under the control of our own people and bearing the signet of our own Department of Agriculture, and in this respect unique in the realm of live-stock registration on this continent, if not in the wide world.

The usefulness of the breed societies and their mission in looking after the interests of the breeders and of the breeds they represent, it is to be hoped, will not be lessened under the new dispensation, otherwise some of them might stand to lose as much as they would gain. The societies will be as much needed as ever, and it is important that for the purpose of advertising and exploiting the breeds they favor and in which they are interested, a live membership be maintained and a source of revenue provided, to be used in the interests of the breed in such a manner as the membership may deem advisable. Unless the membership fee or a part of it be retained by the society, it will be difficult to secure a fund from which to provide for special prizes, which have done much to keep some of the breeds prominently before the public. This point needs to be carefully safeguarded in the final arrangements.

#### Co-operative Fire Insurance.

We have just received the annual financial statements of two township farmers' mutual fire insurance companies, and the figures which are presented give cause for satisfaction to those insured in these companies, and may well furnish food for thought for all interested in the subject of fire insurance. Before giving any figures, it ought to be said that these two are among the most prosperous of the local fire insurance companies of Ontario. They each have a comfortable cash surplus of over \$17,000—in one case it is over \$20,000—with which to meet sudden calls. On this surplus, which is deposited in banks or invested in bank debentures, there is drawn yearly a snug little amount of interest, more than sufficient in both cases to pay all expenses for officers' salaries and directors' fees. Losses by fire have had to be paid, but with both companies the receipts for the year have enabled them to meet all charges, and add over \$1,000 to the balance on hand.

Mutual fire insurance companies are essentially democratic institutions. They are insurance "of the people, by the people, and for the people." With most, the head office is but the farm home of the secretary, instead of a building in the city costing tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars. Directors are chosen at the annual meeting from themselves, each usually, as in the case of school trustee, holding office for three years, and one-third of the board retiring each year. At annual meetings also, where every person insured in the company has the privilege of voting, new by-laws may be passed or old ones amended, and all matters relating to the working of the company freely discussed. New sources of danger are continually cropping up, the latest probably being the increasing use of gasoline engines on the farm, and new regulations are needed to meet them. Very few fires are reported as caused by carelessness, and in one respect we notice that about eighty per cent. of the losses, including animals, were due to lightning.

The assurance which a strictly mutual fire insurance company can give to policyholders that all claims will be met depends not only on the cash surplus on hand, or the yearly premiums received, though these, in nearly all cases, are sufficient, but on the premium notes or undertakings of those insured. Each person insuring in a company of this kind for a term of three years secures to the company a sum equal to a stated

per cent. of the amount insured, and the whole of this percentage, or any part thereof, may be called for at any time during the currency of the policy, if the directors think it necessary. This furnishes ample security, and, in the case of an overwhelming loss, such as might occur during a severe electric storm, distributes the loss over all. The percentage of amount insured thus secured by premium note varies in the different companies, being in some as low as three per cent. Some companies have the honorable record of never having had to assess on premium notes, nor to borrow from the banks.

Companies such as we have been referring to are particularly suitable to farming communities. The joint-stock insurance companies do not try and cannot hope to compete with them in the matter of rates. The local mutuals, for one thing, have but light expense for salaries and agent's fees. In many instances the secretary and treasurer are the only salaried officers, and the directors' fees and expenses are merely nominal. Insurance is usually also limited to farm buildings, or other isolated risks which are non-hazardous. Again, as every insurer is known to one or other of the directors, the nature of the risk is well known, both as regards to the moral character of the insurer, as well as the condition of the buildings. The Provincial Inspector of Insurance makes the statement that in the early days Ontario farmers were paying in some cases as high as \$12.50 per \$1,000 per annum; whereas, now they are getting insurance on the mutual system in many companies for \$2.00 per \$1,000 per annum, and in some even as low as \$1.50.

As already noted, each company frames for itself by-laws suited to its particular circumstances, yet, over and above these, are statutory conditions imposed by the Act of Legislature, which must not be contravened, and which apply equally to all. An Inspector of Insurance, a Government official, or his assistant, examines, yearly, all books, to see that everything is straight, points out defects, and gives useful hints.

The judicious way in which many of these companies are managed is evidenced by the increasing number of farmers who insure in them. In some townships there is little room for further increase, practically all the farmers being policyholders in the local company. No doubt, if all were known, it would be seen that some companies have had enough to do to keep their heads above water, but the Inspector of Insurance is emphatic in his declaration that the financial status of such companies generally throughout the Province has very much improved. Another proof is thus afforded us of the possibilities of co-operation, for these institutions are but co-operative associations.

It may surprise many to know that there are in Ontario 73 strictly mutual fire insurance companies, nearly all of them farmers' companies, and many of them operating in but a single township. At the beginning of 1904, these had in force 110,215 policies, insuring property to the value of \$160,385,333. Twelve companies have money borrowed, but only small amounts, and fifty-one companies have no liabilities whatever. The reserves of cash on hand were increased in 1903 by \$34,795.00, bringing the total surplus up to \$205,857.00.

If anyone interested desires any particular information on how to organize or carry on mutual fire insurance companies, we are sure they will receive every courtesy by addressing J. Howard Hunter, Inspector of Insurance, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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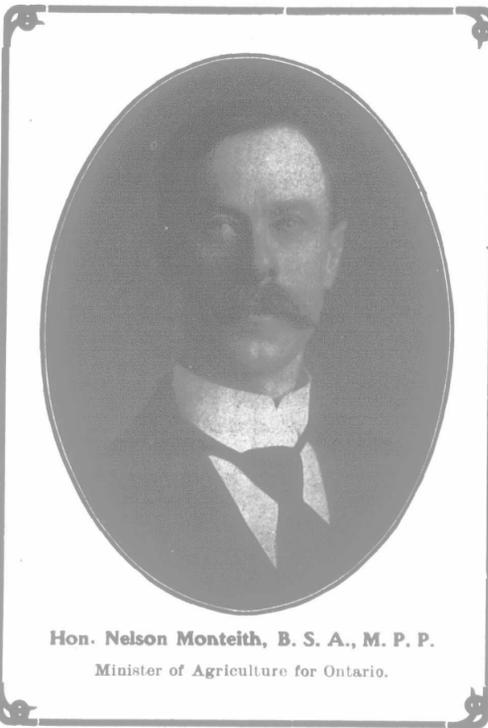
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### The New Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Agriculture, the greatest of the industries of Ontario, will be represented in the new Provincial Cabinet by the Hon. Samuel Nelson Monteith, M. P. P., B. S. A., of Stratford, Ont. In the selection of Mr. Monteith, the Premier, Hon. Mr. Whitney, has evidently recognized, among other considerations, that the Minister of Agriculture must be a practical farmer, for reasons which were set forth at some length in these columns a few issues ago. He has also in his choice recognized the fact that agriculture is a pursuit in which intelligence is, above and beyond all else, the prime requisite. Surveying the eligible members-elect, he selects a man recognized as a thorough and progressive farmer, who, out of preference, has successfully pursued that industry. At an early date, Mr. Monteith realized that he owed something to his manhood and to his position as a farmer, and, in addition to securing a good general education, he took a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, from which he graduated as a B. S. A. in 1890. The old O. A. C. should feel proud to-day that a former student has won his way to the very highest position in connection with this industry in the gift of the Province, the agriculture of which stands without a peer upon the continent. We feel sure that the cause of the College and of agricultural education generally will have in Mr. Monteith a most sympathetic administrator. Seeing that agriculture must be progressive or nothing, Mr. Monteith associated himself with various efforts for its intelligent advancement, being a past President of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, and rendering efficient service in Farmers' Institute work as a speaker who combined science with practice. In public offices he developed experience as a municipal township councillor, reeve, county councillor, warden of the county of Perth, and member of the Provincial Legislature, so that

his natural sagacity, resourcefulness, practical experience and technical knowledge have had a lengthy and valuable training.

Mr. Monteith was born in the township of Downie, Perth County, on November 21st, forty-two years ago. His father, Mr. Samuel Monteith, and his mother, both came to Canada from the north of Ireland, though the family was of Scottish origin. He is a nephew of Andrew Monteith, who represented Perth County, both in the Provincial Legislature and in the House of Commons, at the time of Confederation. In his farming operations, he has made a specialty of dairying and feeding cattle for the British markets, with very gratifying success. He is a member of the Church of England. In a speech in Toronto since his acceptance of the portfolio, Mr. Monteith laid it down as a working principle that the Department of Agriculture is a non-political department. Men of both political parties work side by side in the great live-stock organizations



Hon. Nelson Monteith, B. S. A., M. P. P.  
Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

of the country, in the Farmers' Institutes, at the Agricultural College, Guelph, and in that even greater factor of progress, the agricultural press. He assumed, with native modesty, the heavy responsibility now imposed on him as the representative of a constituency of half a million farmers, with monetary interests reaching about one billion dollars. "These are the men," said he, "whose welfare turns the wheels of industry, and whose success is the success of every man within the Province. Agriculture is a co-operative avocation, in which we must all work together for the common good." The "Farmer's Advocate" congratulates Mr. Monteith upon the honor which he has earned, and assures him of its best wishes and hearty co-operation in sustaining the best traditions of his Department, and developing an administration that will make for the advancement of our people as self-reliant, intelligent and successful men and women of the highest type.

#### Sugar Beet Pulp.

The attention of readers who have had experience in feeding the pulp from beet-sugar factories is especially directed to the four prizes offered elsewhere in this issue for the best letters dealing with this subject, based upon their own experience. The conditions are simple. Send in your contributions at an early date.

#### Best Investment.

W. L. Davidson, Bethel, Que., says: "I have taken the 'Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine' for the last fourteen years, and I consider it one of the very best investments I have ever made. The 'Farmer's Advocate' is always a welcome visitor in our home, and the change to a weekly is highly esteemed. I think the paper ought to be in every progressive farmer's home. Wishing it every success."  
Shefford Co., Que.

## HORSES.

### Showing Draft Horses.

In these times, owing to a good demand and profitable prices, special interest is being taken in horse breeding, in horse shows, and in the horse department of live-stock shows generally. In this connection, the views of an English exhibitor, as to some points of advantage in the proper showing of draft horses for judging in the ring, as published in the Live-stock Journal, may be helpful to those having occasion to enter their horses for competition. He says, in part:

"During the past thirty years the art of bringing out heavy horses for shows in such a manner as to captivate judges and the crowd has developed a numerous army of experts, each of whom knows he is on his mettle. So far as yearlings are concerned, everyone likes to see them in the rough, their coats and feather indicating that they have been kept in the open and in no way pampered. The two-year-old has to be haltered and handled, to walk like a gentleman and stand like a well-executed statue, neither scraping nor knuckling. Tripping and dragging and all indications of slovenliness have to be got quit of, for nothing catches a judge's eye so quickly as gaiety and freedom of carriage when a colt is first brought into the ring. If it is a near thing as to bone and weight between two, carriage and action will decide the issue.

"Shoeing for the show is now very common, and much can be done in this way to bring out evenness of hoofs. To get the feather into a comb on the backs of fore and hind legs, if the bone is round, is often a matter of difficulty, but is eventually overcome by repeated applications of the wooden brush. Soap and sawdust are rather to be deprecated, as both stallions and mares should be what they are wanted to reproduce, and not mere stage figures dressed for appearances.

"Once in the ring, a good deal depends on the leader. He ought to be sound in his wind to begin with, for if a good pace is made at the trot, he will have to let the horse drag him, whereas for a good show there should be absolute freedom of the head. He should also be an even, regularly paced walker, always equal to keeping pace at a walk with his charge. When ranged up, he should mind his own horse, giving an occasional glance in the direction of ring steward or judges."

### Points of a Hackney.

Commencing with the head, it may be said of this most important Hackney point that it should be, comparatively speaking, wide at the jaw and taper gently towards the muzzle, the eyes being of a good size, so as to, in conjunction with the shape and dimensions of the head, convey into the mind of the observer an impression of strength, intelligence and courage combined with quality. A very small, effeminate-looking head-piece is almost as objectionable in a Hackney as a heavy one.

The neck should be of fair length, nicely bent, and rather thick at the setting on, though free from coarseness; whilst the chest must be wide, and let down behind the forearms, so as to allow plenty of space for the heart and lungs.

The shoulders of the Hackney, as in the case of all riding horses, should be free from all that superfluous lumber which only brings coarseness in its train. They should lay well back, and the bones should be long enough, forming, as they do, the attachment of the muscle serratus magnus, which connects the fore limbs and trunk. If these bones are small, the muscles must necessarily be short, and long muscles alone can afford that flexibility and liberty of shoulder action which is so characteristic of the Hackney.

The back must be long enough to allow plenty of room before and behind the saddle, and also very level and strong, whilst the loins should be compact and the quarters long and as powerful as possible without being coarse or of that coachy type which is so distasteful to many judges. The middle-piece of the Hackney is very level above and below, the ribs being well sprung, and the back ones of a nice length, so as to provide those indications of strength which are always to be eagerly sought after.

The fore legs should be short and very powerful, the arms being big and muscular, the joints large, and the bone below the knee plentiful and flat; whilst the pasterns should be of a fair length, so as to yield elasticity in action, and the feet of good size, and placed straight on under the legs.

The hind legs should possess powerful, sound thighs, strong, well-bent hocks, and ample bone, whilst the tail, which is set on rather high, should be carried gaily when the horse is fully extended.

Action is another consideration which must be taken up later. Suffice to say, approved action, as much as any other quality, fixes the selling value of the Hackney.

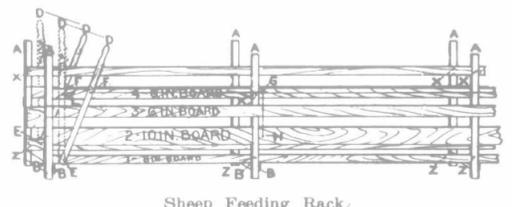
STOCK.

Welsh Sheep.

Welsh Mountain sheep are the natural product of their environment, their native heath being the bleak, semi-barren hill pastures of the northern parts of the principality of Wales, where a vigorous winter climate and generally hard conditions prevail. They are described as having white legs and, principally, white faces, though some have rusty brown, others speckled, and others gray faces. The males are horned, the ewes generally hornless, though sometimes with very short horns, and occasionally with horns equal in size to those of the rams. The head is small, and carried well up. Three-year-old wethers in good condition dress twelve to fourteen pounds per quarter, and the mutton is famous for its delicacy. The average clip of wool is about five pounds per fleece, generally of fine quality, but in some districts mixed with long hairs about the neck, back and thighs. They are very active and difficult to fence on account of their jumping praeclivities, when brought down to the low country to breed the last crop of lambs, as is usually the case with mountain sheep, at five years old. A class is still given to Welsh sheep in the prize list of the Royal Agricultural Society's shows, and the catalogue of last year's show reveals that the class is fairly well filled. We are not aware that any of this breed have been imported to Canada or to any part of North America.

Sheep Racks.

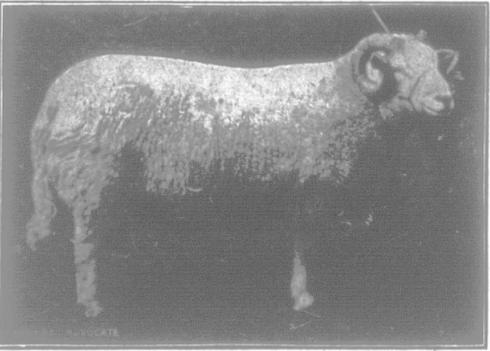
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
 In looking over your issue of January 26th, I noticed J. C.'s inquiry as to a sheep-rack. Unfortunately, J. C. does not give the dimensions of his shed or apartment in the barn he wishes to use his rack in, but if it is twelve or fourteen feet wide in clear, and about thirty-two feet long, he can use a rack such as I am using, and of which I send a pencil drawing illustrating it. If the space is of the dimensions described above, he will want to leave about four or five feet at one end for a feed alley. The rack should be twenty-four feet long, and should be made of two sections, twelve feet in length. The first section, next to feed alley, should be open at both ends, the other should have door across the further end. This arrangement will give between three and four feet passageway around further end, which, for convenience, should be exactly opposite the middle of an eight-foot door, through which the sheep pass out and in the barn. This prevents crowding, as the flock is divided the minute they reach the door. The great feeders of Ionia County, Mich., use this rack. Some divide their flocks with the racks running clear through to the side of barn opposite the alley, in which case the racks should be set just far enough apart so that two sheep can pass each other when the others are eating on either side of pen. Breeders, however, generally use shorter racks, with rack in center of pen, using hurdles



Sheep Feeding Rack.

or partition gates to divide pens, thus giving chance to feed each pen separately.  
 One great feature of this rack is that the sheep must stand back while you are doing the feeding of either grain, roots, silage, hay, or anything you wish to feed.  
 2nd.—You are never crowding among the sheep when feeding, still having the sheep inside the pen, out of the driving snow or rain while so doing. Always clean rack every time you feed, and if feeding grain or roots, have a broom handy and sweep out before feeding.  
 Description of rack for thirty full-grown ewes. If, however, you have the room, make it two or four feet longer, but this is for a twenty-four-foot rack: 4 clear pine or good hemlock boards, 1 ft. by 12 ft.; 4 clear pine or good hemlock boards, 8 ins. by 12 ft.; 4 clear pine or good hemlock boards, 10 ins. by 12 ft.; 8 clear pine or good hemlock boards, 6 ins. by 12 ft.; 12 pieces 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 ins., oak, about 4 ft. long, for standards. These may be hard to get unless you have saw-mill in neighborhood; otherwise, sized 2 x 4's, or 1 x 3, oak board could be used. All this lumber should be sized. Also, twelve 2 x 6 in. boards for bed pieces, long enough to go across and nail onto side of standards (A in illustration). There should be one on each side of each

standard, simply for the strength they give your rack, there being no other cross pieces; here is where you get your rigidity. Having the lumber, now to the manufacturing. The bill of lumber above is for a rack two feet wide. This is all right for grown sheep, but for feeding lambs some prefer 20 in. to 22 in. rack. In that case, get bottom (12 in.) boards narrower accordingly.  
 First nail bed-pieces (BB) to standards (AA), so that bottom or floor of rack will lay in snugly, and about 10 ins. from the ground. Place first set exactly at end of rack, second set just to one side of center of rack (as in illustration), so as to admit of pulley for rope to run through being placed at center. The third standards should be placed about fourteen to sixteen inches from end of first rack, as shown in drawing. Fourth



Welsh Ram.

set should be placed at end of second rack, so as to give proper support for floor boards projecting from first rack, as you will be continually walking back and forth in this rack. Fifth set, just before center; sixth set exactly at end, unless your room is long enough for three racks. You can place as many of these in row as you desire, so long as you have the room. I have seen racks sixty feet to seventy feet in length built in this way. After getting your standards properly spaced, put in bottom boards, and tack down. Then, on inside of standards (AA), place your base (or 8 in.) boards (No. 1 in illustration), and nail to standards. Now, 23 inches from top of base board (No. 1) place, on inside of standards (AA), one of the 6-in. boards (No. 4). This 23-in. space is from top of 8-inch board (No. 1) to bottom of 6-inch board No. 4). Then, outside of standards and thirteen inches above top edges of base board (No. 1) put on another 6-inch board (No. 3). Remember, this board (No. 3) is outside of standards (AA). Now you want a piece of



Copalder Bonny Gabriel (8105).

Imported Hackney stallion. Property of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois. (See Gossip, page 247.)

band iron about 26 inches long to put on inside of each standard, from base board to top 6-inch board, as from x to z in illustration. Place a little piece of leather under each end, so as to make space wide enough for the 10-inch board (No. 2) to slide up and down behind, which should be now loosely placed. You will notice in the illustration a lever (D), which is bolted with one bolt to go outside of base board at EE, which should be as close to standard, and as convenient, and have the lever work well. At F, on

lever base, a hole to tie quarter-inch rope for raising and lowering board No. 2. When you want the sheep shut out, let board down. After feeding grain, hay or roots raise board by pulling lever back to standard. At G may be placed small pulley, or a block of hardwood with groove in it, for rope to run over. If pulley is used it should be placed rigidly. The end of rope should go to hole bored in center of board No. 2 at H. At I, on board 4, should be placed a block to hold lever back.

I think, if J. C. will take good lumber and take pains in making a rack of this description, after using it one month he wouldn't have it taken out for three times its cost, and do without it, provided he puts any value on handiness, convenience, etc. For one, I could never see anything convenient in a rack around the pen, where you had to be in among the sheep while feeding, or else run them out into storm. When feeding hay or fodder of any description always shove it into end of rack and along bottom, never carrying over head, as you are sure to get chaff and dirt in wool.  
 H. J. DE GARMO.  
 Oakland Co., Mich.

Inoculating Against Tuberculosis.

A letter recommending a new system of inoculating cattle against tuberculosis is being circulated, of late, among cattle-breeders of the United States and Canada. The new cure, which is being "boomed" by a firm of druggists in New York City, has upon it an apparent stamp of genuineness, from the fact that it is presented as the latest "method" of Professor Von Behring, whose name is well known as a successful experimentalist, and its extraordinary claims of rendering cattle immune for life against tuberculosis after two inoculations are attractive enough to draw the attention of cattle owners everywhere. Cattlemen who are wise, however, will be very wary about swallowing such representations. Irreproachable as the name of Von Behring is, the truth of the matter is that his new method is but yet in the experimental stage, the claims in regard to it being as yet both exaggerated and, in part, without foundation. All that has been actually proven so far is that by means of certain methods of vaccination, much more prolonged than the two-inoculation method referred to in the above letter, cattle may be immunized to a certain extent, and also to a great extent against artificial infection by direct inoculation. How long such an immunity will last, and whether the above method, upon which Von Behring is now working, shall prove to be practicable, yet remain to be proven, and experiments with a view to settling these points are now in progress in Pennsylvania, in Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

One point which should be made clear is that Von Behring's vaccine is nothing more or less than dried tubercle bacilli of the same sort that are most frequently found in human tuberculosis. These organisms are injected into the blood, and thus carried to all parts of the body, some of them, possibly, being excreted through the udder, even a long time after the injection has taken place. It will thus be seen that animals fed on this milk may become infected, even when the udder of the animal that received the injection is wholly free from evidence of tuberculosis, and it will be evident how risky such vaccination might be when applied to milch cows.

Mr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian of the Live-stock Sanitary Board, Harrisburg, Pa., by whom the above warning against the letter is issued, gives it as his opinion, however, that a safe plan for immunizing against tuberculosis will soon be available. In the meantime, however, he advises those who become apprised of the "new method" to be careful, and not to resort to it unless for specific purposes of experimentation. He also emphasizes the fact that an animal that has been vaccinated after Von Behring's method may subsequently respond to the tuberculin test, as a result of the vaccination, and that, consequently, such animals cannot be sold subject to the tuberculin test.

Mr. George Webber, Peterboro Co., Ont., says: Enclosed please find the sum of \$3.00, being my renewal and two new subscribers for "Farmer's Advocate" for 1905. We are greatly pleased with the constant improvement in your paper and wish it every success.

### Our Scottish Letter.

Scottish agriculturists are having a lively time just now opposing a new move on the part of the motor-car devotees. They have advanced a theory that all slow-moving vehicles on public roads must be lit up after dusk. This is a very serious proposition for farmers. In harvest time, work has often to be carried on after dusk, and the grain-laden carts have frequently to pass along a portion of the public road. If the new proposal should become law, such carts would require to be lit up, and it is neither easy to see how this could be done nor to justify the expenditure involved if it were done. Advice is plentiful in favor of the adoption of methods pursued by the Danes. It is worthy of notice that these astute gentlemen absolutely prohibit motor traffic after dusk, and even in daylight the maximum speed is eight miles an hour. Here we have cars frequently driven along the public roads at a speed of thirty miles an hour. As our roads were never made for fast mechanical traffic, it is obvious that great dangers are incurred by those using them for ordinary traffic under such circumstances. Many a flock of sheep has been ruthlessly butchered by these motorists; pedestrians are not safe; and it has become almost impossible to live in houses on the roadside. Instead of motorists getting greater facilities, there is a growing feeling that their present liberties should be curtailed until roads can be altered so as to admit of motor traffic being carried on without detriment to other users of the roads.

Ireland has often been described as the spoiled child of the British Empire. She is continually asking, and as frequently obtaining all she wants, and sometimes more than she needs. The public purse provides the peasantry over a wide area with seed potatoes, and tenders for supplying such are invited from all and sundry. The economic condition of Ireland at present affords a pleasant contrast to the past. Twenty years ago the land was seething with discontent, and tragedies due to agrarian causes were frequent. Now it would seem as if all were changed, and a sound commercial instinct is being fostered in Irish farming. The development of co-operation has done much to bring about this issue. The smaller farmers find it to their interest to combine, so that the benefit of each may be available for all. Irish systems of land tenure are well adapted for the development of the co-operative system. Many fully equipped creameries are now in operation throughout Ireland, with the result that there has been a great improvement in the quality of Irish butter during the past four or five years. Prices have steadily risen, and now Irish creamery butter competes strenuously with best Danish in the British market. The politicians have, however, again set to work to disturb the settlements which were made for the buying out of landlords under the recent Land Act. Canadian stores are being made the occasion for a political campaign. Mr. Michael Davitt has taken up his parable against the British Act of 1896. He and the Freeman's Journal are arguing strongly the exclusion of Canadians. They say the over-sea cattle must come in. That being so, the sooner they come the better. If an influx of Canadian stores came to this country, it is pretty certain Irish stores will fall in price. It is, therefore, folly, they say, to buy out the landlords on a valuation based on continuance of the present policy of exclusion. This may be good Irish political tactics, but we question whether matters will fall out as its advocates desire they should. Many interests are to be considered, and, in spite of their noise, the agitators for the repeal of the Act of 1896 are a small minority. The public are unmoved, simply because they are getting as much cheap beef as ever, and until the great masses are touched there is small likelihood of any political change taking place in this country.

Clydesdales during 1904 enjoyed a turn of fortune's favors, and 1905 has opened. Two considerable shipments have already been made—one, by the Donaldson Line, to Canada; another to Australia. The Canadian shipment was made by the well-known firm of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Mr. William Graham sailed a fortnight ago with eleven Clydesdale stallions, four Hackney stallions, and two Thoroughbreds. The last were for Mr. Robert Davies, Toronto, but the Clydesdales and Hackneys were for his own firm. They were carefully selected, big horses, and among them were several which will make their mark in the Canadian show-yards. The breeding is all right, and although the horses must have gone through a severe storm, we hope they may arrive safe and sound in Canada. They were bought from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. The same firm sold a shipment of seven stallions to Mr. J. E. Walter, Melbourne, Australia, which were shipped a week later. This is Mr. Walter's second shipment in the last few months. He knows what is wanted for the Australian market. Clydesdales for that

trade must be big and strong, with plenty of bone and hair.

We are to have a very important sale of Clydesdale mares and fillies here on Thursday, 9th of March. Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Chester, is selling off thirty-one of his famous stud in order to get more room. He is only retaining eight of his old mares, among these being the renowned Royal Rose and Orphan Princess, Jean Macgregor, Fickle Fortune, Princess II., Matilda, the dam of Jean Macgregor, and a thick, solid, good mare named Red Rose. In the sale are included four daughters of Royal Rose, herself one of the most successful show and breeding mares ever known in this country. One of these daughters is the Cawdor Cup champion mare, Royal Ruby. Another Cawdor Cup champion is Cedric Princess, one of the finest mares ever seen in Scotland. It is long since anything to equal this lot of thirty-one Clydesdale females was offered at public sale. Canadian and American fanciers of the Clydesdale should make it a point to be represented at this sale. Next week we have the Glasgow Stallion Show, with the meetings of the Clydesdale Horse Society, and, generally, the annual Clydesdale carnival. This will form the text of next letter.

In milking circles, more attention is being paid to your ways of doing things than formerly, and, possibly, the time will come when an Ayrshire pedigree will run in terms of the milking and butter-fat records of the female ancestry. The Denmark Commission of last year has taught some useful lessons along this line, which seem likely to be laid to heart. SCOTLAND YET.



Sand Boy (Imp.) 386 (21832).

First-prize four-year-old Shire stallion, and champion stallion of the breed, Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1905. Owned by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

### Keep Some Pine Tar.

Pine tar is regarded as valuable in the treatment of wounds, and an occasional feed of it helps to keep the animals' systems in a healthy condition. A southern farmer claims that if properly fed to hogs it will prevent hog cholera from getting into the herd. To insure its consumption by the hogs, he rolls or dips the ears of corn in it. This is done three times a week. He claims to have had not a case of cholera since he commenced the practice. We know a practical horseman who not only uses tar for horses' hoofs, but occasionally gives a dose of about a tablespoonful made into a ball to horses that are slightly out of condition.

### Opinions.

Mr. F. B. Paye, Mariner's Rest, Foney Mills, N. S., says: I would not like to be without your valuable paper. I am a new hand at farming, but I gain a lot of valuable information.

Mrs. Geo. McCowan, York Co., Ont., says: We like the "Farmer's Advocate" very much, and we get so much good reading in it. It is a great farm paper. We have taken it ever since it was started.

## FARM.

### New Brunswick Farmers and Dairy-men's Association.

(Concluded from page 190.)

On Thursday evening, 26th, Dr. Inch, Supt. of Education for N. B., was introduced. He gave a most able and concise account of the schools of the Province. He regretted to say that in the June term no less than 407 districts had no schools open. In some places the salaries offered were too small to attract or secure teachers. He thought they should have a compulsory attendance law, and have it enforced. The consolidated school scheme had his hearty support; such schools ought to be introduced wherever practicable. It meant more children better taught. The Government was prepared to deal very liberally with those who decide on such a school. The consolidation school at Kingston, N. B., though only open a few months, has proved a very satisfactory affair. It was already a pronounced success.

Professor Brittain gave a demonstration lesson in nature study with six boys and six girls from one of the Fredericton schools. This proved a most interesting feature, and was much enjoyed and appreciated by the large audience present.

Mr. Westmore gave an account of the new consolidated school at Kingston, N. B. There were ten grades and five teachers. The plan was working splendidly, and all in his district were now in favor of the consolidated school. The attendance had already increased from 125 to 170, and the average percentage of those daily present had doubled.

Mr. Frank T. Shutt, M. A., of Ottawa, followed, with a brief address on "The value of nature study in the rural schools." Was education to enable us to make a living, to make us respectable members of society and good citizens, or to enable us to enjoy life in the very best way? He thought all three, when combined, were legitimate objects. Education should be a leading out and development of the latent power and ability of the child, and not merely a storing of the memory with facts and figures regarding the length of rivers, dates of wars, etc. Printed information was necessary and useful, and it was desirable to strengthen the memory, but we should train the child so that he could see clearly, so that he could make deductions from what he saw, and withal, that he could do things. Nature study does all this. He was of opinion that this new phase of educational advance would prove a great blessing to the children in the rural schools; not only

imparting to them information on the objects about them, and helping them to solve the problems of the farm, but also put them in love with their surroundings. It would, he was sure, do very much towards keeping the boys and girls on the farm.

Mr. Tompkins suggested that the semi-annual meeting of the association be held at Kingston next June, so that their members could see the consolidated school there. The idea was warmly received.

The report of the committee to consider the question of agricultural education in New Brunswick was brought in and ordered to be printed. It contained many valuable suggestions as to courses of study desirable to be taken up in the rural schools.

Friday, 27th: The report of the nominating committee was first presented, and was carried unanimously, as follows:

#### OFFICERS FOR 1905.

President, C. F. Alward, Havelock; Vice-President, J. F. Tweedale, Arthurette; Recording Secretary, N. S. Dow, Woodstock; Treasurer, Geo. F. Fisher, Chatham; Cor. Secretary, W. W. Hubbard, St. John.

County Vice-Presidents: St. John, Dr. Fred Johnston; Queens, J. W. Foshay; Kings, A. R. Wetmore; Sunbury, Hy. Wilnot; York, J. C. Gilman; Carleton, W. J. Owens; Victoria, C. R. Inman; Madawaska, M. DeRosier; Restigouche, J. E. Stewart; Gloucester, P. J. Power; Northumberland, A. J. Dickson; Kent, Robt.

Lennox; Westmoreland, Alb. Anderson; Albert, S. S. Ryan; Charlotte, Jas. Russell.

The morning session was occupied by the discussion of the subject of the manufacturing and marketing of dairy produce. Mr. Harvey Mitchell, Sussex, said the interest in the annual meeting was on the wane, and thought that more doing and seeing things done would be better than talking and listening. Let us have more of the nature of practical demonstrations; they are useful and attractive. Dairying was still a live subject in the Province, but it had been an "off" year, owing to the drouth and low prices. They should not be discouraged, however, there was an excellent future in dairying for the farmers of N. B. The first lesson of cleanliness had yet to be learned in many places. Buildings and flooring must be kept in repair. They had a good market in the West Indies, and large quantities of N. B. butter were now going there. He deprecated the encouragement of homemade butter; there were tons now for sale in N. B. at prices from 8c. to 12c. per pound.

Mr. Tilley supported Mr. Harvey with regard to homemade butter. Mr. Shaw thought that the falling off in dairying was due to the high prices they had to pay for labor and feed, and was not due to the increase of stockers. Mr. Daigle said there was too much fighting between the beef and the dairy men; it hurt both interests. He could not favor the dual-purpose cow. Mr. Dow said they shipped out too much hay and oats, and this was seriously affecting dairying in the provinces. The farmers did not realize the manurial value of the feed consumed on the farm.

Mr. R. Robertson, Nappan, spoke on the essentials to success in dairying. He said more care, more intelligence was necessary than for beef production. The general-purpose cow was no good for either milk or beef. Get the dairy type. Co-operation was necessary. Produce the year round, and for this be sure and have a sufficiency of feed. Cleanliness, warmth, light, comfort, air, are essentials in the stable. He thought dairying helped to solve the labor question, but to do this a sufficient number of cows must be kept or there would be no profit.

The afternoon session was given up to the discussion of "How we may economically increase the fertility of the soil." Mr. Frank T. Shutt, (Chemist, Exp. Farms) after explaining the origin and nature of soils, showed how they became depleted of available plant food by the continuous growth of crops, such as hay, oats and potatoes. Not only were the soils by this practice exhausted of assimilable plant food, but they also lost their humus, the soil constituent that made them warm, retentive of moisture, and which was the natural storehouse of nitrogen. It was also the food of innumerable bacteria which converted insoluble soil constituents into food for crops. We must restore this humus, and this could be most economically done through the growth of one of the legumes, preferably clover. The value of the legumes for this purpose chiefly lay in their ability to fix the atmospheric nitrogen, and the manner this was brought about was explained by the lecturer. For ten years he had been working on this important subject, in the laboratory and in the field. They had measured the nitrogen in the clover crop; they had analyzed the soil before and after the growth of the clover, and they had noted the increased yields after clover, and by all three methods he proved the immense value of the clover crop as a fertilizer. In one experiment it was shown that the soil had gained 179 lbs. nitrogen per acre (to a depth of 9 inches) from two years' growth of clover. This was equivalent to the nitrogen in 15 tons of good manure. A number of charts giving the results of experiments were shown, but lack of space forbids their reproduction here. Through manuring in this way (by turning under clover) the yield of corn had been increased eight tons per acre; of oats, 24 bushels per acre; of sugar beets, 12 tons per acre; of potatoes, 48 bushels per acre. Science and practice alike demonstrated the immense fertilizing value of clover. A most profitable discussion followed this address, in which a large number of members took part.

Friday Evening.—Mr. John C. Gilman, Kingsclear, was called upon, and gave his experience in New Brunswick. It was full of practical advice with regard to buying trees, planting, pruning and spraying.

Mr. Clark, Mauderville, said he had found apple-growing profitable. He had \$2.25 per barrel this year for Duchess and Wealthy.

Mr. Saxby Blair, Horticulturist, Exp. Farm, Nappan, spoke on insect pest and fungous diseases of fruit trees. He explained the preparation and use of different spraying mixtures and compounds. This was a most comprehensive talk on a subject full of interest to fruit-growers.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This was held immediately on the close of the Farmers and Dairymen's meeting; the President, Mr. John C. Gilman, in the chair. There was a good attendance, and much interest was manifested. On the platform there was a very fine display of apples from the orchards of Mr. Gilman, Hetherington, Hallett, and others. The President explained the objects of the new association, stating that it would act with the Government in encouraging the larger production of apples. He believed N. B. well adapted for fruit-growing.

Mr. T. A. Peters, Deputy Com. of Agriculture, took for his theme the illustration orchards put out by the Government last season. The owner of the farm undertook the care of the trees for five years under certain

regulations. Ten varieties of apples had been used—Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Wolfe River, Barber, Arctic Wealthy, Grimes Golden, R. I. Greening, Duchess, Ben Davis. These were all well adapted to New Brunswick, he thought, though, of course, the whole scheme was in a large measure experimental.

Mr. Alex. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa, was glad to be present at this meeting, which he felt sure would some day become historical. He reviewed the possibilities of successful fruit-growing in the Province, and prophesied that ten years hence apple-growing with them would be on a large scale, and yielding good profits. The apple industry deserved all encouragement, as all classes of people would be benefited. The work of the orchardist was healthy and agreeable, and was on a much higher plane than that of the mechanic. It was for these reasons that he wished them to plant out orchards, and he felt sure if they were rightly attended to the owners would get their reward.

Mr. Saxby Blair made the closing address. He recommended six varieties only of apples—Wealthy, Wolfe River, McIntosh Red, Baxter, Golden Russet, and Ben Davis, emphasizing the value of the McIntosh Red as a dessert apple. He considered it the finest apple during its season. Many points in practical orcharding were dwelt upon—such as planting, pruning and spraying—and much valuable information given. Owing to the lateness of the hour he asked that his address on beautifying the farm home be accepted as given, and in response to a request from Mr. Boyd, promised that it should be published at an early date.

The proceedings closed with singing the National Anthem.

A Word on Barn Plans.

At this season of the year not a few preparations are being made for building new barns in some cases, and rearranging or rebuilding others. A great many neglect to lay full and complete plans for the whole structure before the work is started, and often after it is too late find themselves at the mercy of circumstances and are obliged to proceed to a faulty finish because of some mistake made in the start. There are too many "modern" barns in the country, which have cost half or three-fourths as much as the land value of the farms upon which they stand, that have proved to be failures, so far as the comfort and wellbeing of the stock is concerned, and also are most unprofitable from an economic standpoint when labor-saving and general convenience are considered. Under present circumstances and conditions, when we find there is a serious shortage of farm help to thoroughly till the land, and carry on stock-raising in accord with the most approved systems, any barn building or rebuilding, in order to be a success and of value to the owner, must needs be built, not after some fancy plan formulated in an architect's office, but after the most careful thought and study of the special requirements of the person interested. The farmer himself is the man who should do the thinking in the matter. Most of the barns built after fancy plans and found afterwards to be unsatisfactory to the owner have been left to the mechanic to arrange, and while he is indispensable in building, yet there are only a few of these who really know what the farmer wants, or what will be of most value in saving labor and feed.

No farmer should build, or get ready to build, until he has made a visit to and inspected in detail some of the most approved barns, and ascertained their good qualities, and he should take with him notebook and pencil, and get and make notes of measurements and ideas of best parts. If he wishes to be a meat producer, he should visit a successful meat-producing farmer, and, likewise, if dairying is his specialty, he should study barns used for that purpose, and so on down the list. After having procured all the information required, let him draw his plans as to general layout—framing can be done afterwards by mechanic—using the commendable ideas he has gathered, based on his and his farm's actual or supposed needs. It will be found that the best plans have some drawbacks or defects for his individual purpose, and it will likewise be found that after a good assortment of ideas are put upon paper, and the different parts given their due

place by actual measurements, some changes will be necessary to secure all requirements and to have the whole structure harmonize. The horse stable should be closest of all to the house, as there are more trips to it during a whole year than to any other one part of the buildings. If only a few pigs are to be kept, the pen should be sufficiently close to make it convenient for feeding the kitchen slops and milk, and yet far enough off that they are not an offensive nuisance. But if pigs are to be kept in large numbers, they should occupy a part of the buildings where their quarters are easy of access to a field that could be spared for laying out into plots for the growing of special pasturage for them. Then on a farm where a bull is kept, provision should be made to give him a good box stall, where he can have a door to open out into a paddock or small field. It is most unsafe to the members of the family to have these animals running with the herd, and not beneficial to the herd; and keeping him tied is a most detrimental practice. Then the henhouse should not be overlooked, and should be placed in a handy spot, where the scraps can be carried on the way to the barn work, and where the eggs can be gathered on the way to the house. All these things, well considered and well placed, help to save steps, and they count for much when the busy farmer scarcely knows where to begin or what to do first.

Then in the arrangements an effort must be made to admit the rays of the sun into every compartment if possible. Put in plenty of good large windows in the east and south especially. We must have the light



Baron Cartly (Imp.) [4789] (11601).

First-prize in four-year-old class, and champion Clydesdale stallion, Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1905. Imported and owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

Plowing Methods.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Regarding the subject under discussion, entitled "Problems in plowing," when I see any good article on that question it brings to my mind the various styles that we are apt to come across in the shape of plowing, and I cannot help remarking that with the introduction of the two-furrow, wheeled, or sulky plow, so much in vogue to-day, that the plowing is not being done as well on the whole as formerly, when the single-furrow plow was used exclusively. To my mind, it is now most essential to do the work as well as we possibly can, not the great amount so much as the quality counts. We on our clay soils here, find that a pair of horses are doing a good day's work if they turn over one furrow well and neatly, rather than two slovenly done, and from what I have seen of the "skimmer" on fall plowing, I always found the plowing done too flat, especially for fall plowing in clay land. It probably may do all right for spring plowing to help bury weeds and grass.

WILLIAM LENEY.

Viauville.

Mr. E. Zeller, of the Herald, Zurich, Ont., says: We will do our best to increase your circulation among the farmers of this district, as no other farm journal we have seen can compare with your publication.

and fresh air; yes, we must have both—light without pure air is not sufficient, neither is pure air without the light all that is necessary. Exclude either, and you exclude comfort and ease, and worse than this, if the light or fresh air are shut out the best preventives of disease and vermin are shut out. There can be no hope of maintaining healthful, vigorous constitution in the stock if these conditions are not fully observed. There can be no doubt that separate buildings are preferable for each kind of stock for best sanitary conditions, but this would not conduce to convenience, economy and labor saving, neither is it as well, considering cost of construction and maintenance, so the better way is to put all under one roof and guard against the objectionable features. All being under one roof, solid board walls, paper-lined, should divide off each kind of stock from the others, and ventilation provided for, as required for all animals. There is surely programme here for a deal of thought on the part of the builder.

Having all these things put in the best order possible goes a long way towards pleasing the boys, and it is better to try and please than to be indifferent. There are always a multitude of annoyances when the best has been done. Keeping the boys on the farm is a perplexing question, and the more their lives can be elevated into a sphere of comfort and pleasure, accompanied by thrift and success, the easier will it be to induce them to follow their father's calling. It is also a less difficult proposition to secure hired help when everything about the place is laid out so as to be convenient for work.

J. R. H.

### Sowing Rape with Buckwheat.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have tried an experiment that might be of some interest to some of your readers. I have been growing buckwheat for about four years, with good results. Last year I had two eight-acre fields. I sowed clover seed in both. In one I sowed also one pound per acre of Dwarf Essex rape seed. Had a good catch of clover in both, but rather better where I sowed the rape. After I cut the field with the rape in, it was only a few days until I had good pasture for my calves and lambs. You might think that lambs would be hard on young clover, but they will not trouble the clover as long as there is any rape for them.

I did not sow the rape with the expectation of getting any winter feed, only for pasture after I took the buckwheat off, but I was agreeably surprised for when I came to thresh it I noticed that the rape was so evenly mixed through the straw, and straw being a little scarce this year, I at once turned the blower from the barnyard into the bay of the barn, thinking that the straw would make good bedding, if nothing else, and I am right glad I did so, as it is grand sheep and cattle feed. My sheep will leave mixed hay, and go for the buckwheat straw; my cattle will also leave good field cornstalks for it. The rape seems to flavor the whole straw. The straw seemed to act as a silo, as the rape in it is not crispy, it is just like ensilage, or tobacco leaf in damp weather.

As I said before, I had one field in which I did not sow rape with the buckwheat. I saved a little of that straw. In threshing, it all broke up in little short bits about four inches long; in fact, did not look like buckwheat straw at all. Now, my cattle would not touch it, so I am convinced that the whole straw with the rape in is flavored with it. I think it would be well worth to any farmer the trouble and cost to try it, as it only costs six cents per acre, and you get two weeks' pasture from the stubble in the fall, or more if the season is favorable, and then there is a good rape stubble to rot, which will not hurt the land in the least, but rather improve it.

I was feeding some to-day to my cattle in the barnyard, where there are fifteen hogs of one hundred pounds each, and you would be surprised to see the hogs fish the rape out of it.

Ten days after I had cut my buckwheat, one could not tell at a glance that there had been buckwheat in the field, the rape came on so fast.

I also sowed some rape in my oats two years ago, same day as I sowed oats and clover seed, and the rape came on so much quicker than the oats that it scared me, as I thought it would spoil my crop, but it did not. It got up about six inches high, and grew no higher until after I cut the oats, and in two weeks one could not tell that I ever had oats in the field, when I turned in fifty-four sheep and lambs, let them eat it off, then took them out for ten or twelve days, and turned them back again, and did that all fall, and I had a good catch of clover when my neighbors failed with clover. I think the sun filled their clover after the oats were cut, and the rape shaded mine until the ground got moist, as it was dry that fall.

C. A. D.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Mr. R. H. Smithrim, Middlesex Co., Ont. says: We are well pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate." It is good value for our money. The quality is improving with the quantity of reading you send us.

### A Study in Meat.

One of the market requirements of to-day is that meat shall be tender and wholesome, or, in other words, meat shall be obtained from animals bred and fed for the purpose, young and free from disease.

That there is considerable difference between the well-bred, well-fed beeve, and the poorly-bred, unfinished animal, is evidenced by the illustrations appearing herewith. Many people object to fat, and, as a result, have been supplied with fatless beef, which is, as a result of the absence of fat, lacking in juiciness and tough. It is better to pay for a little fat, and trim it off, rather than

then fed up again. Fat on animals fed in this way loses its edible qualities, becomes hard and stringy, and the meat is very disappointing to the purchaser. It is in this particular that the baby beef has obtained its premier position with the epicures, because the meat is tender and juicy, as a result of a course of, if we may term it, progressive feeding from birth to the block. In other words, the beeve was kept growing and gaining during calthood, as a yearling, and also as a two-year-old.

The loss of calf, or milk, fat can never be made up, no matter how skilful the feeder may be, and if this fact is recognized by growers of young cattle, the quality of meat will improve. First-class beef is not obtained from a calf well grown for the first six months of its life, allowed to hustle the best it can on straw stacks and dried-out pastures the next twelve months, and given a three-months finishing touch with meal, and it is the method so commonly followed that produces the steers that hasten a falling market on the down grade. The dual-purpose animal is often faulted for the inferior beef produced, when the fault is with the methods of feeding, and not the breeding. "Feed and breed" must go together, and feed is more than breed. The lack of feed defeats the results which would otherwise accrue from the well-bred animal. The meats illustrated are from a well-bred and well-fed animal; the inferior meats are from that class of animal which contains the Mexican, the dairy-bred steer, and the grade-bull product. Prof. Boss says: "Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals slaughtered, yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from poorly-bred stock. The desired 'marbling,' or admixture of fat and lean, is never of the best in scrub stock, nor do the 'gaudy' fellows of the show-ring, with rolls of fat on their ribs, furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, even and deeply-fleshed animal and nicely-marbled meat that is not easily explained. The two usually go together, unless the animals are carried along too far, in which case there may be a surplus of spine or outside fat. Fine bones, soft, luxuriant hair, and mellow flesh, are always desirable in an animal to be used for meat, as such are indications of good quality of meat and small waste.

Demonstrations of meats are to be made at the conventions in Winnipeg next week, so it will pay you to be there.

### Plank Frame Approved.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

We notice a discussion has been going on through your valuable paper in regard to plank frame barns, and the decision of one correspondent is that plank frame barns are no good. We just wish to give our experience, for the benefit of your readers. One year ago last summer we built out of 2x8 inch plank a barn 100 ft. long by 40 ft. wide and 14 ft. high, upon a cement wall 9 ft. high; we have a 13 ft. power-mill erected on it, and would say it is as stiff a barn as we were ever in in time of a blow. Posts are all built of two planks 2x8, 2 inches apart, so all braces enter between beams and posts and spiked through; beams and posts also make a strong joint, as it is solid, no cutting away. It was raised one plank at a time and spiked, and was done in less time than a similar barn could be framed, and with about one-half the timber. We are well pleased with it.

Essex Co., Ont.

I. A. &amp; E. J. WIGLE.

### Problems of Plowing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Finding in the "Farmer's Advocate" issue of Jan. 12th a request for discussion of plowing and the use of skimmer, I take this opportunity of opening a discussion. I find that Mr. Lundy is practically in favor of using a skimmer for almost all kinds of plowing, and he specially mentions it for use in sod.

I most heartily endorse the use of the skimmer, but rather than use a skimmer that does improper work, I would advise not to use any at all.

In the first place, I would say get a skimmer with point well turned forward, and board of skimmer almost turned straight up, for a skimmer built in that way will do its work easier and better than one that stands almost straight down at point. We hear many discussions among farmers about the use of skimmers, especially at the time of fall plowing. Some claim that it draws too heavy for the team; others claim that the plow is too hard to hold with a skimmer attached to it; while others claim it is all right.

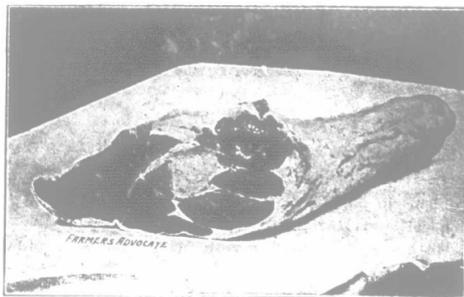
I heartily agree with the affirmative, for in using a skimmer that does proper work you will get nicer and cleaner plowing. A skimmer that is set on the proper place of the plow, that is not too far from the point of plow, will be as easy for the plowman as plowing without skimmer.

In using it in sod, it will give a better seed-bed, and will tend to give a better and cleaner crop, while it will cut the grass and weeds at about an inch from surface, and turn it in furrow, where it will fill up the hollow space between each furrow, and when worked



A Side of Beef. (Price, wholesale, 7c. per lb.)

The butcher's cuts are as follows: 1. The Round. 2. Rump. 3. Sirloin. 4. Short loin. 5. Flank. 6. Navel piece. 7. Ribs. 8. Chuck or shoulder. 9. Brisket. 10. The neck. 11. The shank.



The Shank of a Well-bred Beeve.

Bolling meat here as well as soup. Compare with other cut of same joint. Price 7c.

sacrifice juiciness. The most valuable part is the loin, then the sirloin, then the rib roasts, followed by the round. All except the latter are on the top of the animal. This shows us where we must have our beef cattle developed if we hope to make money. The shoulder or chuck cut is the next in value to the round. In the shoulder cut it will be found that most of the meat is between the shoulder blade and the ribs, and not outside the blade. The quantity of meat here would be shown by the width of shoulder top, the thickness of the neck, and the breadth between the fore legs. Good meat cannot be obtained from animals poor in flesh, neither can the best quality of fat and lean be obtained from an animal once fat, that is allowed to go back, and

down will be more solid and keep the moisture better, and will therefore give better results in the crop.

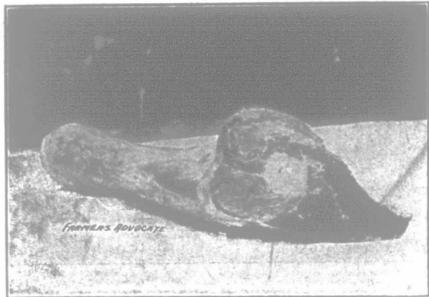
I am here referring to the single walking plow, but I believe where the two-furrow plow is used for plowing stubble and deep plowing, it is also advantageous to use skimmers. In case of very shallow plowing, I would not advise using the skimmer, for the plow will turn a better furrow without it if plowing very shallow.

Plowing is a very important item in farming operations, and many would be pleased to hear more about it through your columns.

E. SMITH.  
Huron Co., Ont.

**Conserving Soil Moisture.**

The conservation of moisture in the soil is becoming widely recognized as an important factor in crop production. It is a well-known fact that water is the medium by which plants take up their food from the soil, hence fertility must be measured to a considerable extent by the amount of moisture present. It has been estimated that six hundred tons of water are necessary to grow an acre of potatoes yielding two hundred bushels, or, to put it in another way, land to do its best should have its water content maintained within from forty to fifty per cent. of saturation. The records of the last twenty years show an annual rainfall of from twenty-four to twenty-eight inches. According to King, sixteen inches are seldom available for the use of crops under natural conditions, the remainder having been



**The Shank.**

From an ordinary butcher steer, probably a Mexican. Will make soup, but that is all. Price, 3c.

carried away by the various agencies. While we have no controlling power in ordering the rainfall to our individual requirements, yet much may be done by judicious management in preventing its escape from the soil.

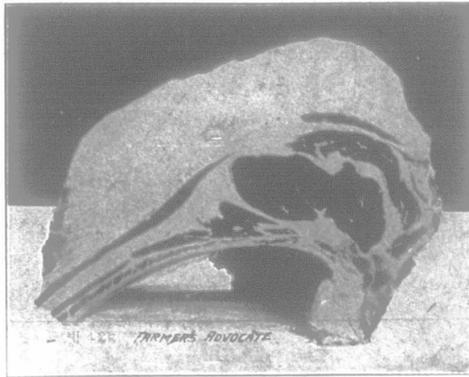
One of the most effective methods of diminishing the loss of moisture is by proper tillage. The soil is filled with numerous fine pores, known as capillary tubes, connecting the moist subsoil with the surface, and through these water is being continually drawn off and evaporated by the sun and wind. In some cases, as much as twenty tons of water per acre is wasted in a single day. How we are to avoid this is a question of serious moment. Turning to nature for a solution, we find that she mulches her forests with a covering of leaves and decomposed vegetable matter. As a substitute for this, we can, by pulverizing two or three inches of the surface soil, break off the upper parts of the capillary tubes, and thus confine the moisture within range of the root action, where it is forced to pass through the tissues of the plant. Such a method will be found very satisfactory with crops where intertillage is possible, particularly corn and roots. Generally, cultivation will be found necessary about once a week, and especially after a rain, in order to prevent the forming of a crust, which restores capillarity, and consequent loss of water.

Theory and practice agree that the soil constituting the root zone should be moderately firm to insure diffusion of moisture. This will be found very essential for seed germination, and also in giving the small plants the best possible start. If left in a loose condition, the growing crop will be totally unable to withstand a siege



**Not the Roast We Order, but the One We Get.**

Compare it with the companion cut. No fat, no marbling, no juiciness and absence of tenderness. Price, 12c., retail. The kind we would expect from a Mexican carcass.



**The Roast That is in Demand.**

Its juicy and tender, and is off a first-class steer. Price per lb., 12c., retail.

of dry weather and yield a profitable return. When work of this kind is necessary, the roller is one of the most useful implements on the farm. Care should be taken, however, to know just what the circumstances require, as no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down for the management of all lands. Heavy clays will usually be sufficiently compact, the principal object in this instance being to establish porosity. To promote this, a subsoil plow or grubber is frequently used. Much the same treatment will apply to all fall-plowed areas that have benefited by the fining influence of frost and other elements, remembering that surface cultivation must be maintained in each case, and continued as long as practicable. The water capacity of land may be greatly increased by the incorporation of humus. The chief source of supply is farmyard manure. This may be supplemented by plowing down green crops, preferably of the order Leguminosæ, such as clover and peas. The presence of organic matter (humus) is a leading requisite in successful plant growth, being equally beneficial in all kinds of soil. To sand it gives a firmness that prevents percolation, and the attendant leaching of fertilizing ingredients. Clays are improved in texture by being kept more open, thus adding to its power of absorption. Moreover, the water given off by evaporation occurs much less rapidly. It has been shown by experiment that two soils, one rich in humus, the other much depleted, were wet to the same degree and exposed to the sun for ten hours. As a result, the water-content of the first



**The Shoulder Roast or Chuck.**

From a prime steer (a grade). Price per lb., 10c.

exceeded the other by nearly a quart per cubic foot. There can be no doubt that excessive loss of moisture is conducive to small crops, and it is only by employing the various conservators that nature has placed within our reach that we may hope for a maximum yield.

J. H. M.  
Elgin Co., Ont.

**A Suggestive Feature.**

"A peculiar and promising feature," said a prosperous farmer to me the other day, "in connection with the agricultural development within the past few years, as I have noticed it, is the fact that a number of highly educated men have left professions and business occupations and gone out upon the land—in some cases, it is true, because their health demanded such a life—but in nearly every instance they have developed new ideas and methods, and have succeeded beyond the expectations of many of the old-time farmers. This indicates quite clearly that agriculture requires as high an order of intelligence as any of the professions, and that its reward will be in proportion to the brains and effort put into it."—[Mass. Plowman.]

Dear Sir:—I received the knife, and like it very much. It is all you claim for it.

Sherbrooke, Que. C. E. BARTON.

**First Principles in the Education of the Farmer's Son.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—If, as you say, the future of Canada depends on the farmers' sons, then it is manifestly important that those sons be given every advantage, and that they take particular care to fit themselves as custodians of the great trust fallen to their lot. As in the past, so in the future must the business men, the professional men, the statesmen, etc., be largely recruited from the ranks of the farmers' sons.

The city, with its allurements and its time-consuming devices, is not a school calculated to produce strong men, and if many raised within its confines have resisted its temptations and written their names in "The Temple of Fame," it is because of some inherent strength in themselves rather than any advantage city life afforded them to rise in their career. As time goes on though, we find life on the farm growing more like life in the city. There is not nearly so marked a difference in dress, style of living, etc., as there was a generation ago, and up to a certain point this is well. We must be careful, however, that we do not sacrifice too much to imaginary pleasures. A life given to pleasure, luxury and ease has never yet produced a race of men that could be called great. "The strenuous life" is the successful life.

The success of Scotchmen, wherever they cast their lot, is attributed to the fact that the soil on which they were nurtured through so many generations was



**The Shoulder Roast.**

From a steer classed as common butcher's.

very bountiful if much effort was put forth to till it, but gave grudgingly of its favors if not sued for them diligently, thus producing an industrious people, and industry is the keynote of success. Changed conditions have, however, considerably handicapped the young farmer of to-day, especially in the older sections of the country.

In the early history of the country, a young man of good constitution and industrious habits, with but little more stock-in-trade than an axe, coupled with the goodwill of his neighbors, who needed his in turn, could own a comfortable home with all necessary buildings in a few years. How different, however, do we find things now? If a young man with no other capital than good health and habits of industry would propose to buy one of our up-to-date farms, he would be considered very light in his upper story.

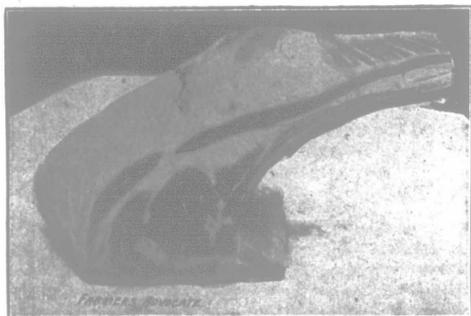
The young man of to-day needs a much larger capital than his father did when he began life, or than he would have needed had he started under the same conditions as did his father. It is the conditions that have changed, not the men. There is one way, however, by which the boy can increase his power, and thereby lessen the handicap which changed conditions have placed upon him, and that is by taking advantage of the opportunities and facilities at hand to acquire an education. Now, when I speak of an education, I do not mean one that is worn for adornment—like a button-hole bouquet—but an education for everyday use; one that may be relied on to lighten labor and save time, for competition has become so keen that, in order to succeed, time-saving brains are as necessary



**The Rib.**

From a common steer. The butcher, when rolling this, notices the lack of fat, so puts a piece of suet in the centre of the roll. The fat, what there is, is not edible, is more like gristle.

as time-saving machinery. Then, it may be conceded that an education, in order to be beneficial, must be practical. We are inclined to be proud and boastful because of the standing of Ontario in matters of education, and rightly so, too; but even here there is too much cramming of information into the child's brain, without considering whether or not the information is properly digested and assimilated. A man may have gathered together in the schools and colleges of the country enough information to enable him to procure the highest standing in those schools, and yet not be able to make enough practical use of that information to gain him a living; but such is not an education in the true sense of the word. After all, the little information that is gained in the schools cuts but a small figure compared with what is gained through the after-life, if the foundation has been well laid. The foundation of the education of our children is laid in the public school; and as no business, no matter how excellent the superstructure, can be called a good one except it rest on a solid foundation, it becomes vastly important that much attention be paid to the early training of the child in the public school. And just here I would say that many teachers, who otherwise would do excellent work, are handicapped, on account of the fallacious standard by which they are judged as being successful or otherwise. The getting of pupils through certain examinations is not the true standard by which the worth of a teacher should be measured.



#### The Ribs.

The bone is taken out, and the meat rolled—a nice table joint. Fat well intermixed with lean, which is therefore, tender and juicy. Price per lb., 10c. Taken from a well-bred and well-fed steer.

It is not only the amount of information a child gets in a given time, but also the use he has made of that information, that should be taken into account in determining whether or not he is benefited and developed thereby, just in the same way as you would determine by the muscular development of the athlete whether or not his training was judicious. The brain, like the body, is made to grow and develop by judicious work, and the result remains after all trace of the work is lost. We learn everything from our surroundings, from our own experience and that of others, books being only vehicles by which the experiences and surroundings of others are placed within our reach, and as the child must learn first from his own surroundings, it would be well to pay especial attention in the public school to the training of those organs of his body, through which his (the child's) surroundings are made familiar to him. Train the eyes and ears. Nature study should hold a more important place in the school. The course of study in the common school should embrace as full an acquaintance as possible with plant and animal life. The child should become familiar with the different grasses, grains, trees and flowers; the noxious should be distinguished from the useful, the evil from the good, the crude and undeveloped from the perfected and beautiful. Animal life might be studied in the same way. The child should not only know, but should know how and why he knows. How many of us walk through life, practically blind and deaf to our surroundings, although we were born with good eyes and ears? How many of us can distinguish the different calls of our native birds, or know the faces of our flowering plants as they present their beautiful colors to our unseeing eyes? And yet how much of both profit and pleasure are lost



#### A Cheap Line of Porterhouse.

Steers producing this are slow sellers, and buyers talk 2c. to 2½c., live weight.



#### The Porterhouse.

A high priced cut. One like this cannot be got from the ordinary butcher's steer, it is only found on the well bred and fed beeve. Retail price, 15c.

to us on this account, and much of this loss is attributable to lack of early training. I have said profit and pleasure are lost, but pleasure is profit, for without pleasure and happiness there can be no profit; for what shall it profit a man if he should gain immeasurable riches, if he should become possessed of "the golden touch," and gain not the power to enjoy his gains?

It would be well, too, if a business or commercial training was begun early with the child. Something after the manner of teaching employed in commercial colleges, but, of course, simplified to suit the young child, might be introduced into the public school; there the boy could trade or do business with his neighbor, using material at hand with which he is well acquainted, dealing with the familiar instead of the fictitious. In this way the boy would get a practical knowledge of business that would be part of himself, and could not be separated from him.

Business men are waking up to the inadequate training of the schools, and are placing their boys in positions where they will early learn business in the only practical way; that is, by doing it themselves. In proof of the foregoing, many boys of wealthy parents are to be seen on the streets of large cities, more especially those of the West, selling papers. In this way the boy, having an interest to protect, however small, early learns business methods.

Nor in school should the social training be neglected, as many failures in life are to be attributed to lack of social training; for as a man impresses his fellow with his business prove successful or otherwise. In discussing educational methods, we cannot treat the home influence lightly. The child there, as well as at school,



#### The Round.

Prime meat. Retail at 12c. Note fullness and fat as compared with that from an ordinary steer.

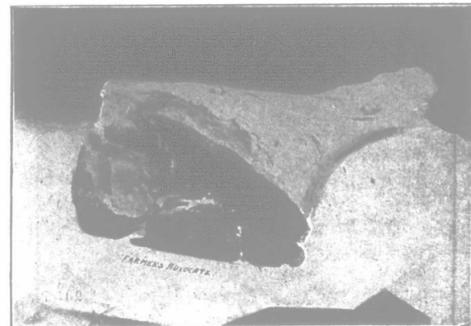
can learn the value of time, method in work, attention to detail, etc. The child's whole time should be employed, either in rest, work (which should be apportioned according to age and health), or in healthful play, for which plenty of time should be allowed. He should enter into both work and play heartily, doing nothing indifferently; he should be directed without seeming to be directed. If plenty of company of his own age, with plenty of clean reading and amusements, are furnished him, he will not be drawn towards the vicious. If possible, and it is nearly always possible, the boy should be given a personal interest in the business.

There is nothing that encourages a boy so much as to give him to understand that you need the assistance of his brain as well as the help of his hands. Then let him have a voice in the management of the business; and if he makes some mistakes that total up to a few dollars, better have him do so when under guidance than when dependent on himself.

How often have we seen boys left valuable properties by thrifty fathers, who have always attended entirely to the business without consulting their sons, and how often have we found the recipients almost helpless as to the management of their heritage? It is the old story of building a house on sand. How much better it would have been had the boys been given a less valuable property, and had gained from experience a thorough knowledge as to its management? Now, if the boy's education has been carried on along the lines suggested, he will, by the time he has finished the pub-

lic school course, have become methodical, self-dependent, industrious, observing, and well fitted to gather from nature, of which he will always be a close companion and likely a close student, and from newspapers, journals and other literature, a very liberal education; but if the boy who chooses farming as a profession is favorably situated financially and otherwise, he may pursue his studies in the high school or even in the university with advantage. There is, however, a danger of spending time here that might at this stage be more profitably spent in acquiring a special training, and while it is not advisable neither is it profitable for a man, no matter what the nature of his business may be, to give his whole time and attention to it to the exclusion of all other interests; yet, when competition is so keen as at present, it is wise to spend as much time as possible in receiving a special training for the life work, and no doubt the best place to get special training for a farm life is at an agricultural college. There the young man will receive in a short time the practical training and information which would require years of close study and experiment to learn for himself; there he will meet with those whose aims are similar to his own; there he will form congenial friendships, which are not the least part of life; and there, surrounded by others who are pursuing the same course as himself, he will be filled with enthusiasm for his chosen calling.

By all means give the young man who intends to



#### The Round.

Taken from ordinary butcher stock. Note the absence of the marbling. Retail price, 12c. per lb.

make farming his profession as long a time as possible at the school where he will receive a special training (the agricultural college), no matter how many other schools he may have attended.

Grey Co., Ont.

T. McCULLOUGH, M. D.

#### Carriage Timber.

The question of a future supply of carriage timber engaged the attention of the American Forestry Congress at Washington, D. C., a few days ago. The subject was deemed of sufficient importance to enlist the assistance and co-operation of the President of the United States. The users of timber, especially for vehicle purposes, are thoroughly aroused and alarmed, and we note that there is considerable alarm even in English coach-building circles over the possibility of a diminution in supply which will oblige English builders to look to colonial sources, concerning which reference was made in the last issue. The matter has been again brought up by the recent Forestry Congress, and the scarcity is further emphasized. It is figured out that the depletion of forest reserves is reaching a dangerous point, and that governmental action from broad lines will soon be necessary, in order to provide for future needs.—[Implement and Vehicle Trade.

Prof. M. Cumming, upon taking leave of the Ontario Agricultural College, to assume the Presidency of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, was presented by the staff with a beautiful gold watch.



#### The Loin.

Plenty of well marbled meat of the melt-in-the-mouth kind. The breeding was in this steer, and its owner saw that the feed got there also. Price, 15c., retail.

**Rot-resisting Potatoes.**

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Walter Hargrave, in which he takes exception to the answer given by Prof. Zavitz, of the O. A. C., in our issue of February 2nd, regarding the best potato to withstand potato rot. The result of experiments conducted in 1893 and 1894, Mr. Hargrave considers of little value at the present day, upon the ground that "the potatoes mentioned have by this time probably lost all their strength of constitution and original vigor, and may be the very worst to rot now, as the average 'life' of a potato is only about twelve or fifteen years."

As backing to his views, Mr. Hargrave enclosed the following quotation from Prof. Malden, who is regarded as one of the most reliable potato experts in England: "Up to a certain point—that is, up to a certain period—a variety will withstand disease. After that it is purely a matter of weather whether it breaks down or not. . . . There is only one way to secure crops through a disease period, and that is to grow varieties which have not yet reached that stage in their career when the first damp, warm weather will cause the haulm to blacken and die."

"I am the last to say anything to prevent a change of seed, with the view of increasing the yield in a fine, dry year. A change of seed is necessary to maintain the cropping powers, but the value of the change depends much upon the vigor of the plant."

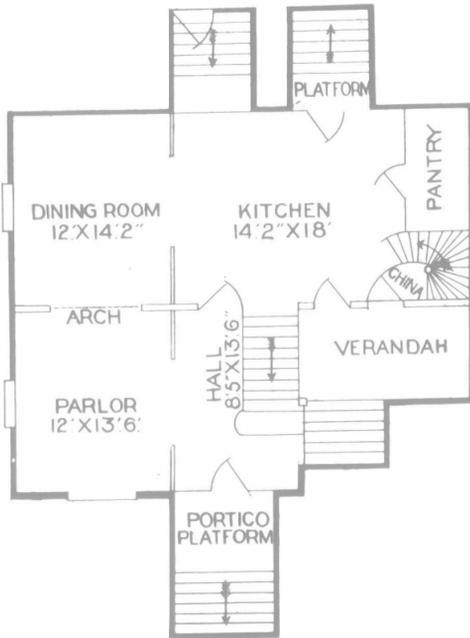
The whole subject is certainly an interesting as well as a profitable one, and we trust it will receive still further attention from our correspondents. Is this theory of Prof. Malden's correct? If so, which of our potatoes, then, are still possessed of sufficiently strong constitution to prove disease-resistant, and which shall we discard?

**First-prize House Plan, Under \$1,500.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

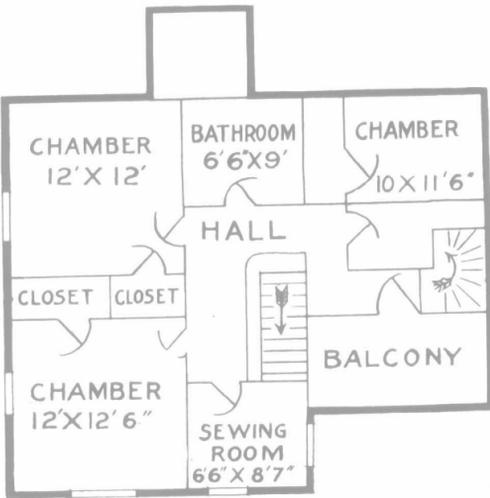
Sir,—I see the announcement of your B competition in "Farmer's Advocate," and I enclose the plan of my house, which was built the summer of 1902, by careful management, at a cost of \$1,495, not including our own work. We furnished all stone from our own quarry, and did hauling, also hauled all brick and lumber, and supplied and hauled all sand and lime. The stone-work is a two-foot wall throughout, seven and a half feet high, and three and a half feet above ground. All face stone above ground is cut sandstone, laid in cement mortar, and pointed neatly with raised pointing. All brickwork, except belts, is pointed with marble-dust mortar, and half-round head belts are finished with red mortar, which has a handsome appearance. The chimneys are panelled and pointed with marble dust. The window sills are all dressed limestone, rock face. The roof is covered with British Columbia shingles, and all gables of house with cut shingle. The cellar is lighted by three windows, hung with hinges, locked with snap locks. The windows in front elevation are plate-glass bottoms and leaded transoms above; all other windows are double-thickness glass below, and colored muffled-glass transoms. The balcony on second floor is covered with galvanized iron, nailed and soldered at joints, which makes a durable job. In the interior, on first flat, the kitchen, pantry and hall floors are hard maple; oil finish. All other woodwork is pure white pine, with oil finish also, which we consider makes a good finish. The first flat can be converted into one room by opening sliding doors between hall and parlor, also sliding doors between dining-room and kitchen, the opening between parlor and dining-room being an arch in plaster of Paris. The sliding doors are hung with ball-bearing hangers, which give perfect satisfaction. The stairs are solid oak throughout, with the exception of the treads, which are pine. The posts are panelled oak, finished in oil. The sink in kitchen is a white-enamelled pan, adjusted on two iron brackets fastened to wall. The force pump is supported by a two-inch plank, ten inches wide, at end of pan, also on brackets, and resting on pan, which does away with all that woodwork which is in connection with closed sinks. With our sink force-pump we supply bathroom, by way of tank in attic. All waste water from bathroom, sink, overflow of cistern, is carried into the cellar to one main five-inch tile under cement floor, which is continued out underground about twenty rods, emptying into a creek, where it is readily carried away. This way of handling waste water we have proved satisfactory, as there is no bad odor whatever. We heat our house with a coal furnace; four hot-air pipes lead to registers in floor at equal distances from furnace, one large register in hall heating rooms upstairs. I might just say that bedrooms are all ventilated by means of fanlights over doors. I think there is no need of further explanation, as plan represents all. We have been constant readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" for many years, and now look upon it as a weekly visitor. I might say we have a number of up-to-date farmhouses and barns throughout the county of Leeds, and as

this is one of the leading dairy sections, would like to see some represented in the "Farmer's Advocate," and consider this a start in the right direction.  
LEEDS CO.  
JOEL S. WEBB.



Ground-Floor Plan.

First-prize in house-plan competition for houses costing under \$1,500. Built by Mr. Joel S. Webb, Leeds Co., Ont.



Upstairs Plan of Mr. J. S. Webb's Farmhouse.

**DAIRY.**

**Cream-gathering Creameries.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I noted with interest in the issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" for February 2nd, the article on the cream-gathering creamery system, by Mr. J. W. Mitchell. The system of co-operative buttermaking has been a subject for study and discussion long before I was connected with the business, and I have the opinion that to-day there are too many systems in use in the manufacture of creamery butter.

With the aid of science and years of experience, we are coming to know that the cream-gathering system is to be the one followed in co-operative buttermaking in the future. Now, if this system has so many points to commend it, why not adopt this method? Why do we encourage our farmers to buy cream separators, if they are not going to profit by them? If the cream can be separated at the farm, the skim milk used for feeding purposes, the cream hauled to the creamery, and the butter manufactured cheaper than by any other method, why cannot an article be placed upon the market that will command the highest price? If it will not, the fault lies with the neglect of the patron, the carelessness of the manufacturer, or the fancy taste of the critical customer.

I am a strong advocate of co-operative butter-making on the cream-gathering creamery system, and I hope that the time will soon come when the most perishable article of our table food will be placed upon the market, both in this and other countries, not in three or four different grades, but in one only, and that "finest."

CHAS. A. METCALF.  
I ever read.  
ford Co., Ont.

**A Sanitary Milk Pail.**

So strongly is the necessity for pure milk recognized to-day in the manufacture of butter and cheese of good quality, as well as in the interests of health, that any invention to secure sweet, clean milk will be welcomed by every farmer, as well as every dairyman. No one wants to have the "barn flavor," which is only produced by particles of manure and other filth, in either milk, cream or butter.

The Hon. H. B. Gurley, of Illinois, has perfected a milk pail which promises to do much in the way of securing comparative purity, and as there is no patent on his invention anyone is at liberty to copy it. The variation consists chiefly in the cover, which fits on the top of the pail, has an open space in the center, and hooks placed on the outside. Over this open space, and attached by the hooks, is placed a layer of absorbent cotton, contained between two pieces of gauze. The milk passing through this cover will, as may be seen, be filtered from those fine particles of dust which are always in a stable, even after every precaution towards cleanliness has been taken. The cotton must, of course, be renewed at each milking, but the expense is trifling in comparison with the benefits attained. The use of the Gurley milk pail is not, however, intended to do away with any of the precautions observed by first-class milkers. Ventilation, cleansing of the cows, wiping of the udder, clean hands, clean utensils, are all considered just as necessary with as without the pail. To those interested in securing pure supplies of milk and cream for town and city, as well as country homes, it merits a careful trial. Dr. G. M. Twitchell, of Maine, advises us that a number of pails, arranged according to the above plan, have been tested with entire satisfaction in that State.

**Payment for Milk at Cheese Factories.**

Throughout Eastern Ontario nearly every farmer is a patron of some cheese factory, and at this season of the year very much discussion is heard at the annual business cheese meeting as to what way is the fairest way to pay each individual for his milk. The average farmer seems to be in favor of the old system of paying by the pound of milk. I am led to believe that the reason why the Babcock test + 2% method, as put before the people by Prof. H. H. Dean, Dairy Department, Ontario Agriculture College, is not more generally adopted as a basis for payment of milk, is the lack of knowledge on the part of many patrons. They do not appreciate the true value of milk. As long as they are getting a lot of money from their "farm dairy" they think it is "all right," even if the feed the herd consumes is worth more than the milk they get sells for. Our cheese factory paid 68 cents for every hundred pounds delivered last summer, and I think profit comes after we pay for the feed, care, etc., and that we should have a nice "net gain" left. "Net gain" is what we are after in any business.

If every man's milk could be made up separately at the cheese factory, and sold separately to the buyer, this would be the fairest way to pay for cheese. As this is impracticable, we must then do the next best thing—pay by the fairest way that has been devised and adopted by any practical man yet.

Sometimes we hear men say, "Poor milk will make just as much cheese as rich milk." How absurd this statement is? The statements of the factories of Eastern Ontario are from year to year proving the untruth of this statement, and I hardly think one can find a factory in this Brockville district which is noted for its fine quality of cheese that took more milk to make a pound of cheese in the fall than it did in the spring. You will find that practical experience and the experiments at the Agricultural College prove plainly that "rich milk will make more cheese than poor milk," and I think if I were buying cheese I would like to buy cheese made from good, pure, rich milk.

The patron then who is not willing to be paid by any other way but the pound of milk (where all kinds of milk from all kinds of herds is taken at the cheese factory) is not in favor of honesty and fair play. This is a broad statement, but when I know that milk testing 3.85% takes 10.02 lbs. milk to make one pound of cheese, and that milk testing 4.25% fat requires only 9.28 pounds milk to make a pound of cheese, and that Prof. H. H. Dean submits that result through the "Farmer's Advocate" of Feb. 25th, 1904, in answer to the questions of an Oxford County subscriber, I can easily prove to myself and to others that the statement is true.

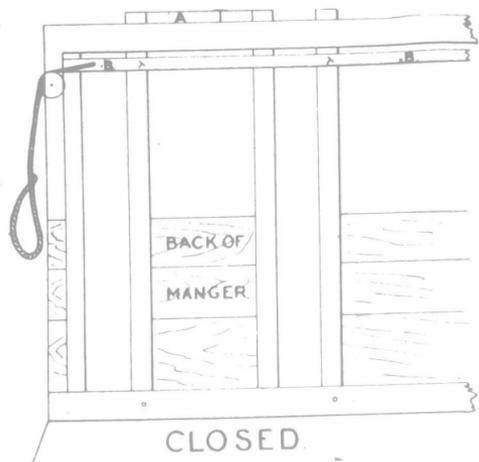
If farmers would figure rich and poor milk as to its real manufactured worth, and then compare other methods with that, they would easily see that Prof. Dean's method of payment for milk at cheese factories is the most equitable yet adopted by any "practical man." How, then, can honest men be in favor of anything but that which is most fair? R. CONNELL.

Mr. Jno. T. Watt, Homeopathic Pharmacy, Arnprior, Ont., says: I hand you post-office order for \$2.25, amount due for my subscription up to December 30th, 1905. The "Farmer's Advocate" is a great favorite at my Edgwood and Waba Home. We all get instruction from it, and it is welcomed every week.

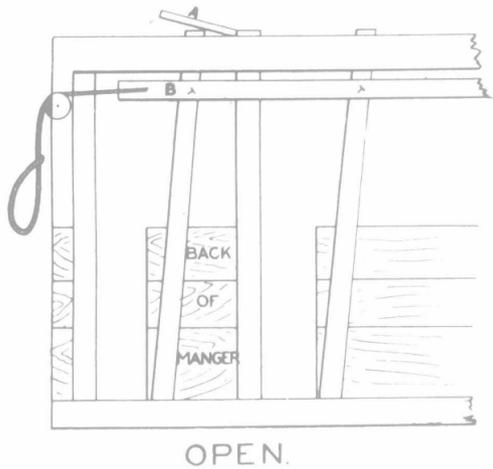
### Stanchions.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

No dairy is complete without some convenient device for operating the stanchions (or bales). I have been using a device for a number of years that is sim-



ple, durable, and has given good satisfaction, and is as seen in the following diagrams. It will close from one to twenty cows by pulling on the rope, and they may be liberated by raising (Fig. A.), so that the stanchion may pass back under it. All the movable uprights are joined together by two strips under the top of the bales, and parallel with it, one on each side



of the uprights, and are fastened together by putting a block between and held with a bolt, as seen in Fig. B. Each of the uprights are joined to this by an iron pin, with a keyhole in it, and a leather key placed therein to keep it from working out. This pin may be taken out if one cow is desired to be let out, and if all but one the pin may be removed and a block placed behind the upright to hold it closed. A. DERRICK, Lanark Co., Ont.

### Tested His Cows.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

After reading the numerous milk tests in your valuable paper, I determined to test our cows again, having done so several times in the past, and it becomes a matter of great interest when we demonstrate in a practical way for ourselves.

I might state we have no high class testing apparatus, nothing save scales and churn, and I can assure you there is no better method for the average farmer in making such tests.

Our herd of cows is composed chiefly of grade Jerseys, some fresh milkers, and others nearly dry.

The following is the result: Weighed 285 lbs. milk, separated the cream and gave it time to ripen, when churned we had 15 lbs. 4 ozs. of butter; 18 42-61 lbs. of milk made a pound of butter.

We tested a well-bred Jersey cow, that had been milking fifty days, and from 89 lbs. of milk, churned without separation, we got 5 lbs. 1 oz. of butter; in this case 17 47-81 lbs. of milk made a pound of butter. We also tested a grade Jersey, that had her first calf on August 20th, 1903, and due to come in again May 17th. At present this cow is giving from 14 to 15 lbs. of milk per day, and from 77 lbs. of milk churned we got 4 lbs. 7 ozs. of butter. In this case it required but 17 25-71 lbs. of milk to make a pound of butter.

I might say we were agreeably surprised at the result in all cases, as some ten years ago it required over 30 lbs. of milk to make a pound of butter.

The above figures were obtained without extra feeding, and it demonstrates to me that rich milk is not due to rich feed to the extent that most farmers believe. We had a great deal about weeding out the unprofitable cows. Now my advice would be, be very careful in weeding, as the average farmer would most

likely weed out the best cow in his herd; I certainly would have done so myself some time ago. By all means give all cows the same conditions, feed, etc., then test thoroughly; then you are in a position to know which cows are best suited to your own special purpose. NEWTON L. FORSTER, Halton Co., Ont.

### Quiet Heifers.

Every dairyman knows that it pays well to be on intimate terms with all his animals, young and old. "But," says one, "there is other work to do besides petting the calves." True, and yet it often pays to drop some of the other work and handle these developing animals. Groom them, and convince them that you are their best friend. Manipulate the udder frequently, and go through the motions of milking. This may help to develop the udder and familiarize the animal with the process, and soon she enjoys it, and expects you to thus handle her. How often do I hear people ask, how can I cure a kicking cow? If you bought her, sell her again as soon as you can. If your heifer or cow kicks, you are to blame, and not the animal. In fact, you have no business to have a kicking cow. The heifer's udder for a few days after calving is swollen and inflamed, she is nervous and excited. She has entered, to her, a new world. If you have handled her and fully gained her confidence previously, she will now look upon you as "a friend in need," and if you approach her gently, speaking to her kindly, first rubbing the udder, and then drawing the milk very gently, using plenty of time and patience, she will feel the great relief, and not only have full confidence in you, but transfer to you her maternal affections, and ere long she would suffer torture ere she would lift a foot. This is not preaching. Every animal in my stable was raised on my place, and I can go in and set the pail under any one, from the seventeen-year-old to the eighteen-months-old that had a calf but a few weeks ago, and sit on my stool and finish milking, and not a foot will be lifted. It pays in more ways than one to be on intimate and friendly terms with our animals.—[Farmer's Sentinel.]

### Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meeting.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association, held at Montreal, Feb. 10, Senator Owens presiding, a resolution was passed in favor of the nationalization of the association and its records, and the removal of their offices from Toronto to Ottawa. Senator Owens, Robert Ness and J. G. Clark were appointed a committee to meet F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, and make the necessary arrangements. The clause in favor of the nationalization of the records followed a lively discussion, suggested by an address from Mr. Hodson. A scale of points for the Ayrshire breed was adopted, on recommendation of Daniel Drummond, who also read a valuable paper on advanced registry. As a result \$250 was appropriated to promote advancement along these lines, under the direction of the President and Vice-President. Fifty dollars was subscribed towards each of the Winter Fairs at Ottawa, Guelph and Amherst. Secretary Wade announced a greater registration last year than heretofore.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, Alex. Hume, Monic; Vice-President, Robert Hunter, Maxville; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Provincial Vice-Presidents: Ontario, Alex. Clark, Brinston's Corners; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; British Columbia, A. C. Wells, Sardis; New Brunswick, M. H. Parboe, Sussex; Prince Edward Is. Land, James Eaton, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, C. A. Archibald, Truro; Assiniboia, J. C. Pope, Regina. The directors for Ontario and Quebec, the executive committee and the revising committee were re-elected.

### GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

#### Mushroom Culture.

Mushroom culture is not so general in the United States and Canada as in European countries, especially in France and England. In these countries there is a well-established and thriving industry. Particularly is this so in France. The quality of mushrooms passing through the central market of Paris in 1901, was 9,680,000 pounds, the mean price of which was 21 cents per pound. The demand continues throughout the entire year, but reaches its maximum during the months of January to May, inclusive. On the American market the prices are variable. The average price is about 30 cents per pound, but runs from that up to 75 cents, and even higher at special seasons and for special occasions. In some cities and towns there is always a good demand, while in others they may be sold only to special customers, but popular appreciation is rapidly increasing, and there is apparently good prospects for a fair market at all times in a not distant future.

Commercial mushroom growing in Canada, so far, has seen many more failures than successes. An intelligent study of esse

little experience, a suitable place, and constant watchful care of the beds during the spawning and growing periods, are demanded. Most failures may be traced to spoor spawn, too high a temperature either at the time of spawning or later, or to the liberal use of water.

The most essential factor, perhaps, is that of temperature. Mushrooms cannot be depended upon to succeed in a temperature of less than 50 degrees F., or greater than 63 degrees F. The proper temperature ranges from 55 to 58 degrees F. A second important factor is that of moisture. Some cellar or cave where it is possible to maintain a fairly moist condition of atmosphere, and sufficient ventilation, as to cause a gradual evaporation, suits them best. Cold is less injurious than heat, and in consequence, the use of greenhouses, which heat up rapidly on warm days, is less satisfactory as a rule, although good results are oftentimes obtained during the fall and winter months.

Obtain good, rich, fresh stable manure. Do not remove the straw or litter used for bedding, unless it be very coarse. Pile it in a heap three feet deep, tramp well and moisten thoroughly, but do not drench. Fork it over in the course of four or five days, and firm again. Repeat the operation in from seven to ten days, and if dried out, moisten again. In from fifteen to twenty-one days the temperature will begin to fall, and the manure will be ready for the beds. When sawdust and shavings are used for litter, the composting will require a somewhat longer period. The manure is ready when nearly all objectionable odors are lost and a sweet fermentation, as growers term it, has begun.

There are two general types of mushroom beds: the English or flat bed, and the ridge or French type. The flat bed may utilize the entire floor space, or be arranged in tiers or shelves. The manure in these should be from eight to ten inches deep. The ridge beds enable one to get a greater surface space in a given area than a flat bed. They should be two feet wide at the base, and taper to an apex not more than eighteen or twenty inches high when compressed and cased. In many cases the manure is made up in the form of bed desired, and immediately compressed, to prevent drying out and burning when the secondary fermentation takes place.

The temperature at the time the beds are prepared will usually be too high for spawning, but in a few days will fall to 70° to 75° F. At this temperature spawning may take place, but under absolutely no circumstances should a bed be spawned at a temperature greater than 80° F. If brick spawn, which may be secured from seed merchants, is used, break the bricks into pieces about two inches square, and insert them from one to two inches below the surface and about ten inches apart, then compress the bed into final shape. If the beds dry out in the course of a couple of weeks, water may be applied in the form of spray. Water in quantity at any time will cause the young spawn to damp off.

Examine the beds in the course of a couple of weeks after spawning, and if the spawn is found "running," the beds may be cased with loam. Casing consists in applying a layer of loam from one to one and one-half inches deep to the surface of the bed. This loam should be screened of pebbles, lumps and trash. Neither heavy clay nor sandy loam should be used. When applied it should be barely moist, and subsequent waterings should consist of mere sprinklings to prevent drying out of the bed. When the mushrooms begin to appear, a light sprinkling may be given once or twice a week, always given after the mushrooms are gathered and the loam disturbed by the removal of mushrooms should always receive a light sprinkling.

When the bed is in full bearing, the mushrooms should be gathered at least once in two days. Little gain in weight occurs after the veil begins to break, so the mushrooms should not be left after this time. All old or defective ones should be cleaned out every day. In picking, grasp the mushroom by the cap and stem, twisting it to remove it easily from the soil. Add a little fresh loam if a hole is made. Cut off the stems, and sort and clean. Ship in two-pound or slightly larger, attractive baskets or boxes.

It usually requires about eight weeks for a bed to come into bearing, and the period of production ranges up to four or five months. A profitable bed will yield anywhere from half a pound or two pounds per square foot. When a bed has ceased to bear, it should be every particle removed. The manure has become exhausted with reference to mushroom-growing, and may harbor the diseases or the enemies of the mushroom. The house should then be sprayed or fumigated, the shelves, if they be used, white-washed, and every part thoroughly cleaned. Another crop may then follow immediately. J.

Mr. Jas. K. Dils, Haldimand, Ont., says: I am farming on a small scale only, as yet, but have regained several times over the subscription price of the "Farmer's Advocate" from following information gleaned from its columns, and were I farming more largely, it would be simply invaluable.

## POULTRY.

**An Incubator, and How to Run It.**

By A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Dept., Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

## DIFFERENT KINDS OF INCUBATORS AND THEIR CAPACITY.

The majority of incubators on the market to-day are heated by means of hot air. In some cases hot water, distributed through pipes, is used. Both hot air and the hot water pipe systems have been found to give good results. If I were asked which I had a preference for, I would say hot air. Why? Because I think it is more controllable.

The incubator should embrace all the latest improvements, for in this rapidly developing age every year has its point of superiority over a previous one in all kinds of machinery. The principle may be the same, but the means of applying it will be found more simple and effective.

## OF WHAT CAPACITY SHOULD THE INCUBATOR BE?

Experience of many years has shown that where 150 chickens are required at one and the same time, a machine of 200 or 220 egg capacity is the most suitable. Where a lesser number of chickens is desired a smaller size will answer. In certain cases two small machines have been found convenient, because one or both may be operated as occasion necessitates. For instance, early in the season (say beginning of March), when germs are not likely to be strong, both small incubators may be filled, and after testing the eggs only enough strongly-fertilized eggs may be left to fill one incubator. The other is reset or not, at pleasure. Much will depend upon number of fowls kept, strength of germs, etc. It is to be remembered that we have previously recommended farmers to fill their incubators in second week of April, so as to have the chickens hatched out about the first week in May. At the time of filling the incubator (early April) the germs of eggs from farm fowls are likely to be strong, and give a satisfactory percentage of chickens; hence a machine of 220-egg capacity is likely to be most convenient.

## PLACING THE INCUBATOR.

Having secured one or two first-class machines, our first duty will be to carefully unpack and set it or them up. With every incubator will come, if such have not been previously sent by letter, the following:

1. Instructions how to unpack and put together the different parts.
2. A list of articles sent with the machine.
3. Full instructions how to successfully operate the incubator.

The incubator should be placed perfectly level in a room or well-ventilated and well-lighted cellar, with a fairly uniform temperature, and as free from vibration as possible.

## LEARN THE INSTRUCTIONS THOROUGHLY.

Having placed the incubator, the instructions how to operate it should be completely mastered. Be one thoroughly versed in the why or wherefore of all the different working parts. If you are in earnest you will find how interesting is artificial incubation. If you are not dead in earnest, let some one who is operate the incubator.

Before putting in the eggs for hatching, the incubator should be operated for two or three days, so as to permit of a thorough acquaintance with it. Every machine with finely adjusted parts seems to have certain "eccentricities" peculiar to it. Engineers of locomotives will tell you that, although built on the same pattern, no two are exactly alike in operation. One steams easily, works smoothly, and is of amiable disposition. Another, a twin engine from the same shops, is one apparently of moods, working well to-day and seemingly in an ugly temper to-morrow. While not nearly so pronounced in its phases, still it is best to become on the very best and kindest terms with your incubator. Find out its strong and weak points, and, above all things, be patient and good natured. A fussy, impatient, crabbed individual will hardly make a successful operator. Oh! this entails a lot of hard work. Not at all. On the contrary, to the right party, the managing of the incubator will be most interesting and attractive. It opens up a new world of possibilities.

## THE REASON WHY FOR SEVERAL POINTERS.

Usually one lamp is sent with the incubator. It is well to procure a second, in case of accident to the one in use. Keep the spare one always ready. The morning is the best time to change lamps. The instructions will likely say to turn and cool the eggs morning and afternoon. Many persons prefer to do so in the evening, but the earlier period is preferable, for the incubator is better to be left undisturbed in the evening, with the temperature at 102½ or 103 degrees, which will be shown by the thermometer in the egg chamber. When turning the eggs or handling the trays the operator should be careful to have his or her hands free from coal oil.

None but the very best coal oil should be put in the lamps. For one reason the lamp will burn better. A well-constructed machine should require no looking after from evening till next morning, if it has been placed in a suitable location. If it requires any watching or pumping during the night, or, indeed, at any

other time, you have not got a good one. The mission of the incubator is to be useful, not to make life a burden.

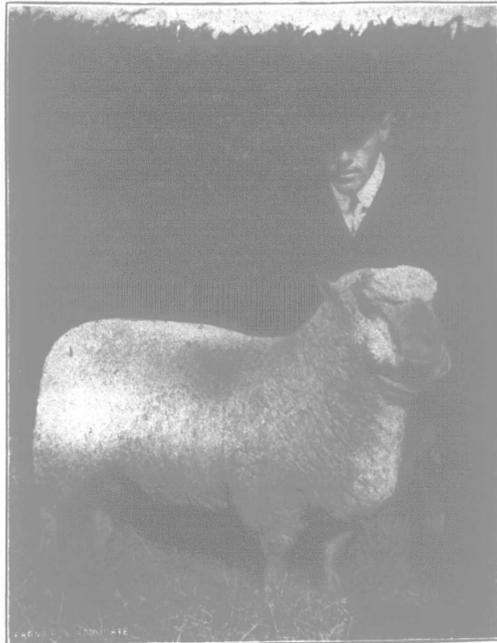
Will there be any great variations in temperature? Certainly not, if thermostat and regulator are working correctly. When the eggs are being cooled, or the egg chamber aired—if the latter is according to instructions—there will be a drop, but the regulation temperature will gradually be resumed on the closing of the glass door or doors. The writer has had a 220-egg capacity incubator in charge, which showed only one degree and a half of variation either way in three weeks. Another was almost as regular.

Correctly placed and running smoothly, the incubator requires a good deal of "letting alone." Stand by the instructions. If any defects show themselves, at once make them known to the agent or manufacturer. There should be no defects in a carefully-finished, up-to-date machine, and no other kind should be purchased.

## THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

We have rather briefly sketched the incubator and its responsibilities. Now for the man who manages: The greatest drawback to successful early artificial hatching and rearing is weak germs. Neither incubator nor hen will hatch out a strong chicken from a weak germ. A successful hatch is dependent upon "the man behind the gun"; the man who knows how to house and handle his laying stock so that the germs in the eggs laid by his hens are strong, the result of healthy and robust breeding stock. Many an incubator has been consigned to ignominy, when the fault was really in the eggs laid by fowls very much out of condition. Much information as to weak germs and their cause will be found in Experimental Farm reports for 1902 and 1903. These reports will be sent free of cost to those who may wish to have them.

As a means of having eggs in winter and the strong germs in spring, the poultry-house with scratching-shed



**Champion Junior Lamb and Reserve Grand Champion Southdown Ram.**

At World's Fair, St. Louis. Owned and exhibited by Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.

attachment is becoming popular. Fortunately, the fowls on many farms have opportunity during winter to run in barn, stable or shed. In such cases there should be no difficulty in having eggs early in the season with the requisite strong germ. It is astonishing what variations of temperature eggs with strong germs will stand and yet hatch well.

## THE MOST SUITABLE EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Eggs cannot be put into the incubator too fresh. Where eggs are in good supply, ten days should be the age limit. Where not so plentiful, 14 days. It is a grievous mistake to suppose that any kind of old thing in the shape of an egg is good enough for the incubator.

Abnormally large eggs, which generally contain double yolks, or those wrinkled or out of shape, which are usually laid by hens in an over-fat condition, should be discarded in choosing eggs for hatching.

If success does not crown a first attempt at hatching by incubator, find out where mistakes may possibly have been made, and try again.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, your premium watch. I am very much pleased with it. Was very much surprised when I received it. Will always be on the lookout for new subscriptions for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." It is the best farmer's paper I ever read. THOS. EDMISTON, Oxford Co., Ont.

**White Leghorns as Winter Layers.**

I have tried a few breeds of poultry, such as Blue Andalusians, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, and I find the Leghorns the most profitable, as they are the lightest feeders and the best egg machines. I do not claim that all Leghorns are profitable. There are poor strains as well as good, and probably there are good strains in all breeds. And I would say to anyone going to start in poultry, get a good strain, one that has a record, and not one with feathers only. Here are a few figures as to what my Leghorns have done. In January, 1905, from eleven one-year-old hens and nineteen pullets hatched in May and June, and raised with ordinary farm care, I have gathered 350 eggs; sold at 26c. per dozen, equals \$7.78; and the feed would not cost over one-third that amount, consisting of one quart wheat, two quarts oats, three quarts bran mash per day, with two quarts cut bones and one small cabbage twice a week, and plenty of pure water. Do hens pay? GEO. E. EASTON, JR., Nipissing, Ont.

## APIARY.

**How to Learn Beekeeping.**

By Morley Pettit.

A correspondent in New Brunswick writes for information about starting in beekeeping. He says he has a small farm, and wants to keep bees, but, unfortunately, does not know a single thing about them, never having taken any interest in them. He has no nervous feelings whatever about bee stings, but has never been in a position to get information about this branch of farming.

My advice to him will be of interest to many readers of this journal. Beekeeping is one of the most pleasant and remunerative branches of agriculture IF PROPERLY CONDUCTED, but is not to be gone into lightly, and without forethought and preparation. The editor of one of the leading bee journals says he spent six years reading up beekeeping before getting any bees of his own. The present writer spent his summers, from his earliest recollection, in what has been termed a model apiary, working under the guidance of one of the most thoughtful and successful beekeepers this continent has seen, until he took full charge and began to "spread out" about five years ago, yet he has much to learn about the nature and management of bees. By far the best way to learn beekeeping is to spend a season or two working with a man of experience and success. There is no other way of learning beekeeping to be compared with this, for you learn to do things by doing them, and you breathe, as it were, the atmosphere of the profitable apiary. Experience forms the major part of the beekeeper's investment, and in no way can it be so easily and cheaply obtained.

Next to learning by experience comes learning by reading and talking bees, both at conventions and in private. A good bee book or two, and one or more bee journals, are indispensable. Names of these will be sent to any who write for them. Conventions and private conversations are quite helpful, but one needs experience by which to discern between wheat and chaff. In beginning without experience, invest money cautiously. Buy two or three hives, then make them pay for all further investment. MORLEY PETTIT.

## THE FARM BULLETIN

The Standard Oil Company has reduced the price on all grades of refined oil one cent per gallon.

"Hard work alone will not consummate success. It takes brains with industry to make farming profitable."—[Goodall's Farmer.

Mr. S. B. McCready, B. A., Science Master in the London, Ont., Collegiate Institute, has been appointed instructor in nature study at the Macdonald Institute, O. A. C., Guelph, as successor to the late Dr. W. H. Muldrew.

Matters vitally affecting the interests of the agricultural societies of the Province will be discussed at the annual convention of the Fairs and Exhibitions Association, which will be held in Toronto, Ont., Feb. 14th to 16th.

"Food, comfort and contentment are the prime factors in successful dairying, and it is not too much to say that comfort is the prime factor. To feed well but disregard the bodily comfort of a cow is to court and insure disappointment. A cow will fail to elaborate a fullness of milk if she is wet or shivering."—[Farm Stock Journal.

New Brunswick Dairy School.—The Provincial Dairy School for New Brunswick announces that the creamery course will begin on Tuesday, Feb. 28th, and close March 10th. The cheese course will begin March 13th and close March 23rd. Further information will be supplied by the Superintendent of the Dairy School, Sussex, N. B.

We are in receipt of the fourteenth biennial report

of the State Board of Agriculture, Kansas, a handsome volume of 1,044 pages and 175 illustrations, compiled by Mr. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Board. The report will be found of much interest and profit to agriculturists everywhere, and is certainly, both in point of matter and arrangement, a credit to Mr. Coburn. It contains a lot of almost everything, from potatoes, live stock and crop statistics, to poetry, patriotism and railroad rates.

#### Prizes for Essays on Sugar-beet Pulp Feeding.

A large number of farmers in Ontario are this season making a trial of feeding sugar-beet pulp. There seems to be an idea abroad that the removal of the sugar leaves the residue or pulp from beet sugar factories of little value, when, according to analyses, it should be about equal to corn ensilage. The proof of the pudding is the eating, and the "Farmer's Advocate" would like to ascertain from farmers who have actually used this comparatively new food for stock what has been the result; in short, what has been learned upon the subject.

1st.—What is the best method of storing or housing the pulp when received from the factory? What building or compartment is preferred; what quantities may be stored together, and for what length of time?

2nd.—State to what classes of stock it has been fed, quantities fed, and times per day in each case, and whether given alone or with other foods?

3rd.—What has been the result of pulp feeding to dairy cows, fattening cattle, "dry" stock, swine, sheep, etc., as to gains in milk or flesh, general thriftiness and health?

4th.—How does it compare with such foods as ensilage, turnips, mangolds, etc., or with dry corn fodder?

5th.—What precautions are desirable in feeding pulp, and why?

6th.—About what value per ton would you place upon pulp as a stock food, and how do you make your estimate?

For the best articles embodying answers to the above enquiries and giving any other facts of value, we offer prizes as follows: First, \$8; second, \$5; third, \$3, and fourth, one year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," or \$1.50 cash if the subscription of the writer is already paid up to the end of 1905. Other things being equal, preference will be given to the more concisely written articles. The competition is open to anyone who has had actual experience in feeding the pulp. Write on one side of the paper only; mark at top "Beet Pulp Feeding," and sign full name and address.

All contributions must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., on or before March 7th, 1905.

#### Maritime Stock-breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Stock-breeders' Association was held in the Winter Fair building, Amherst, N. S., on Thursday evening, February 2nd, 1905; President E. B. Elderkin in the chair.

The secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and of the several meetings of the executive during the year, and also the financial statement, which were on motion adopted.

The time of holding the Maritime Winter Fair was discussed, and it was resolved that this Association recommend the executive to consider the advisability of holding the Fair two weeks earlier than last year, thus making the "Maritime" a week before the Guelph Fair.

The following directors and delegates were elected: Delegates to N. S. Farmers' Association—Stanley Logan, Amherst Point; F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence.

Delegates to Fair Boards—N. B., Col. Campbell and M. H. Parlee; Nova Scotia, W. W. Black and C. A. Archibald; P. E. I., John Richards and Joseph Callbeck.

Directors for N. S.—C. A. Archibald, F. L. Fuller, W. W. Black, R. S. Starr.

Directors for N. B.—Col. Campbell, Jas. Rogers, M. H. Parlee, B. M. Fawcett.

Directors for P. E. I.—Rev. A. E. Burke, Jos. Callbeck, F. L. Hazzard, J. Richards.

The directors were asked to try, if at all possible, to have the cattle which are put in the block test shown together in ring before being slaughtered, and commented on by the judge, because where the cattle are judged in separate classes it might be that several first-prize animals would thus be brought into competition, and thus the educational advantages would be increased.

The executive of the association met immediately after the annual meeting, and re-elected Mr. E. B. Elderkin as President, and Miss Sadie Elderkin as Secretary of the Association.

#### Forthcoming Stock Sales.

Feb. 23rd.—Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont., Shorthorns.

March 22nd.—W. Howden, Columbus, Ont., Shorthorns.

March 23rd.—Geo. H. Johnston, Balsam, Ont., Shorthorns.

April 2nd.—Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., Shorthorns, at Hamilton, Ont.

#### Swine Breeders' Association Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on February 3rd, was largely attended, President Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont., presiding. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, showed receipts amounting to \$6,706.52, including cash on hand from previous year, \$2,214.82; members fees, \$694; legislative grant, \$2,500; and registration fees, \$1,282.45. The total expenditures amounted to \$4,612.28, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,094.24.

On motion, it was decided to join with the other breeders' associations in establishing national records, with headquarters at Ottawa, and Mr. J. W. Nimmo as recording secretary, the following being appointed a committee to arrange the details: Hon. John Dryden, Joseph Featherston, A. P. Westervelt, D. C. Flatt, R. Vance and J. C. Smith. A motion was passed, requesting the Toronto Exhibition Association to re-instate the Chester-White breed to a distinct class, as formerly.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President, F. W. Hodson; President, Thomas Teasdale, Concord; Vice-President, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Recording Secretary, J. W. Nimmo, Toronto. Directors: Berkshires, Geo. Green, Fairview; Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Chester Whites, D. DeCourcy, Bornholm; Poland Chinas, William Jones, Zenda; Duroc-Jerseys, W. M. Smith, Scotland; Tamworths, J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; Essex, Jos. Featherston, Streetsville. General Director, G. B. Hood, Guelph; Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph; Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. Representatives to Fair Boards: Toronto Industrial, D. C. Flatt, Milgrove, and R. P. Snell, Snelgrove; Ottawa, R. Clark and J. A. Richardson, South March; London, George Green, Fairview, and D. DeCourcy, Bornholm; Peterborough, Robert Vance, Ida; Guelph, G. B. Hood and James Anderson; Belleville, J. M. Hurley; Kingston, R. J. Garbutt and Thomas Hurley; Provincial Winter Fair, Prof. G. E. Day, G. B. Hood, and William Jones, Mount Elgin; Eastern Fair, Ottawa, David Barr, jr., and Robert Clark.



G. V. Foster.

President Canadian Pony Society.

#### Sheep Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association was held at the Palmer House, Toronto, February 3rd, the President, Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, in the chair. The attendance was large, and representative of the leading breeders of Canada. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, congratulated the sheep-breeders of the country on the splendid character and success of their exhibits at the St. Louis Exhibition, in competition with the best the world could produce, a record of which our breeders may well be proud. The bright prospect for an improved demand and higher prices for sheep was also referred to. The financial statement showed receipts, \$2,801.15; expenditures, \$2,750.02; and a balance on hand of \$51.13.

The meeting unanimously endorsed the proposition to establish national records, and the following were appointed a committee to arrange the details: Hon. John Dryden, Mr. Robert Miller, Col. J. A. McGillivray, C. P. McCrae, J. T. Gibson, A. W. Smith, and Col. R. McEwen.

A notice of motion was placed on record, with the object of asking fair associations to prohibit the competition of imported ewes with American-bred sheep.

The following officers were elected: President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Vice-President, John Campbell, Woodville; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph. Directors: D. McCrae, A. Whitelaw, Guelph; G. L. Fuller, Paris; J.

A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; John Jackson, Abingdon; J. Tolton, Walkerton; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; J. G. Hamner, Brantford; F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. General Director, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. Delegates to Fair Boards: Toronto Industrial, John Campbell, and J. Jackson; Ottawa, N. P. Wilson, M.P.; London, A. W. Smith and R. H. Harding; Provincial Winter Fair, A. W. Smith, J. Jackson, and Col. McEwen; Eastern Exhibition Committee, Ottawa, R. H. Harding, J. G. Clark, and J. Richardson.

#### Ontario Winter Fair Board.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ontario Winter Fair was held in Toronto, February 3rd, President A. W. Smith in the chair. The report and financial statement of Secretary A. P. Westervelt showed receipts amounting in all to \$13,795.56, and expenditures \$13,855.26, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of \$59.76. The reports were adopted.

It was decided to reduce the number of animals required in the competition for prizes in the class for bacon hogs at the Winter Fair at Guelph to groups of two, instead of three as formerly. Officers and committees were appointed as follows:

Honorary President, F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa; President, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Vice-President, Col. J. A. McGillivray, Bedford Park; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Executive Committee—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; F. W. Hodson, Ottawa, Ont.; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; G. W. Clemons, St. George; Col. R. McEwen, Byron; Wm. Jones, Mount Elgin; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; William McNeil, London; D. G. Hamner, Mt. Vernon; J. H. Saunders, London; Col. J. A. McGillivray, Bedford Park; President G. C. Creelman, Guelph; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; Hon. John Dryden.

Committee on Cattle—A. W. Smith, Henry Wade, Arthur Johnston, G. W. Clemons, John Bright, A. F. H. Jones, J. M. Duff, John M. Tyson, John McCorkindale, President G. C. Creelman, James Bowman, and Hon. J. Dryden.

Committee on Sheep—James Tolton, John Jackson, A. W. Smith, Col. J. A. McGillivray, J. M. Gardhouse, James Millar, W. A. Dryden, John T. Gibson, R. H. Harding, Wm. Laidlaw, Col. R. McEwen.

Committee on Swine—Wm. Jones, George Green, Prof. G. E. Day, D. C. Flatt, G. B. Hood, J. E. Brethour, Thos. Teasdale, R. H. Harding, and J. Barber.

Dairy Committee—Prof. G. E. Day, G. W. Clemons, Prof. H. H. Dean, Henry Wade, G. A. Putnam, J. G. Clark, John McKee.

Poultry Committee—Wm. McNeil, London; A. W. Tyson, Guelph; W. R. Graham, Guelph; Allen Bogue, London; F. C. Elford.

#### Maritime Auction Sales.

The Maritime auction sale of pure-bred stock was held in the Winter Fair building, Amherst, N.S., on Friday, Feb. 3rd. Owing to the exceedingly heavy storms of the previous week several of the contributors were not able to get their cattle to the place until after the sale was over.

The quality of the cattle was hardly as good as last year; the bidding was slow, and the prices not very satisfactory. The highest price paid was \$105 for the four-year-old Shorthorn cow Lady Minto, contributed by J. R. Coates, Nappan, and purchased by Frank Copp, of Joliceur, N. B.

Several of the cattle had to be withdrawn, as the prices offered were not satisfactory.

Altogether, the sale was not a success. Probably the almost impassable state of the roads kept several would-be purchasers from attending, and the exceedingly dry and discouraging season of 1904 makes many farmers short of feed, and consequently very cautious about enlarging their herds.

#### Develop Local Talent.

Now while the evenings are long and the farmers are comparatively at leisure, the local agricultural societies should be schools of instruction and training. If once a week or fortnight during the winter the agriculturists would meet together and discuss the scores of problems which occupy the attention of the progressive farmer much valuable information could be obtained. Questions involving last year's experience and next year's plans should be of especial utility. The farmers are favored with much preaching by paid Government speakers, but this should not take the place of discussions among themselves. Beside the very practical benefit to come from such debate, there would be valuable experience in public speaking. If all our agricultural societies were to become debating schools during the winter months, it would not be long before we would find the farming interests represented as they should be in our legislatures by men of their own class, able to hold their own on platform and in parliament with their fellow-citizens of the legal or medical professions.—Oxford, Middleton, N.S.

#### Popular in New Ontario.

Mr. James Field, New Ontario, says: "Every person who is delighted with the 'Farmer's Advocate' should show it to them. As soon as the land is settled and cleared up in this new country your paper will have a large circulation in these parts."

**Canadian Produce in England.**

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's pronouncement in favor of the embargo on Canadian store cattle being removed has called forth a large number of letters in the general press, as well as the agricultural papers, from the Opposition—principally farmers and Irish graziers. The old bogey of "contagious disease" is being run for all it is worth, despite the fact that experience and figures alike prove that contagious disease does not exist. That the opposition to the removal of the embargo is a formidable one there is no gain-saying, but if the Canadian Government, as is reported, throw their weight into the balance, the influential support it has on this side, and the official backing, ought to be sufficient to carry the day in the new Parliament.

There is not a great deal of business being done in the wheat markets, but the tendency is firm, and there has been a gradual hardening of prices during the week. No. 2 Calcutta is chiefly in request, and is now selling at \$7.45. New La Platas do not yet attract much attention in London factors, awaiting more definite knowledge of the quality to be expected. South Russian wheats are firm, and have lately been fairly active, but the finer sorts, which are most in request, are getting scarce and dear—\$7.70 to \$8.40. The latest news with regard to the Australasian crop is distinctly unfavorable, and it is now considered probable that the export surplus from the new crop will not reach two million quarters, whilst last year 4,775,000 qrs. was exported. No. 1. N., Manitoba, landed, is held at \$9.50, but there is very little spring wheat available of any kind.

There is no change in the flour trade, generally, but there is, perhaps, more inclination to buy if millers would make some concession in prices, many bakers evidently being short in stock. London continues to be poorly supplied with foreign flour, the American supplies during the past three weeks averaging little over 10,000 sacks per week, against about 60,000 sacks last year. American spring patents hardly exist, but \$7.50 was paid for a recent small arrival. First bakers' are in better supply, but the quality is generally unsatisfactory, at \$5.50 to \$5.75, up to \$5.90 for the best.

Maize is steady, and La Plata is rather harder to buy, at \$5.35 in bulk, and \$5.30 in bags. American maize is in abundant supply, at \$5.00 landed; Calcutta is quoted \$5.10.

The live cattle trade at Deptford, in sympathy with the central market at Smithfield, has been very quiet; prices, however, have been well maintained. The supplies consist entirely of U. S. consignments. On Monday last 895 beasts were disposed of, at 11½c. to 12½c. per pound, while on Wednesday 700 were sold at 11½c. to 12½c., and 674 more were held over because of the slackness in demand. A lot of 365 States sheep were also forward, but failed to find purchasers. This is the second consignment of U. S. sheep that has lately received the "cold shoulder" from Smithfield buyers, who have discovered that the pick of the shipments have been sold privately, and they won't have anything to do with the "left-overs."

Deptford (Saturday), 1,795 States cattle, 11½c. to 12c.; 200 Canadian cattle, 10½c. to 11½c.; 144 ranchers', 9½c. Trade slow; 500 bullocks are held over.

In Smithfield dead meat market, U. S. chilled beef has declined in value, and 11½c. to 12c. per pound is now accepted for choice hinds, and 7½c. for fores. Argentine chilled beef was conspicuous by its absence last week, but has been available for the last three or four days, and sells at 8c. to 9c. for hinds, and 6c. for fores. Best Scotch beef is cheap at 13c., and English at 11½c. Some chilled mutton from the U. S. is offered daily in small quantities, and makes up to 7c. per pound. In the frozen mutton department Australian makes 7c.; River Plate, 7½c., and New Zealand from 8c. to 9½c. per pound.

Bacon.—This market seems to have acquired more strength during the present week, attributable to shorter supplies and a more active demand generally. The inquiry for Canadian selections has much improved, and all available supplies have been cleared off at stiffening rates, so that the prices of first-class brands have been put up 1c. per pound for leanest and lean meats. Davies' bacon makes from 11½c. to 12c. per pound, and other selections from 10½c.

Hams are in rather better demand, and prices are consequently firmer. For Canadian long-cut green there is a steady inquiry, at 9c. to 11½c.; for short-cut there is not so much demand, at 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Cheese.—The demand for Canadian has visibly slackened, and to encourage business rather easier terms have been acceded to, 11½c. to 11½c. having been the latest value of colored, and 11½c. to 11½c. landed for white cheese. The C. I. F. quotation is about 11½c. for white and colored, in equal parts. Stocks at Commercial Road Station, on 26th inst., were 107,000 boxes, against 118,000 at corresponding date last year.

The butter market has a healthy tone, and prices, where there has been any change, are on the upgrade. The bulk of the trade is done in Australian and N. Z. makes, at from 20½c. to 22½c. per pound, but Argentine is in good demand, at 21c. to 22c. The Liverpool quotation to-day for Canadian creameries is 21½c. to 22c. per pound.

Apples continue to arrive freely, and satisfactory prices are realized for all Canadian fruit of good quality, but States fruit does not sell quite so freely. States Baldwins range from \$2.40 to \$3.25; Canadians

from \$2.50 to \$4.00, and Golden Russets from \$3.85 to \$6.00, according to quality. The weight of apples imported into the U. K. in the week ending January 21st was 11,297,552 pounds.

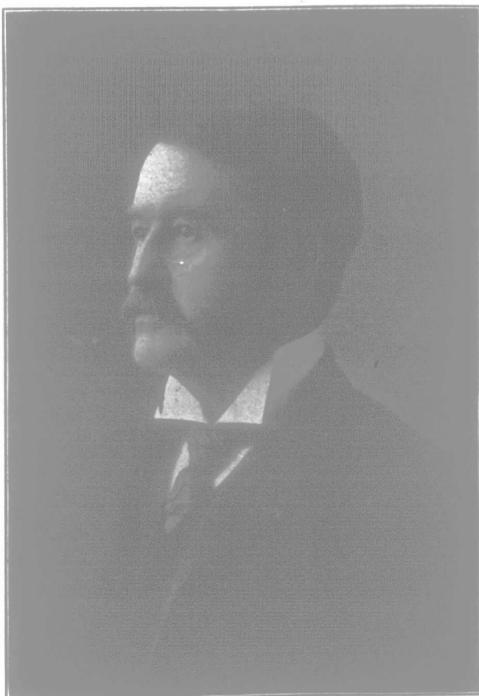
London (Eng.), Jan. 28th, 1905.

**Newest Way of Threshing.**

I noticed an article in your paper of March 10th, 1904, written by Mr. George Hall, President of the Progressive Threshing Co., of Haldimand, describing the "New Way of Threshing." The article and the system of threshing which he described attracted considerable attention among the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" in this section. I now take much pleasure in describing to your readers the Newest Way of Threshing. This fall a neighbor of mine, Mr. John McGregor, secured the services of a combined cutting and threshing machine, which was manufactured at Blyth by John Richmond & Son, which fills the bill better than anything I have seen. It did excellent work, both in cutting the straw and in cleaning the grain. The straw was cut in the sheaf, which, I am convinced, is the best way to cut straw to make good cut feed. It was cut fine and uniform, and not only that, but it was soft, which made grand feed to mix with meal, roots, or ensilage. The grain was taken away from the machine in two places, the light or poor grain being separated from the good and heavy grain; the latter being cleaned fit for market. The cut straw and chaff was delivered to the mow by a blower, without the aid of any one. No one was required in the straw mow. The cut straw went into comparatively small space; I believe it did not occupy over one-third the room taken up by the sheaves. The farmers of this section are strongly advocating this system of threshing; and also that the threshers would bring along the full gang with them—say at least six men, or enough to take the sheaves out of an ordinary mow, and just have the farmer attend to his grain. I would like to hear more from other subscribers on this system of threshing and as to bringing along the full gang. I would also like if Mr. Hall would give us more information in regard to the management of the Progressive Threshing Co., and if it is proving satisfactory to the farmers.

Huron County, Ont. ALBERT TREWIN.  
[Messrs. Richmond advise us that they have only made the one machine as a test.—Editor.]

**NEWS OF THE DAY.**



Hon. J. P. Whitney, M. P. P.  
The new Premier of the Province of Ontario.

**Canadian.**

Justice Killam has been appointed Chairman of the Railway Commission.

The largest hotel in Canada is to be built by the C. P. R. at Winnipeg.

The snowfall in Eastern Canada has been heavier this winter than last, and snow blockades have been common during the past month.

The British Government has chartered the Dominion Coal Company's steamer, Dominion, to carry three thousand tons of naval stores from Halifax to Gibraltar.

During the blizzard on February 7th, the Furness

Liner, Damara, bound from Liverpool to Halifax, struck upon a submerged ice-floe near the Jeddore Rocks, twenty miles east of Halifax, and went to the bottom. All on board escaped by the lifeboats.

A \$15,000,000 scheme to construct canals between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario is under consideration; Mr. H. C. Spalding, New York; Messrs. J. I. Davidson, P. Howland, R. C. Steele and Andrew Drummond, of Toronto; T. W. Hugo, Duluth, and Telford Burnham, of Chicago, being the men behind the movement.

Senator Wark, of Fredericton, will be 101 years old February 19th. When seen a few days ago by a reporter, he was in the midst of writing and examining papers. He expressed himself as being in excellent health, and seemed as smart as he did at his last birthday. Senator Wark will likely go to Ottawa in April. —[Acadian Orchardist.]

An immense cavern, believed to rival the mammoth cave of Kentucky, has been discovered near Revelstoke, B. C. Its length is two miles, and its width nearly half a mile, while the walls are studded with millions of glittering stalactites. Ancient Indian weapons and tools were found in the cave, also the mummified bodies of two human beings.

The Ontario Government resigned on February 6th, Mr. Whitney's cabinet being sworn in on February 8th. The personnel of the new Government is as follows:

- Premier and Attorney-General—J. P. Whitney, K.C., M.L.A., Dundas.
- Minister of Crown Lands—J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., South Toronto.
- Minister of Agriculture—Nelson Monteith, B.S.A., M.L.A., South Perth.
- Provincial Treasurer—A. J. Matheson, M.L.A., South Lanark.
- Minister of Education—R. A. Pyne, M.D., M.L.A., East Toronto.
- Provincial Secretary—W. J. Hanna, M.L.A., West Lambton.
- Minister of Public Works—J. O. Reaume, M.D., M.L.A., North Essex.
- Ministers without portfolio—Adam Beck, M.L.A., London; J. S. Hendrie, M.L.A., West Hamilton; W. A. Willoughby, M.L.A., East Northumberland.
- Speaker—J. W. St. John, M.L.A., West York.

**British and Foreign.**

Soisalon Soininen, Procurator General of Finland, was assassinated at Helsingfors on February 6th.

Prince Mirsky, Minister of the Interior of Russia, has resigned, on account of ill-health. M. Bouligan has been appointed in his place.

Church union has taken an advanced step in India, where all the Presbyterian churches have been united under one General Assembly.

In a collision between the Norwegian steamer Leif Erikssen and the steamer City of Everett of Cape Romaine, Florida, the Norwegian steamer was sunk.

Botrousky's division of the Second Russian Pacific squadron left Jibutil on February 2nd, sailing to meet Admiral Rojestvensky's warships off Madagascar.

A great religious revival is said to be in progress in England, all denominations uniting in sympathy with the movement, which was inaugurated by Messrs. Torrey and Alexander, the American evangelists. Such a religious awakening, it is declared, has been unknown since 1859.

Good progress is being made on the Panama Canal. At the same rate of working it is estimated by the best engineers on the Isthmus that a sea level canal can be constructed in ten years, and be ready for large vessels by January, 1915.

The strike situation has become acute at Radow, Russia, where the soldiers fired upon the strikers, killing fifteen and wounding over fifty. At Lodz and Sosnovice quiet has been restored, and there is some prospect of an early resumption of work. Governor-General Tchertkoff, of Warsaw, who was wounded in the encounter between the troops and the strikers a fortnight ago, is dead.

**An Everyday Friend.**

Mr. Geo. D. Sparum, Grey, Ont., says: I would not like to be without the "Farmer's Advocate," as I think it excels all other papers, and is an everyday farmer's friend.

The Provincial Experiment Station for gooseberries, at Nantyr, Ont., and that for pears, at Whitby, Ont., have been closed up. Mr. Woolverton, of Grimsby, will conduct the work with pears, and gooseberries will be teled at all the stations.

MARKETS.

TORONTO LIVE-STOCK MARKETS

Export Cattle—Trade a little slower. Choice are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—The run of choice cattle light, and they are in demand. There is a good trade, however, for medium cattle. Good to choice are quoted at \$4; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; mixed, \$3 to \$3.75; common, \$1.75 to \$2.25, and cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade in these lines continues quiet, with very little demand for any kind. Quotations all round are steady. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$4, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$3.40.

Milch Cows—Range from \$20 to \$60 each.

Calves—The run light, and the market is steady at 3½c. to 6c. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4.75; butchers', \$3.50 to \$4, and lamb higher at \$5.75 to \$6.40.

Hogs—The market is fairly steady, and is quoted unchanged at \$5.50 per cwt. for selects, and \$5.25 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario steady at \$1.05 to \$1.06 for red and white; goose, 90c.; Manitoba easier; No. 1 northern, \$1.10; No. 2 northern, \$1.06; No. 3 northern, \$1.01, Georgian Bay ports; 6c. more grinding in transit.

Flour—Still dull; 90 per cent. patents, \$4.30 to \$4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west; 15c. to 20c. higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5.10 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers'.

Mill Feed—Unchanged, \$14 to \$14.50 for bran in bulk, \$16 to \$16.50 for shorts, east and west; Manitoba, \$19 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.

Barley—Wanted at 46c. for No. 2, 44c. for No. 3 extra, and 42c. for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—75c. to 76c. for No. 2, f. o. b., outside.

Corn—Firm. New Canadian yellow, 43½c. to 44c.; mixed, 42½c. to 43c., f. o. b., Chatham freights; new American, No. 3 yellow, 51½c. to 52c.; mixed, 51½c. on track, Toronto.

Oats—Unchanged; No. 2, 38c., west, and 39c. to 40c., east.

Rolled Oats—\$4.15 for cars of bags, and \$4.40 for barrels on track here; 25c. more for broken lots here, and 40c. outside.

Peas—66c. to 67c. for No. 2, west and east.

Buckwheat—52c. to 53c., east and west.

Farm Produce Wholesale.

Potatoes, car lots, bag, \$0 70 to \$0 80	Hay, baled, car lots, ton, 7 75 to 8 00
Straw, baled, car lots, ton, 6 25 to 6 50	Butter, dairy, lb. rolls, 19 to 20
Butter, tubs, lb., 17 to 18	Butter, creamery, lb. rolls, 24 to 25
Butter, creamery, boxes, 22 to 23	Butter, bakers' tub, 14 to 15
Eggs, stored, doz., 21 to 22	Eggs, new-laid, doz., 28 to 30
Honey, per lb., 8 to 9	Turkeys, per lb., 15 to 16
Geese, per lb., 11 to 12	Ducks, per lb., 10 to 12
Chickens, young, lb., 9 to 11	Chickens, old, per lb., 7 to 8

These quotations are for choice quality only.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Dressed Hogs—The market is easier, and quotations for choice light-weights are 25c. lower at \$7.50 per cwt. Heavies are quoted unchanged at \$7.25.

Hay—No. 1 timothy firm at \$9 to \$11 per ton, and mixed or clover steady at \$7 to \$8.

Straw—Two loads sold steady at \$10 per ton.

Wheat, white, \$1 06 to \$1 08	do, red, 1 08	do, goose, 91 to 92	do, spring, 1 02	do, cereal, 1 07
Peas, 70	Oats, 42	Barley, 51 to 52	Buckwheat, 54	Rye, 75
Hay, No. 1 timothy, 9 00 to 11 00	do, clover or mixed, 7 00 to 8 00	Straw, sheaf, 10 00	do, loose, 7 00	Dressed hogs, light, cwt., 7 50
do, heavy, 7 25	Butter, 23 to 25	Eggs, 30 to 35	Old chickens, dressed, per lb., 7	do, live, 6
Spring ducks, per lb., 12	do, live, 10	Geese, 10	do, live, 10	Turkeys, 15 to 16
do, live, 13	Potatoes, per bag, 90 to 1 00	Carrots, per bush, 30	Onions, per bush, 1 00	

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

The feature of the local market is the advance in the price of live hogs. This week they have advanced ¼c. or more. Prices range from \$6.10 per hundred down to \$5.75, according to quality for straight lots.

Cattle market firm at 4½c. to 4¼c. for choice stock; 3½c. to 4c. or 4¼c. for good; 3c. to 3¼c. for medium, and 2½c. for common; milch cows, \$25 to \$60 each; calves, \$2 to \$4 each; sheep, 3½c. to 4c. per lb.; lambs 4½c. to 5½c.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.

Dressed Hogs—7½c. to 7¼c. in lots; smaller quantities bringing 7½c.

Bacon—Steady at 7½c. to 8¼c. for green, and 12½c. to 13c. for finest smoked.

Hams—9c. to 10c. for large, and 11c. to 12c. for small.

Barrel Pork—\$15.50 to \$18.50 per bbl.

Hay—Market easy; No. 1 hay, f. o. b., Montreal, in car lots, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50, and clover mixed, \$7 to \$8.

Hayseed—Alsike, \$11 to \$16 per 100 lbs.; red clover, \$13.50 to \$16, and timothy, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to quality.

Mill Feed—Demand brisk; bran in bags, \$17 per ton; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton.

Oats—Prices steady at 43c. to 43½c. store, for No. 3, and 44c. to 44½c. for No. 2.

Potatoes—Firm and steady; choice, 65c. to 67c. per bag, carloads, on track.

Onions—2½c. per lb., sold from store at 3c.

Turnips—Quebec, Swedes, \$12 in ton lots; bag price, 50c. for 70 or 75 lbs.

Chickens—11c. for choicest, 8c. for lower grades.

Turkeys, 12c. to 15c.; 10c. for poor.

Geese—10c. to 11c.

Ducks—10c. to 11c.

Butter—Creamery, 22c. to 23½c., according to quality; dairy rolls, 19c. for fine stock, f. o. b., country points; dairy tubs about 19c. for good quality.

Eggs—26c. to 28c., f. o. b. country points, for fresh laid; selling in Montreal at 28c. to 32c.; cold-storage eggs selling at 19c. to 20½c., and lined, 19c. to 20c. in wholesale lots.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago—Good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.45; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.35 to \$4.30.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.65 to \$4.90; good to choice, heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.95; rough, heavy, \$4.60 to \$4.70; light, \$4.55 to \$4.75; bulk of sales, \$4.70 to \$4.85.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.60 to \$5.90; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.30; native lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.95.

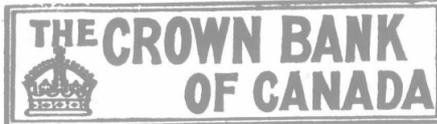
Buffalo Markets.

Buffalo—Cattle—Firm; prices unchanged.

Veals—Slow; \$4.50 to \$9.

Hogs—Active; heavy and mixed, \$5.10; Yorkers, \$5 to \$5.10; pigs, \$4.90 to \$4.95; roughs, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Sheep and lambs—Slow; native lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.20; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6; ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.70.



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00.  
Head Office, Toronto, Ont.  
Edward Gurney, President.

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British Cattle Market.

London—Live cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. per lb.; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per lb.

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, B. S. A., M. P. P., 222	Welsh Ram, 223	Copialder Bonny Gabriel (8105), 223	Sand Boy (Imp.) 386 (21832), 224	Baron Gartly (imp.) [4789] (11601), 225	A Study in Meat, 226	Champion Junior Lamb and Reserve Grand Champion Southdown Ram, 231	G. V. Foster, 232	Hon. J. P. Whitney, M. P. P., 233
---	----------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	----------------------	--	-------------------	-----------------------------------

EDITORIAL.

National Pedigree Records, 221	Co-operative Fire Insurance, 221	The New Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, 222	Sugar Beet Pulp, 222	Best Investment, 222
--------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	----------------------	----------------------

HORSES

Showing Draft Horses, 222	Points of a Hackney, 222
---------------------------	--------------------------

STOCK.

Welsh Sheep, 223	Sheep Racks (Illustrated), 223	Inoculating Against Tuberculosis, 223	Our Scottish Letter, 224	Keep Some Pine Tar, 224	Opinions, 224
------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	---------------

FARM.

New Brunswick Farmers and Dairy-men's Association, 224	Plowing Methods, 225	A Word on Barren Plans, 225	Sowing Rape with Buckwheat, 226	A Study in Meat, 226	Plank Frame Approved, 226	Problems of Plowing, 226	Concerning Soil Moisture, 227	A Suggestive Feature, 227	First Principles in the Education of the Farmer's Son, 227	Carriage Timber, 228	Rot-resisting Potatoes, 229	First-prize House Plan, Under \$1,500 (Illustrated), 229
--	----------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------	--	----------------------	-----------------------------	--

DAIRY.

Cream-gathering Creameries, 229	A Sanitary Milk Pail, 229	Payment for Milk at Cheese Factories, 229	Stanchions (Illustrated), 230	Tested His Cows, 230	Quiet Heifers, 230	Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meeting, 230
---------------------------------	---------------------------	---	-------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------	--

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Mushroom Culture, 230
-----------------------

POULTRY.

An Incubator, and How to Run It, 231	White Leghorns as Winter Layers, 231
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

APIARY.

How to Learn Beekeeping, 231
------------------------------

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Prizes for Essays on Sugar-beet Pulp Feeding; Maritime Stock Breeders' Association; Forthcoming Stock Sales; Swine Breeders' Association Annual Meeting; Sheep Breeders' Association; Ontario Winter Fair Board; Maritime Auction Sales; Develop Local Talent; Popular in Ontario, 232	Canadian Produce in England; Newest Way of Thrashing, 233
--	---

MARKETS, 234	HOME MAGAZINE, 235 to 240	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous, 241	Paying for services; compelling a discharge; fencing matters, 242	Mixing food for pigs; removing farm chattels, 244	Ailing pigs; staggers in pigs; food boiler—importing pigs; information wanted re stallion; place of trial; selling milk—feeding calves, 246	Poland-Chinas wanted; feeding bees—log measure; soft vs. hard wood ashes, 247	The "Rocks"; heifer failing to breed; Babcock tester; round cement silo, 248	Permanent pasture on low land; cabinet-making, 249	Veterinary. Fatality in cow—ringworm, 244	Sore eyes in cattle; warts; enlarged hock; strangles or distemper in colts, 245	Abnormal appetite; serous abscess, 246	Edema; heifer with cough; infectious abortion; miscellaneous, 248	Worms; eczema, 249
--------------	---------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	---	--	---	--------------------

Look at Your Label!

You will notice by the address label on your paper the date to which your subscription is paid. If you find that it is not paid in advance, we would ask that you remit at once, as we are publishing too costly and too valuable a paper to permit of subscriptions remaining in arrears.

Felt Wicks.

For some time the small hand lamp in which I burn kerosene oil had been troubling me. After it had been lighted a few minutes the flame would gradually begin to grow dim, until finally only a faint glimmer would remain.

At first I laid it to the oil and then the burners. The lamp was given a new burner, but the trouble still continued. The first night it promised to do better, but by the next night it got back to its old trick, and in half an hour after it was lighted it degenerated to the same sickly glimmer, and no amount of turning up had any effect upon it, except to disclose a charred and blackened surface half an inch down the wick.

I was now satisfied that the trouble must be with the wick. A new wick proved just as disappointing, however, and in a fit of desperation I seized the lamp and hurried to the nearest lamp store.

"Have you ever tried felt wicking?" asked the courteous clerk.

I assured him that I had not. "Felt makes excellent lamp wicks," he went on, as he proceeded to cut and fit several to the burner of my lamp, with such an air of calm assurance that my faith in his happy solution of the problem never for an instant wavered. That night a bright, steady flame assured me that my trouble was at an end, with that lamp, at least, and ever since, felt wicks have been used to the entire satisfaction of the family.—[Exchange.]

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE



Literature is the immortality of speech.—Willmott.

Literature is the fruit of thinking souls.—Carlyle.

It is the life in literature that acts upon life.—J. G. Holland.

A nation's literature is always the biography of its humanity.—Robert Lord Lytton.

The great standard of literature as to purity and exactness of style is the Bible.—Blair.

If I might control the literature of the household, I would guarantee the well-being of Church and State.—Bacon.

The decline of literature indicates the decline of the nation. The two keep pace in their downward tendency.—Goethe.

Writing is not literature unless it gives to the reader a pleasure which arises not only from the things said, but from the way in which they are said; and that pleasure is only given when the words are carefully or curiously or beautifully put together into sentences.—Stopford Brooke.

From the hour of the invention of printing, books, and not kings, were to rule the world. Weapons forged in the mind, keen-edged, and brighter than a sunbeam, were to supplant the sword and battle-axe.—Whipple.

**What is Literature?**

Nearly one hundred contributions were received in the competition on the above subject announced in these columns some time ago. From all parts of the country, as far east as Prince Edward Island, from all classes of people, and from city and from country, came the responses. The question set folks thinking, and they will keep on thinking. The "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" appreciates as an honor the privilege of causing people to think, to clarify and to classify their ideas on so important a subject. We thank every contributor who shared in the competition, and trust that all will feel advantaged by the effort made, though only one could receive the prize offered. We are also indebted to Mr. S. J. Radcliffe, B. A., Principal of the London, Ont., Collegiate Institute, who kindly undertook the arduous duty of making the award. We adhered to the single-judge system, and to facilitate his work and be absolutely fair to every competitor, we had the contributions typewritten, as they varied greatly in merit of penmanship, and submitted them to Mr. Radcliffe under numbers. It is well that we should thus have brought clearly to mind, as has been shown, that the great essential of a living literature, whether prose or poetry, is TRUTH—Universal Truth—interpreted or expressed in fitting language, as we find it in the Bible, in Hugo's "Les Miserables," in Tennyson's poems, in the plays of Shakespeare, or in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." It is worthy of remark that certain books bear the test of translation in many languages, showing the universality of their contents to

humanity of different races and tongues, and under vastly different conditions. But we need not enlarge upon the thought. Principal Radcliffe's statement and the successful contribution speak for themselves. The writer of the latter was J. R. Coleman, of Birr, Ont., whose choice was the set of Scott's works. It might interest our readers to know that fifty-one contributors asked for Scott's volumes in case of being successful; twenty-nine asked for the Kingsley set; three said either would do, and nine made no choice.

**THE JUDGE'S STATEMENT.**

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—It was not an easy task that you assigned to me to award the prize in your competition on the definition of literature. There were ninety-two competitors, but fourteen were excluded from the competition by carelessly exceeding the prescribed two hundred and fifty words. I selected in the first place thirty that I deemed worthy of a prize. All of these referred to the more essential requirements of permanent literature.

Now the judicial part of my work began. I remembered that the personality of the writer must be taken into account; that in such a competition our most eminent literary critics would vary very greatly in their expression, from the restraint of Matthew Arnold to the floridness of Taine.

Many of the contributions showed an excess of figurative language, some were not conservative in thought, a few had the "two grains of wheat in the two bushels of chaff," but half a dozen were of outstanding excellence.

I have selected No. 71 as the best. It is comprehensive, philosophical and logical. It shows the basal unity in man, the universality of human experience, and the applicability of truth to all races and ages. The expression in harmony with the thought is the author's spiritual personality manifested by concrete images, in literary form, which varies according to the conventionalities of the age in which the writer lives.

In regard to originality, I may be easily deceived. I feel, however, that no competitor would have the temerity to allow anything not his own to be published under his name in a paper so widely read as the "Farmer's Advocate." I am,

Yours truly,  
S. J. RADCLIFFE.

London, Ont.

**THE PRIZEWINNING CONTRIBUTION (No. 71).**

Written by J. R. Coleman, Birr, Ont.

Literature is an interpretation of man by means of language, written or oral, as his life manifests itself in a concrete world. It is bounded only by man's nature, and includes his entire experience, both objective and subjective. It probes to the depth of his being, expresses his deepest longings and highest aspirations.

Literature appeals to the basal elements of our human nature, and as such it reaches the hearts of each succeeding generation of man with

undiminished effect. Man is the same to-day in essential nature as in the time of Homer or of Job. Thus it is that a true literary production loses none of its power, even though the external trappings of life vary from age to age.

Man is a unity. Love of beauty, memory, imagination, desire, etc., as elements in this unity, are such only in relation. Literature, then, in appealing to one, appeals to all. This unity is a nicely-attuned musical instrument, as it were, and literature calls forth a harmony. Now one string has the dominant note, now another, yet always in accord with the others, as making a unity, a single whole.

God, man himself external nature as related to God and man, love, faith, home, sin, struggle, aspiration, defeat, achievement, etc., ever speak powerfully to a self-conscious, thinking being, and their appropriate and worthy treatment, both as to matter and form, rouses the answering echo of the poet or author dwelling universally in the human heart.

**A Celebrated Nova Scotian.**

Look at the portrait which appears to-day in our Canadian authors' column. Note the shrewd, humorous lines of the face, the unkempt hair, the twinkling eyes which look forth from above the loosely-knotted cravat of more than a half century ago, and hazard a guess as to who this merry old gentleman with the up-curving lip- corners is. You may think twice ere you recog-



T. C. Haliburton—"Sam Slick."

nize him as "Sam Slick," not only writer and humorist, but one-time barrister, politician, "man of affairs," one of the few Canadians whose work in political as well as literary lines has been widely known beyond the confines of the Dominion.

Thomas Chandler Haliburton is another of Nova Scotia's laurel leaves. He was born at Windsor, in that Province, in 1796, and was educated at King's College; afterwards building up a lucrative legal practice at Annapolis Royal, one time capital of Nova Scotia. Later in life he was elected member of the Legislative Assembly, and by his writings did much toward turning the attention of the Imperial Government to young Canada and her growing needs. In 1828, he was made judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1856 he moved to England, where he was for some time member for Launceston, in the British House of Commons.

It was in Canada, however, that Haliburton established his claim as

a writer. In 1835 he began contributing to the Nova Scotian newspaper, writing over the signature of "Sam Slick," supposedly a shrewd Yankee peddler, who went about chronicling his observations on men and events in an originally caustic and humor-out style. "Sam Slick" immediately became popular in the United States, where his philosophizings were widely circulated, although in Canada, where his outspoken criticisms and sarcastic jokes sometimes hit rather severely, he was at first received with less favor. At a later date his works were translated into several foreign languages.

In 1839, "The Clockmaker, or Saying and Doings of Sam Slick, of Slickville," first appeared in book form, and in 1843, after a visit of the author to the Old Country, "The Attache, or Sam Slick in England," was issued. These with "The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony," are perhaps Sam Slick's best-known works at the present day. He was, however, a very prolific writer, and among other works which have emanated from his brain and pen may be mentioned the following: "An Historical Account of Nova Scotia"; "The Letter Bag of the Great Western, or Life in a Steamer"; "The Bubbles of Canada"; "A Reply to the Report of the Earl of Durham"; "Traits of American Humor by Native Authors"; "Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances"; "The Americans at Home"; "Rule and Misrule of the English in America"; "Nature and Human Nature"; "Address at Glasgow on the Condition, Resources and Prospects of British North America"; "Speech in the House of Commons on Repeal of Duties on Foreign and Colonial Wool," and "The Season Ticket," published in 1860.

In 1865, Thomas Chandler Haliburton died, leaving two most illustrious sons, Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton for some time Permanent Under-Secretary of War for England, and Robert Grant Haliburton, noted as litterateur and scientist. The elder Haliburton was the first writer who used the American dialect, and the acknowledged founder of the American School of Humor, but it was not for this, but for his genuine interest in and for Canada that he is beloved. In 1889, a society, called in his honor, "The Haliburton," was established at King's College for the purpose of furthering the development of a distinctive Canadian literature. This object has not been ideally achieved, but steps are being taken, and the day draws surely nearer in which we shall have a distinctive and creditable School of Canadian Literature.

"Not thine to complete the work,  
yet neither art thou free to lay it  
down."—The Talmud.

"So, Friend, with ears and eyes,  
Which shy divinities  
Have opened with their kiss,  
We need no balm but this—  
A little space for dreams  
On cure-unsullied streams—  
'Mid task and toil, a space  
To dream on Nature's face!  
—Chas. G. D. Roberts.

### A Chatty Letter from a "Domestic Science" Graduate.

Would you like to hear about what lessons we have in our domestic science room? So far we have been restricted to cooking. Of this I shall not be able to tell you nearly all, but possibly a partial outline might be interesting to you; for, though you tell me you know nothing of domestic science, yet I have often proven that you practice it by the appetizing dinners you serve. A glance at our lessons may make more useful to you what you practice by making apparent the reasonableness of it.

Our teacher, Miss L., first gave to us a number of rules for caring for our utensils, tables, etc. To those who had not been accustomed to kitchen work these were useful, no doubt, but the only things I remember worth mentioning to you were that all towels are rinsed at once after each dish-washing and are boiled once a week (this makes impossible any contagion from this source at ordinary times). Second, never pour greasy water into a sink, but first change it to soap by the addition of either sal soda or ammonia. These rules, being new to me, were carefully noted: the first to save doctors' bills; the second, plumbers'.

Miss L. then remarked that cookery is the art of preparing food for the nourishment of our bodies, and gave us the following reasons for cooking:

1. To make food more easily digestible.
2. To make food more palatable (or to improve its flavor).
3. To improve its appearance.
4. To preserve or sterilize it.

There are two methods of cooking: 1. Roasting (primitive method); broiling and frying are forms of this.

2. Boiling, of which steaming and stewing are modifications.

All foods were classified then so that we would be better able to understand them and how to cook them; for each kind of food is acted upon by heat in its own way.

#### Organic:

##### Nitrogenous—

- (a) Albumen.
- (b) Casein.
- (c) Myosin.
- (d) Gluten.
- (e) Legumen.

These are called collectively proteids, and their use is to build up tissues of the body.

##### Non-nitrogenous—

- (a) Fats and oils.
- (b) Starches and sugars.

The use of these foods is to store up fat in the body and to produce heat and energy.

#### Inorganic:

##### Mineral matter—

Salt (found in green vegetables, etc.).

Phosphorus, iron, sulphur and chlorine.

The use of these constituents of food are:

1. To build bone, teeth, etc.; hair, nails, etc.
2. To preserve the blood from invasions of noxious microbes.

Water: both clear and as we get it in foods—

##### Use:

1. To flush the system.
2. To cool the body.
3. To float other food through the body.

Next time, if you wish, I shall write you about some of our experiments.

S. Z. R.

### For Every-day Use.

Honesty! why th' s'jes' simply doin' th' squar' thing ev'ry single time, whether th' other feller sees you or not.—George Crouse.

"Tis pluck and work, nine times in ten, That bring the rise, my fellow men, So when upon success you muse, Don't overlook the P's and Q's." —E. L. Sabán.

I b'lieve in havin' a good time when you start out to have it. If you git knocked out of one plan, you want to git yourself another right quick, before your sperrits has a chance to fall.—Mrs. Wagon.

Knowledge without wisdom is a good tool in the unskilled hand.—Christian Herald.



### A Dinner-Party.

Five little puppy dogs all in a row,  
So fluffy and dumpy and sweet,  
It's almost a pity they have to grow;  
Oh, how they're enjoying the treat!  
Each pup has his plate, and sticks to it  
too—

They certainly know how to dine—  
Which one do you think will be first to  
get through?

They all have appetites fine.  
No wonder the mother looks pleased and  
proud,

Though hungry she well may be,  
A mother fares badly in such a crowd,  
Because she's unselfish, you see,  
And yet she is happier far to-day  
Than any one of the row,  
For you can enjoy by proxy that way,  
As every mother doth know.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

### Lost and Found.

"I don't care! you can go home as soon  
as you like—so there!"  
Slam went the door.

I confess I was surprised and grieved to  
hear the angry voice of the princess.

"Poor child!" I thought, "how un-  
happy she must be!" If she had not  
been a princess, you know, it would not  
have been so hard. Princesses suffer  
dreadfully when they are angry.

While I was thinking, I wrote a little  
note and pinned it to my study door.  
Here it is:

"Lost.—An article of great value to  
the owner, at about four o'clock on the  
afternoon of January 25th, 18—. The  
finder will receive a liberal reward on  
returning the same to

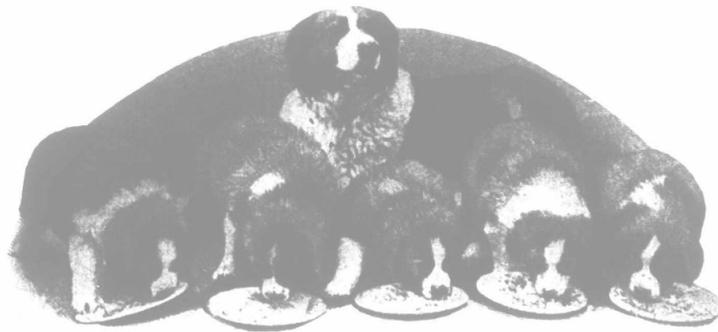
"THE LITTLE PRINCESS."

Pretty soon she came in with a bright  
pink spot on each cheek. She was going  
to tell me all about it, when the notice  
caught her eye. She read it through;  
then glanced at the clock, and looked  
puzzled.

"I know you want me to advertise it,  
dear," I observed, as if it was all quite  
a matter of course.

"What do you mean, please?"  
"Why, of course you are hunting for  
it now."

"Hunting for what?"  
"Princess," said I, glad to notice that  
her eyes were brighter and her cheeks of  
a quieter color than when she came in,  
"oblige me by looking up a word in the  
dictionary: T-E—have you found it so



A Dinner-Party.

far?—M P E R. What is the definition,  
please?"

"Calmness, or soundness of mind,"  
read the princess, slowly.

"Now, if you please, read this verse,  
Prov. xvi. 32."

That she read to herself.

"Once more, dear!—Ps. xlv. 13; the  
first half of the verse. You see, your  
Highness, it's a pretty serious thing for  
a king's daughter to lose her temper, so  
I thought you'd like to have me help  
you find it."

The brown cat's dropped upon my coat  
sleeve for a moment, and I am not sure  
that her eyelashes were not wet when  
they were lifted again.

I know a frown, and where it dwells:  
'Tis just above your eyes so blue;  
And when that frown comes out to stay,  
Your merry dimples hide away;  
Your lips curve down, your eyes turn  
gray;  
Your voice sounds cross, you will not  
play;

Mamma is sad, and nurse gets mad;  
You even call your dollies "bad!"  
Oh, when that frown comes out to stay,  
I fear no angels pass our way.

I know a smile, and where it hides:  
'Tis just upon your lips' soft clasp;  
And when that smile comes out to stay,  
Your laughing dimples peep and play;  
Your lips curve up, your eyes look gay;  
Your voice is sweet, you love to play;  
Mamma you cheer, and nurse is dear,  
And toys from everywhere appear.  
Oh, when that smile comes out to stay,  
I know the angels pass our way.

### If we Knew What we Wanted.

#### A FAIRY TALE.

Once upon a time there was a little girl  
who wished so ardently that a good fairy  
would appear to her that at length a  
good fairy came.

"My child," said the visitor, "I am  
prepared to give you whatever you  
wish—"

"How nice!" exclaimed the little girl.  
"—provided your choice meets with my  
approval."

"I—I think I'd like to have a lot of  
candy," said the little girl—"as much  
candy as I could eat, without getting  
sick." She spoke the last three words  
doubtfully, judging from the fairy's  
expression that some objection was to be  
expected.

"But that would never do," said the  
fairy. "I once knew a little boy who  
had so much candy that he could not eat  
any dinner—and there was huckleberry  
pie for dessert—just think of it, he  
couldn't eat any huckleberry pie! He  
didn't mind it, at the time, but he was  
awfully sorry after the pie was all gone.  
And then, my dear, I find that even our  
fairytale confectioners can't make any  
candy that is really good for the teeth.  
It is the sweet tooth, you know, that  
goes to the dentist. Try again."

"Well, then," said the little girl, who  
had troubles of her own, "I wish I could  
always know my lessons without study-  
ing them, and spell all the big words  
right, and do all the hard sums."

"I'm afraid that wouldn't do," said  
the fairy; "you'd become indolent and

grown-up. I wish I were old enough to  
be a debutante."

"Ah, my dear, I could not allow you  
to miss all the good times you'll have  
between now and then. If I should make  
you a debutante, I have no doubt you  
would enjoy it just now, but what would  
you think of me ten or fifteen years from  
now, when you consider that, but for me,  
you would be so much younger? Really,  
I should be afraid to look you in the  
face again."

"Well, then, I don't know what to  
wish."

"I was afraid you wouldn't, my dear.  
That's the trouble with children and  
grown folks as well—they don't know  
what to wish. If they did, the good  
fairies and other folks who want to help  
them would have a very easy time." The  
fairy then vanished.

### Modest Susan.

Sweet Susan, modest lass was she as any  
in the land,  
And Timothy was brave and bold, though  
but a farmer's hand;  
Together worked they in the field, for  
she was stout of limb,  
Together weeded, lived and dug, sweet  
Susan and brave Tim.

When from the ground the Murphys brown  
they reaped with a will,

Tim's passion grew to utterance, and he  
knelt there on a hill;

"Dear Susan, won't you—" Susan turned  
with wonder and surprise;

"Hush, Timothy; how dare you—right  
before so many eyes!"

Through cornstalks bent with fruitage,  
cool the crisp breeze did blow;

They reaped the golden harvest now, to-  
gether, row by row,

From early morn till eve, when bright  
and full the moon appears,

"Dear Susan—" "Hush" said she,  
"Don't speak before these listening  
ears!"

To meeting Sunday evening oft together  
they did ride,

Yet she sat very straight indeed, and  
kept the farther side.

"Dear Susan, please be—" Upward then  
in flight sweet Susan sprung;

"Hush! Not another word to-night—  
this buggy has a tongue!"

Then Tim grew weary waiting, and no  
more "Dear Susan" said;

He wooed another maiden, 'twas "Dear  
Emeline" instead.

She made no word of protest when he  
murmured: "Be mine own?"

And now they hoe together—and poor  
Susan hoes alone.

—New York Tribune.

### A Bright Shetland Pony.

The following has been sent us by the  
Corresponding Secretary of the American  
Shetland Pony Club, Naperville, Ill.:

To the Editor,—On December 23rd I  
had a cotillion at my home, of forty  
couples. Wishing to have something  
unique, and to have my pet Shetland  
pony enjoy my party too, I determined  
to have him bring in the favors. "Him"  
is a white stallion, four years old, and  
forty inches high. His name is Billie. I  
made a "harness" for him of red rib-  
bon, and had a lead rein of the same  
ribbon. I arranged red roses and red  
carnations for the first round of favors.

Fixing the "harness" so that the  
flowers were easily put in and just as  
easily removed, I arranged it all in the  
kitchen, and then had Billie led in by a  
little girl. She brought him to the din-  
ing room, then to the music room, and  
then to the hall, where we turned him  
around, standing on the hearth of a  
large fireplace, to face the people. I  
omitted to say that he had red flannel  
shoes on.

He stood very still while his load of  
flowers was removed, enjoying it ap-  
parently as much as the young people  
did, getting candy and sugar in large  
quantities. He had as many kisses as  
if he had stood under the mistletoe.

He is a very intelligent pony, and we  
have lots of fun together, playing tag.  
He may run almost out of hearing, but  
a call of "Billie" brings him to me;  
coming up just as close as he can, and  
facing me ready for a lump of sugar and  
a petting. I have another Shetland, a  
chestnut, just as well trained, but I like  
Billie best.

HELEN MOORE CRUCKSHANK,  
Plainfield, Union Co., N. J.

**The Kaiser's Hint.**

The Emperor of Germany will not tolerate tardiness. One of his officers learned this in a little experience, which the Congregationalist relates: Soon after he became Emperor William II. he suddenly decided to visit a cadet school not far from Berlin. The time for the classes to be called was eight o'clock, and one minute before the clock struck the boys were in their seats, but no teacher had appeared. Exactly on the hour the Emperor arose and began the recitation himself. When the embarrassed officer appeared, the Kaiser quietly stepped aside, and drove home. As the officer imagined his dismissal papers unfolded before his eyes, he was not surprised when a royal lackey entered the room and presented him with a package "from His Majesty the Kaiser." With a heavy heart, the man took off the wrappings and found—a little alarm clock.—[Orphan's Friend.

**Canova.**

It is said that Canova, the great sculptor, owed the first step upwards in his wonderful career to his having moulded a lion in butter with such admirable skill that it brought him to the notice of the patrician family of Falier, of Venice, whose patronage opened up to him various channels for his genius. It is this incident in his early life which our picture depicts. The history of Canova reads like a romance, but it is also a history of indomitable will, earnestness of purpose, and a determination to conquer every difficulty which might confront him. For years he allowed no day to pass without having made some visible advance in his beloved art, without having mastered some new law of anatomy imprisoned in clay, some new attitude or expression. So it was no wonder that his most exalted conceptions bore the stamp of truth as well as genius. H. A. B.

Irate Employer: See here, you young Rip Van Winkle, I only hired you yesterday, and, I believe, on my soul, you've been asleep here ever since! Sleepy Joe: That's what I thought you wished, sir. Here's your advertisement: "Wanted—An office boy; not over sixteen; must sleep on the premises."



**The Duty of Gladness.**

Let all those that put their trust in Thee rejoice; let them ever shout for joy, because Thou defendest them, let them also that love Thy name be joyful in Thee.—Psalm v., 11.

"Now with gladness, now with courage, Bear the burden on thee laid."

Of course, we all want to be glad, but perhaps we may not always realize that gladness is a duty, as well as a blessing. As Christians, we are bound to cultivate "joy," at least as much as other graces, such as faith, hope, and love. Indeed, it stands second only to "love" in St. Paul's grand list—Gal. v. : 22, 23.

Are there any writings in the world so full of joy as the collection of books we call the Bible? The writers who are inspiring the world to-day have drunk deep draughts from that Book, and from God, who speaks through it—God, who is the one Fountain of true and lasting gladness. The Psalms, the greatest collection of poems ever given to man, tell out, with no uncertain voice, the secret of joy. Over and over again the same strain is repeated in different words: "Then will I go unto the altar of God, unto God, my exceeding joy; yea, upon the harp will I praise Thee, O God, my God." Isaiah takes up the glad refrain, not only calling on "the ransomed of the Lord" to come to Zion "with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads," but bidding all created things join in the grand chorus of praise: "Sing, O ye heavens, for the Lord hath done it; shout, ye lower parts of the earth; break forth into singing, ye mountains, O forest, and every tree therein."

And so the glad song goes on from age to age, even to our own time: The glorious company of the Apostles, the goodly fellowship of the Prophets, the noble army of Martyrs, the Holy Church throughout the world, unite in praising God. Some people talk as if gladness

were only the possession of a favored few, as if they had no power over their own spirits. To smile and talk cheerfully may be possible enough, they think, but that is only outside, and both God and man can see through the thin veneer. But God's commands can always be obeyed, and the command to "rejoice in the Lord always" is not only laid on individuals of sanguine temperament, who have few troubles to worry them. In fact, our Lord tells His Disciples that they must meet even scorn and hatred joyfully: "Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy," He says. So surely we can accept the little vexations of life gladly. Indeed, we should tire of life if it were made all smooth and easy.

A friend of mine, who, I am thankful to say, has entered into rest, was for years a living proof of the possibility of cultivating gladness under difficulties. She was a widow, her only child was far away. She had no home of her own, and was dying by inches of a terrible disease. The doctors operated until it was useless to torture her any longer, and she was left to die painfully, but triumphantly. And yet her face was beautiful with the beauty of the glad spirit within, and everyone wondered at her childlike joyousness. Surely she was "strengthened with all might, according to His glorious power, unto all patience and long suffering with joyfulness."

A few days ago I was calling on another friend, who is so crippled with rheumatism that for years he has not been able to bend a finger or lift a hand to his face. I found him rejoicing over a typewriter—a Christmas present—on which he could write with one finger. Yes, he is glad and thankful because he can manage with "one finger" to strike the keys of the machine, and so will be able to do a little writing, as he sits helpless in his chair year after year. He, too, is preaching the great truth that a man's spirit may be victorious, even when his body is helpless. He says his work-

ing days are over, yet, all the time he is not only bearing his own burden cheerily, but also inspiring others to shoulder their far lighter ones more patiently. The greatest work ever done by a Man for men was done when He could not move hand or foot.

"O hearts that faint Beneath your burdens great, but make no plaint. Lift up your eyes! Somewhere beyond, the Life you give is found— Somewhere, we know, by God's own hand is crowned Love's Sacrifice!"

We all know people whose cheerful faces are outward visible signs of inward spiritual victory. They are honored by God and men, for greater is "he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." May God strengthen us also to follow in their steps and glorify Him in the fires when our turn comes. As we cannot see people's souls, we naturally try to read their characters in their faces. Therefore, it is most important that our faces should cheer and not depress the people we meet or live with. We may well echo Stevenson's prayer that God would stab him to a realization of his duty if he moved among his race and wore no "glorious morning face." Just as it is a duty to be glad, so also it is a sin, and very dishonoring to our Master, to be gloomy or fretful.

"I would my friends should see In my glad eyes the beauty of His face: Should learn that in His presence there is peace, Strength, and contentment that can never cease."

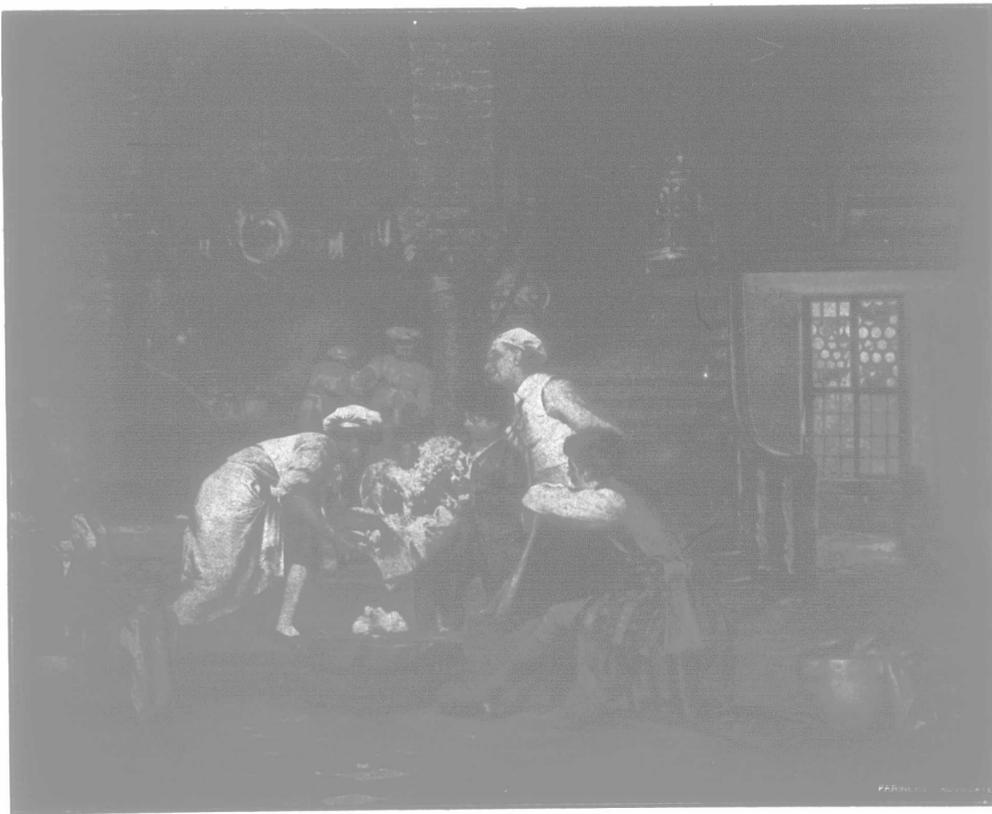
Anybody can be glad when everything is pleasant and comfortable, but the joy which Christ offers to His servants, the joy we are commanded to cultivate, shines, as every light should, brightest in the dark places. Dr. Lyman, Abbott compares it to the joy of the soldier who bares his bosom to the bullet; the joy of the nurse who gives herself, with patient endurance, to the service of the hospital; the joy of the physician who carries on his shoulders the burdens of a hundred families bowed by sickness.

Think of the depth of our Lord's joy when, while contemplating the death immediately before Him, He broke forth into the exultant exclamation: "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me!" The Great Sacrifice would not be wasted, the purpose for which He had descended to earth must surely be accomplished, according to the promise: "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied." One of the world's greatest painters represented the Christ on the Cross, not with drooping head and agonized face, but with the triumphant expression of the Conqueror who has finished His work on earth.

A little child once said, as he watched a beautiful sunset, "I wish I could be a painter, and help God to paint the sky." Surely God wants all His children to help in the great work of painting the earth and making it beautiful, and nothing helps more than a glad spirit. I know many a "Beatrice," made happy by God, whose joyous smiles are the bright reflection of the Light who came to lighten the darkness of the world. He has said of those who look up to Him day by day: "Your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you," so it is a promise, as well as a duty.

"Take joy home, And make a place in thy great heart for her, And give her time to grow, and cherish her! Then will she come and often sing to thee When thou art working in the furrows; Or wedding in the sacred hour of dawn. It is a comely fashion to be glad— Joy is the grace we say to GOD."

**HOPE.**



Canova.

## "Flourfax" Fables

### The Honest Flour Barrel and the Farmer's Wife.

Once upon a time an Honest Flour Barrel was sent out to a farmer's house, full of flour—the wise wife looked the barrel over carefully and then said to her husband:

"I don't think this is the flour I wanted—I don't see 'Royal Household' on it."

"No; it ain't 'Royal Household,'" said the larmee.

—"but it is just as good."

—"for the grocer said so."

—"when I asked for 'Royal Household,' he recommended this kind, saying it was just as good, but didn't cost as much. So I said I'd try it."

"I wish you had done as I said,—I don't think much of these 'just as good' grocers anyway—I want the flour that is purified by electricity, for I believe it is healthier. However, since we have got this, I suppose we might as well use it," and she had the barrel rolled into the pantry and opened up.

"Looks pretty," she said to herself.

"Madām," spoke up the Honest Flour Barrel, "even flour experts can't tell about flour just by looking at it. Any flour, if there is no other flour to compare it with, looks white and nice, but if you bake it into bread and then bake 'Royal Household' into bread, you can see the difference."

"Now, the truth about this flour is, it is made of cheap wheat, in a cheap mill by a cheap process. Flour that is not highly purified contains a lot of stuff that isn't flour, and the process of taking all of it out is expensive—that's why pure flour costs more."

"Pure flour is worth all it costs and more too. If you knew the whole truth about flour, you'd send me back and get 'Royal Household.'"

And the Honest Flour Barrel having said its say subsided, but after the first baking, back went the barrel to the grocer and "Royal Household" Flour was sent in its stead.

Now the Farmer's Wife uses "Royal Household" and nothing else.

And the grocer doesn't sell the "just as good" flour any more.

Any reader may have the "Royal Household" recipes free by sending name and address to the OGLAIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

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quality ruled paper. Our catalog for 1905 is  
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C. S. MUNSON, SEEDSMAN, BOX 4  
EAST HAMILTON, NEW YORK



### Dainty Favorites.

In a garden that we know grew up a great coarse borage—stems four feet high, leaves rough and jagged, flowers red and blue, mingled in the same flower cluster. We had let the plant grow, not knowing what it was, nor what beauty might not be developed from the woolly bud coverings; but when the blossoms came out, all that was to be known was known, and there was nothing left but to dig up the rough borage, and see to it that some more patrician denizen of the yard occupied its place in future. The thought came that among flowers as well as among people, there are all grades between coarseness and delicacy. There are the little violets that peep forth in spring, daintiest of the dainty, and from them the stately, the gaudy, the more gaudy, and the coarse. The ideal garden will have in it a great percentage of the daintier flowers, for, however effective a clump of sunflowers or hollyhocks may be in their place, a plot made up of such daring Philistines could not appeal to the finest of one's sensibilities, nor give the lasting pleasure and surprise which waits in the successive opening of the more delicate beauties.

In choosing the dainty flowers which we are to have, there are several things to look to: color, attractiveness of foliage, silkiness of petal texture, and the elusive gradations of tinting shown in the apple-blossom, or in the tea-rose, in whose depths cream deepens to yellow, or white to rose-pink. Most of all, perhaps, one may consider perfume; and yet it is something to be remarked that nearly all of our perfumed flowers are, in all other respects, delicately beautiful.

Shell-pink, mauve, pale blue and white, are the colors most commonly recognized for their daintiness, and she who wants a bouquet at all times fit for the Queen of Fairies herself, will see to it that from her garden these colors have not been eliminated. Of pink flowers the name is legion, and one has only to think of the great sisterhood of roses, the daisies, the pink honeysuckle, bleeding-heart, flowering almond, pink hyacinth, and the palest of rose peonies, to be reminded of many others. In mauve there is a smaller representation. Heliotrope is of mauve color, but is valuable chiefly for its exquisite perfume. Some of the lavender asters, on the other hand, which have no perfume, are magnificently beautiful, especially those of the chrysanthemum and ostrich-feather varieties. Chrysanthemum and ostrich-feather asters in white and in palest pink, are also very fine, and may be had by specifying to the seedsman that seeds for these shades are wanted. Mauve in lilacs, crocuses and hyacinths will, of course, suggest itself at once, but less widely known is the peculiar lavender of the agapanthus, a magnificent plant with lily-like leaves and strikingly handsome flower-clusters—very effective for growing in tubs on lawn or veranda during the summer months.

Among blue flowers, the forget-me-not and lobelia are, perhaps, the most "lovable." Ageratum is, however, quite effective as a border-plant to Leds of caladium or ricinus, where no scarlet or pink appears with which the blue of the ageratum may come to daggers.

Among white flowers, almost invariably all, from the snowdrop which creeps out from under the snowbank in early spring, to the glistening anemone of late October, may be given a place among those finer blossoms which so snugly in- to our hearts. Hyacinths, lilies of

the valley, June lilies, the Day lily with its faint sweet breath, spiraea, syringa, gypsophila, alyssum, candy-tuft, tuberosa, even the stately auratum lily with its golden splashes; these but a few of the scores of white flowers which may be planted in our gardens, for white may always be used lavishly.

In closing, one cannot but speak an especial word in favor of the pansy, which, though without perfume and clad in the most royal of purple and gold, yet nestles down so modestly, as to deserve a place amongst the dainty favorites of the garden. Nor can one forget mignonette and sweet peas, which have come to be necessities to those who have once grown them.

To those who are especially desirous of having perfumed flowers in their garden, the following list may, perhaps, be helpful: Fragrant Flowers—Hyacinth, narcissus, lily of the valley, English violet, rose peony, lilac, Siberian currant, honeysuckle vine, carnation, pink, mignonette, sweet peas, nicotiana, rose, stocks, wallflower, lemon lily, day lily, tuberosa, cinnamon vine, sweet sultan, verbena.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

### Love Them All.

While it is a fact that few persons can be wholly impartial, it is imperative that the true mother should so control herself that no suspicion of any feeling of impartiality among her children shall be noticed. Indeed, it is a tendency against which all parents should guard most strenuously. To show preference for one child over another plants in the heart of the neglected one a sting that will pierce into the very life of the little one, and often cause disastrous after-results. No child likes to realize that his brother or sister is preferred above himself by their mother.

Besides this, it is an inexcusable outrage against justice for a parent to show a dislike or a carelessness in regard to one child and tender solicitude for another. Many children become discouraged and fail in their studies in school because the teacher shows partiality for other children, and how much more bitter will a similar condition seem to a child in the home where each child is supposed to hold equal place. Justice knows no law but equality, and if a parent feels more affection for one of her children than for another, she should put her feelings sternly aside, and put judgment and conscience in their stead.

It is this partiality, plainly shown by some parents, that causes rebellion, carelessness, indifference to home influence, and, perhaps, later on, folly and vice, among children. People often remark upon the fact that children reared in the same home, by the same parents, and under like conditions, still "turn out" so differently. Perhaps one will become a pride and joy to the parents and a desirable citizen in the community, while his brother may become the "black sheep" of the flock. The idea that there must be a proverbial "black sheep" in every family is a false one. There may be cases where, even though every effort on the part of the parents has been made towards good, that a child goes wrong notwithstanding, but if close and conscientious investigation were made by the parents into their methods and example, partiality might be often found to be the cause of the result. At all events, it is a feeling to be kept well under control in the home. Parents, your children are your own, love them all.—Detroit News-Tribune.

## Croup Comes Suddenly

HENCE THE WISDOM OF KEEPING IN THE HOUSE THE MOST EFFECTIVE CURE.

### DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

Slight hoarseness in the evening is the only warning of croup.

About midnight the child awakes coughing—that peculiar, metallic cough called croupy, and which strikes terror to the mother's heart.

Then begins the struggle for breath, and if relief is to be obtained treatment must be prompt and effective.

Anyone who has tested Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for croup will not hesitate to pronounce it an unqualified success.

It is wonderfully prompt in loosening the cough, clearing the air passages of the head, and soothing the excited nerves.

People who realize the suddenness with which croup comes on, and the danger which accompanies it, usually keep some of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house for use in case of emergency.

For bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, and every form of throat and bronchial trouble, this great family medicine is a quick and certain cure.

There are imitations of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Be sure you see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on the bottle you buy. Twenty-five cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Are the latest and most modern invention for artificial hatching of turkeys, chickens and ducks. Do not forget we guarantee the Daniels incubators to be satisfactory to the purchaser. We manufacture—Chas. A. Cyphers Model Incubators and Brooders

Made in Canada. We carry a full line of poultry supplies. Our new catalogue is out, and is free for the asking.

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**\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR**

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

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**NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR**

The only one that's different. Uses the hen all through the hatch. Nature's own way. Avoid high prices. 200 Egg Hatcher costs but \$3. Agents wanted. Catalog with 200 lies formula free.

Natural Hen Incub. Co., B-14 Columbus, Neb.



**INGLE NOOK CHATS**

**Our Old Friend, Busy Bee.**

Dear Dame and Chatterers All.—You will, no doubt, think I am fond of talking, but really I could not resist taking part in this competition, for it is special, as it is not?—and, besides, it is very interesting to me, including, as it does, house-keeping in most or all of its branches.

Now, my hobby is the economizing of time in housework. I believe in having a place for everything and keeping everything in its place. It is so convenient to have hooks near the range, on which may be hung the numerous small wares used in cooking. Two of the hooks may be used to stretch the dishtowel upon. A few nails on the "invisible" side of the woodbox are convenient to hang the dustpan, the stove-brush, etc., on.

As yet I am a novice in the ranks of the great army of housekeepers; nevertheless, have learned the necessity of saving my steps. If there are clothes or bundles of any kind to be taken upstairs, a basket not too heavy, with a handle, is left handy, and into this are put these articles as they are thought of, and all carried up at once; or if laid on the lower step, perhaps the goodman will see them when he goes up, and carry the burden.

Let us pray all housekeepers to do away with all these old-fashioned heavy cooking utensils—they are a scourge to womankind. We can procure such nice light ones nowadays, such as those of granite or agate ware, which are not only lighter and more easily handled, but have the added advantage of being easily cleaned. If these utensils become burnt or discolored, scouring with ashes is a splendid thing for cleaning, and makes them like new.

Here is an article I would never be without—a small brush, the five-cent kind. This homely little "scrub" is a treasured friend of mine. I use it for scouring, for washing vegetables—it cleans the clay from celery better than anything I know of—in fact, its usefulness has raised it to a dignity in my estimation, unattainable by its more elaborate kindred.

A common whisk is fine for cleaning the sink and brushing the stove, and saves the hands. A clean one may be used for sprinkling the clothes. I know of nothing better than a strong goose-feather for cleaning the spout of the teapot. Perforate the bottom of a large baking-powder tin and have an excellent potato-masher.

You will be sorry you did not limit us, Dame Durden, for like the brook, I could go on forever. I only hope I have not proved tiresome, but if what I have written would help even one, say a beginner like myself, I would be very glad. Now I shall make room for some more interesting chatterers.

Hoping you will meet with a generous response in your competition, I remain your  
BUSY BEE.  
Pakenham, Ont.

Will you please tell my cousin, Busy-Miss Missy, that if she buys the pumpkin flour to be had in packages for 10c. at the grocers, she will have as nice pumpkin pies as she wishes, with very little trouble. Follow the directions on the box, only she can make more than they say if she wishes. Thicken, if necessary, with cornstarch. B. B.

**A Town Girl's Farm Experiences.**

Dear Dame Durden.—Just a little corner in the Nook to give some of my views on housekeeping, giving my own experience.

Having been brought up in town, and married a farmer, I have had many things to learn, for farmers' wives are expected to do a little more than mere cooking and sweeping and dusting. There is the butter to make and fix up neatly for market, the little garden to put in (for hubby has not time until the wheat is all in, and then it's too late), there is the herd to render and put away, and soap to make with the scraps

The broody hens must be set and cared for, and, by the way, I must tell you of the cruel mistake I made the first time I tried to raise chickens: I securely fastened two hens in a box, with plenty of eggs, intending to feed them every day, but never thought of them again until my mother came to visit us, and on going to the barn asked what I had in the box. "O, mother," I said, "my sitting hens!" and discovered a mass of decayed hen fruit and the poor hens almost lifeless—starved to death. No need to tell you that mother both scolded and laughed. That was fifteen years ago, and I have learned a great deal since then.

I take pleasure in fixing up the home. This is how I made some tables for my bedrooms. Take two pieces of scantlings 2x4, cut the length of the legs. Saw them lengthwise through the middle, marking first with lead pencil to keep them straight. Now plane them all around, making one end smaller for the bottom. Take a shallow box, a soap box or any size desired, and nail a leg into each corner with wire nails. Give the legs a coat of varnish; stain, and with a cover for the top you have a nice and useful stand for the crokinole board, sewing, or to put your magazines on.

If your old kitchen chairs are falling to pieces and glue won't hold them, take long, small wire nails and nail through sides of seat into legs, and nail the back in the same way, then give them a coat of paint and they will last for years.

How many know that good linoleum can be made out of old carpet? Make a thick starch with flour; give it a coat, allow it to dry; then paint it any color you wish—light green looks well.

Here are a few good cooking recipes:

**Pork Cake.**—1/2 lb. fat pork chopped fine; pour over this 1/2 pint boiling coffee; add one cup each sugar and molasses, 1/2 lb. each raisins and currants; one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon and cloves; lemon peel; and, lastly, flour to make quite stiff. Bake slowly.

**Dried Apple Cake.**—Soak 2 cupfuls of dried apples over night in warm water. Chop slightly, then let them simmer one and a half hours in 2 cups of syrup or molasses. Add 2 eggs, 1 1/2 cups of sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 1/2 cup butter, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, flour to make a stiff batter; nutmeg.

These recipes will be found good. Will someone please send a recipe, or how to cure husbands of lounging about the house on Sunday instead of taking their wives to church. I think it's about time something was done, but I must stop before I scold, and I am afraid I am making this too long. With best wishes for the Circle.  
MAY VIEW.  
Manitoba.

**Wisdom in the Kitchen.**

The wise housekeeper arranges her work systematically, or in other words uses her brains. She knows there is a time for everything, therefore she plans her work ahead, and never procrastinates. Her motto is: "Don't wait!"

She cultivates cheerfulness; keeps her work ahead, and insists on having her kitchen conveniently arranged, viz., the pantry, sink, and table near the cooking range, thus saving steps. She keeps her house clean and tidy; cooks wholesome, appetizing meals, and practices economy. She considers it a duty she owes to herself and family to be careful of her health, therefore she takes some outdoor exercise daily. She has a place for everything, and consequently loses no time in looking for misplaced articles. She enlists the help of the men and children sometimes, but never troubles herself about other people's business; her own is as much as she can manage properly. She buys her household supplies for cash down, and is content to live within her income. Nor does she neglect to improve her mind. She reads a little daily and warmly welcomes the "Farmer's Advocate" every week. She finds many instructive articles in its columns,

which help to lighten her labor when carried into practice. Every Sunday afternoon she turns to "The Quiet Hour" column, and reads carefully the beautiful, inspiring words of "Hope," and they fill her soul with happiness, and lead her to live nearer and nearer to the Lord.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, And setteth not the bread of idleness."

Her children rise up and call her blessed, Her husband also, and he praiseth her."  
—Proverbs 31: 27, 28.

Is not this an enviable record?  
"How can a woman accomplish so much?" some person asks.  
Why, simply by the exercise of good management, common sense, and forethought, and improving her spare moments, which have been aptly termed: "The gold dust of time."

Girls, it is "up to you" to determine to become thorough, competent housekeepers. Master every detail of the work. Then, and not until then, shall you be fully equipped to perform your part in the battle of life; sooner or later you will experience the value of this important knowledge. Surely the welfare and happiness of both the present and rising generations depend, largely, on the character and management of the housekeepers or home-makers. Cheerfully do your duty, improve your opportunities, exert your influence in the right direction, exercise self-reliance and courage, and, to quote the beautiful lines of Kingsley:

"Do noble things, not dream them all day long, And thus make life, death and the vast forever, One grand, sweet song."

Charlottetown, P.E.I. MRS. A. R.

**TESTED RECIPES.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I have often thought of writing to the pleasant Ingle Nook. I so often derive help from this Nook that if I can give any help I feel it only a duty to give it. Perhaps someone would like some of my recipes. I will send some, and if you think them not worth publishing, you can throw them in your waste basket:

**Oatmeal Date Cake.**—1 cup dark-brown sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1 1/2 cups sour milk, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 1/2 cups oatmeal, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 lb. dates chopped fine.

**Fruit Cookies.**—1 cup butter, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup currants, 1/2 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon soda, 3 tablespoons sour milk, flour to make a thick batter. Spread quite thick over the pan; bake, cut in squares.

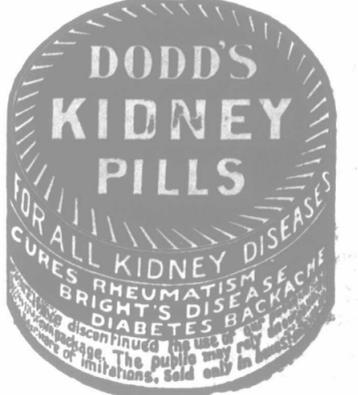
**Beet Salad.**—1 qt. of cooked beets chopped fine, 1 qt. raw cabbage, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper, 1 cup grated horse-radish, vinegar to cover; mix thoroughly.  
Oxford Co., Ont. SCOTTY.

Uncle George: And how do you like your employer, Tommy?

Tommy: Oh, he isn't so bad; but he's awful bigoted.

Uncle George: Bigoted? In what way?

Tommy: He's got an idea that words must be spelled just his way.



**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. DODD, Lowell, Mass.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

# Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve, which alone is responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy, the Kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves; this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves, and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak, but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write M\* for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him and will send the bill to me. Write for the order to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

# Dr. Shoop's Restorative



**Sewing Machines Free, for 20 days' trial.** We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5 drawer, top-head sewing machine, handsome oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork, cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, will be sent on application. We also sell a cheaper drop-head machine for only \$13.00. It is as good as the ordinary sewing machine agents sell. Our price for this is above, \$13.00. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

# British Columbia Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

**The Settlers' Association,**  
322 Cambie St.,  
P. O. Box 329. Vancouver, B. C.

# Strawberry Plants and Seed Potatoes.

You can make more money if you plant intelligently. Write and tell us about your soil. We'll send you our Free Descriptive Book. Over 100 varieties.  
**THE FLANSBURG & PEIRSON CO.**  
LESLIE, MICH.



I would like every woman to write for our spring styles and samples of \$1.50 to \$12 suits in cloth, silk and luscious; also raincoats, skirts and waists. Write me to-day, MANAGER SOUTHCOOT SUIT CO., Dept. 2, London, Can.

# Advertise in the Advocate

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

### CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

"Now, sir," said he, rising upon me to the full height of his majestic figure, "I have but one more request to make, and that is that you will receive back this opinion into your own possession, and in the day you think to lead a beautiful woman to the altar, pause and ask yourself: 'Am I sure that the hand I clasp with such impassioned fervor is free? Have I any certainty for knowing that it has not already been given away like that of the lady whom, in this opinion of mine, I have declared to be a wedded wife according to the laws of my country?'"

"Mr. Clavering!"

But he, with an urbane bow, laid his hand upon the knob of the door. "I thank you for your courtesy, Mr. Raymond, and I bid you good-day. I hope you will have no need of consulting that paper before I see you again." And with another bow he passed out.

For a moment I stood paralyzed. Why should he mix me up with the affair, unless—but I would not contemplate that possibility. Eleanore married, and to this man? No, no, anything but that; and yet I found myself continually turning the supposition over in my mind until, to escape the torment of my own conjectures, I seized my hat and rushed into the street in the hope of finding him again, and extorting from him an explanation of his mysterious conduct. But by the time I reached the sidewalk he was nowhere to be seen, and I was obliged to return to my office with my doubts unsolved.

At five o'clock I had the satisfaction of inquiring for Mr. Clavering at the Hoffman House. Judge of my surprise when I learned that his visit to my office was his last action before taking passage upon the steamer leaving that day for Liverpool; that he was now on the high seas, and all chance of another interview with him was at an end. I could scarcely believe the fact at first, but after a talk with the cabman who had driven him to my office and thence to the steamer, I became convinced. My first feeling was one of shame: I had been brought face to face with an accused man, had received an intimation from him that he was not expecting to see me again for some time, and had weakly gone on attending to my own affairs and allowed him to escape; my next, the necessity of notifying Mr. Gryce of this man's departure. But it was now six o'clock, the hour set apart for my interview with Mr. Harwell. I could not afford to miss that, so merely stopping to dispatch a line to Mr. Gryce, in which I promised to visit him that evening, I turned my steps toward home. I found Mr. Harwell there before me.

### CHAPTER XX.

"Trueman! Trueman! Trueman!"

Trueman Harwell had no explanations to give, it seemed; on the contrary, he had come to apologize for the very violent words he had used the evening before; words which, whatever their effect may have been upon me, he now felt bound to declare had been used without sufficient basis in fact to make their utterance of the least importance.

"But," cried I, "you must have thought you had grounds for so treacherous an accusation, or your act was that of a madman."

His brow wrinkled heavily, and his eyes assumed a very gloomy expression. "It does not follow," returned he. "Under the pressure of surprise, I have known men utter convictions no better founded than mine, without running the risk of being called mad."

"Surprise? Mr. Clavering's face or form must, then, have been known to you. The mere fact of seeing a strange gentleman in the hall would have been insufficient to cause you astonishment, Mr. Harwell."

"Sit down," I again urged, this time with a touch of command in my voice. "This is a serious matter, and I intend to deal with it as it deserves. You have said before, that if you knew anything which might serve to exonerate Eleanore Leavenworth from the suspicion under which she stood, you would be ready to impart it."

"I said," he interposed, coldly, "that

if I had known of anything which might serve to release her from her unhappy position, I should have spoken."

"Do not quibble," I returned. "You do know something, Mr. Harwell, and I ask you in the name of justice to tell me what it is."

"You are mistaken," he returned, doggedly; "I know nothing. I have reasons, perhaps, for thinking certain things, but my conscience will not allow me in cold blood to give utterance to suspicions which may not only damage the reputation of an honest man, but place me in the unpleasant position of an accuser without substantial foundation for my accusations."

"You are there already," I retorted with equal coldness. "Nothing can make me forget that in my presence you have denounced Henry Clavering as the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth."

"You have me at a disadvantage," he said in a lighter tone. "If you choose to profit by your position and press me to disclose the little I know, I can only regret the necessity under which I lie, and speak."

"Then you are deterred by conscientious scruples alone?"

"Yes, and by the meagreness of the facts at my command."

"I will judge of the facts when I have heard them."

He raised his eyes to mine, and I was astonished to observe a strange eagerness in their depths; evidently his convictions were stronger than his scruples.

"Mr. Raymond, he began, "you are a lawyer and undoubtedly a practical man, but you may know what it is to scent danger before you see it, to feel influences working in the air over and about you, and yet be in ignorance of what it is that affects you so powerfully, till chance reveals that an enemy has been at your side, or a friend passed your window, or the shadow of death crossed your path as you read, or mingled with your breath as you slept?"

I shook my head, fascinated by the intensity of his gaze into some sort of response.

"Then you cannot understand me or what I have suffered these last three weeks." And he drew back with an icy reserve that seemed to promise but little to my now thoroughly-awakened curiosity.

"I beg your pardon," I hastened to say, "but the fact of my never having experienced such sensations does not hinder me from comprehending the emotions of others more affected by spiritual influences than myself."

"Then you will not ridicule me if I say, that upon the eve of Mr. Leavenworth's murder I experienced in a dream all that afterward occurred; saw him murdered, saw—" and he clasped his hands before him in an attitude inexpressibly convincing, while his voice sank to a horrified whisper, "saw the face of his murderer!"

I started, looked at him in amazement, a thrill as at the touch of a ghost running through me.

"And was that—" I began.

"My reason for denouncing the man I beheld before me, in the hall of Miss Leavenworth's house last night? It was." And, taking out his handkerchief, he wiped his forehead, on which the perspiration was standing in large drops.

"You would, then, intimate that the face you saw in your dream and the face you saw in the hall last night were the same?"

He gravely nodded his head.

"Tell me your dream," said I.

"Well," replied he, in a low, awe-struck tone, "it was the night before Mr. Leavenworth's murder. I had gone to bed feeling especially contented with myself and the world at large, for though my life is anything but a happy one, and he heaved a short sigh, "some pleasant words had been said to me that day, and I was revelling in the happiness they had conferred, when suddenly a chill struck my heart, and the darkness thrilled to the sound of a supernatural cry, and I heard my name, 'Trueman, Trueman, Trueman,' repeated three times in a voice I did not recognize, and, starting from my pillow, beheld at my bedside a woman. Her face was strange to me," he went on solemnly, "but I can give you each and every detail of it, as, bending above me, she stared into my eyes with a growing terror, that seemed to implore help, though her lips were quiet and only the

memory of that cry echoed in my ears."

"Describe the face," I interposed.

"It was a round, fair lady's face. Very lovely in contour, but devoid of coloring; not beautiful but winning from its childlike look of trust. The hair, banded upon the low, broad forehead, was brown; the eyes, which were very far apart, grey; the mouth, which was its most charming feature, delicate of make, and very expressive. There was a dimple in the chin, but none in cheeks. It was a face to be remembered."

"Go on," said I.

"Meeting the gaze of those imploring eyes, I started up. Instantly the face and all vanished, and I became conscious, as we do sometimes in dreams, of a certain movement in the hall below, and the next instant the gliding figure of a man of imposing size entered the library. I remember experiencing a certain thrill at this, half terror, half curiosity, though I seemed to know as if by intuition what he was going to do. Strange to say, I now seemed to change my personality, and to be no longer a third party watching these proceedings, but Mr. Leavenworth himself, sitting at his library table and feeling his doom crawling upon him without capacity for speech or power of movement to avert it.

Though my back was toward the man, I could feel his stealthy form traverse the passage, enter the room beyond, pass to that stand where the pistol was, try the drawer, find it locked, turn the key, procure the pistol, weigh it in an accustomed hand, and advance again. I could feel each footstep he took, as though his feet were in truth upon my heart, and I remember sitting at the table before me as if I expected every moment to see it run with my own blood. I can see now how the letters I had been writing danced upon the table before me, appearing to my eyes to take the phantom shapes of persons and things long ago forgotten as I had thought; crowding my last moment with regrets and dead shames, wild longings and unspeakable agonies, through all of which that face, the face of my former dream, mingled, pale, sweet, and searching, while closer and closer behind me crept that noiseless foot till I could feel the glaring of the assassin's eyes across the narrow threshold separating me from death, and hear the click of his teeth as he set his lips for the final act. Ah!"

and the secretary's livid face shows the touch of awful horror, "what words can describe such an experience as that! In one moment all the agonies of hell, the next a blank through which I seemed to see afar, and as if suddenly removed from all this, a crouching figure looking at its work with starting eyes and pallid back-drawn lips, and seeing, recognize no face that I had ever known, but one so handsome, so remarkable, so unique in its formation and character, that it would be as easy for me to mistake the countenance of my father, as the look and figure of the man revealed to me in my dream."

"And this face?" said I.

"Was that of him whom we saw leave Mary Leavenworth's presence last night and go down the hall to the front door?"

CHAPTER XXI.

### A Prejudice.

For one moment I sat a prey to superstitious horror, then my natural incredulity asserting itself, I looked up and remarked: "You say that all this took place the night previous to that of the actual occurrence?"

He bowed his head. "For a warning," murmured he.

"But you did not seem to take it as such?"

"No; I am subject to horrible dreams; I thought but little of it in a superstitious way till I looked next day upon Mr. Leavenworth's dead body."

"I do not wonder you behaved strangely at the inquest; I should have thought you would."

"Ah, sir," returned he with a slow, sad smile, "no one knows what I suffered in my endeavors not to tell more than I actually knew, irrespective of my dream, of this murder and the manner of its accomplishment."

"You believe, then," said I "that your dream foreshadowed the manner of the murder as well as the fact?"

"I do."

(To be continued.)

TOBACCO HABIT

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

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business and a cure certain. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.



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

BABY for adoption—Write to J. J. Kelso, Toronto

WANTED at once—Experienced herdman (married or single). Send references and experience. Good wages and permanent position to the right man. Mt. Elgin Institute, T. T. George Principal, Muncey, Ont.

MARRIED man wanted to manage dairy farm; must be reliable. E. French, 430 College St., Toronto, Ont.

YOUNG Englishman wishes to be received as one of the family on mixed farm (Ontario East), near to village. Can do a medium day's work. Will contribute towards board. Has had Canadian farm experience, has good references for steadiness, and willing to work. R. Vivian Kennelly, Hillside, Lyminge, Kent, Eng.

WANTED—A married couple with farm experience, to work by the year on farm, near Hartney, Man. W. H. Galbraith, Hartney, Man.

WANTED—A good farm hand (married) who understands general farm work and is competent with teams and farm machinery. A good, sober, industrious man. Good salary by the year, good house, garden and fruit, and other privileges. Address, with references, Jerome P. Hine, Shirook, Ohio.

AUCTION SALE OF REGISTERED JERSEYS

of St Lambert and Tormentor strains, the property of MR. JOHN VINING, Thamesford, Ont., will be held on

Wednesday, Feb. 22nd, 1905

Lot 21, Con. 1, N. Dorchester

(2 miles west of Thamesford, on Governor's Road.)

Sale commences 1 o'clock p.m. sharp. No reserve, as proprietor is leaving the farm.

8 Cows in calf or milking, 3 Heifers 2 years old in calf, 1 Bull 4 years old, 4 Young Heifers.

For particulars, apply

JNO. VINING, Thamesford, Ont

Special Offer.

We are determined to convince stockmen and farmers that we have the best stock food ever compounded, while it costs less than half the price of any other stock food. Take advantage of our special offer, good until 15th of February. We will ship, all charges prepaid, two 25-lb. pails at \$1.50 each, or one 50-lb. pail at \$2.75, and include with either order, free of any charge, a tin of McDougall's Original English Sheep Dip and Cattle Dressing, for killing vermin on stock. Farmers should avail themselves of this special offer while it lasts. Remember we guarantee WORTHINGTON'S STOCK FOOD to give entire satisfaction. If it does not, we will refund money. Send in your order to-day. It will have our prompt attention. Write for free pamphlet of testimonials. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Agricultural Chemists, Guelph, Ont.

The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. It is any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on wood, bone, or other objects. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address: WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 104 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., a portrait of whose World's Fair champion Southdown ram lamb appears on another page, write our flocks of Southdowns and Hampshires are doing finely. We have some cracker-jack lambs, and are looking forward to a prosperous year for the sheepmen.

TRADE TOPICS.

A MOST PLEASING GIFT.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, of Montreal, seem to show their appreciation of any courtesy extended to them, in a very practical manner.

The new Royal Household Flour, the pride of the Ogilvie Mills, has so pleased the good housewives of Canada, that thousands of them have written the company, expressing their delight with the results obtained with this famous brand, which is purified by their new electrical process. For the purpose of reciprocating these courtesies, the Ogilvie Company had a fine painting reproduced in all the original colors and reduced to a size suitable for framing. A copy of this picture is being mailed to every lady who sent in a testimonial of Royal Household Flour.

This compliment was as graceful as it was thoughtful, and those who received this work of art have additional proof of the pleasure and satisfaction of dealing with such a house as the Ogilvie Company.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING ORGAN CO., of London, Ont., has been in business for only a little over two years, but in that short time they have leapt to a position of high prominence in the organ world. The remarkable growth of their business is, however, easily accounted for. The two members of the firm are organ men of long experience. In fact, their whole business lifetime has been spent in the organ trade, and when they formed the present company they knew what the public desired, and with their practical ideas of manufacture and new ideas for improving upon old styles, they produced an entirely new organ, high-class in every way, unquestionably a leader amongst the organs selling in Canada. They make no claim of selling a cheap organ. Theirs is distinctly a high-class instrument.

The firm's plant is a model one in every respect, and as it is located in London, which has the best railway connections of any city in Canada, they are always able to ship promptly. Some idea of the popularity of their magnificent organs have won for themselves may be gathered from the fact that from the very first orders came in as fast as they could ship, and in the short term of two years their output has reached over 100 organs a month.

The Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., London, will be pleased to send anyone full information regarding their fine instruments.

GOSSIP.

Farmers and others intending to plant fruit or ornamental trees and shrubs should look up the advertisement in this paper of the old and reliable Winona Nursery Company, at Winona, near Hamilton, Ont. The time to order nursery stock is nearly here, and it is well to have your order placed early. Write this firm for their catalogue and prices.

The attention of breeders, farmers, dairymen, and city people is directed to the advertisement in this issue of the dispersion sale on Feb. 22nd, by auction, of registered Jersey cattle and general farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. John Vining, of Thamesford, Ont., two miles from Thamesford Station, C. P. R., ten miles from London. The Jerseys are richly bred on milk and butter lines, being of the great St. Lambert, Tormentor, and other noted Tennessee strains from whence came part of the foundation stock. These cattle should be worth looking after by parties wanting the best dairy-producing stock.

Mr. John Boyes, Jr., Churchill, Ont., writes: "I have disposed of my Yorkshires, and intend breeding nothing but Berkshires. I might say the sow I am offering in my advertisement is sired by Hampstead King 2nd, the second-prize aged boar at Toronto last fall. Her dam is Nell, an excellent breeding sow. She is bred to Concord Professor, which now heads my herd, and is an extra good one. The younger stock is an excellent lot with lots of bone and very lengthy. They are sired by Willow Lodge Crown 8th, a grand hog that has proved himself a choice stock-getter, and their dams have been prizewinners at the local shows."

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Earn a Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

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

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

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

\$320 a year is a reasonable estimate of its earning capacity

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

No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

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

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

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

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

The Incubator and Brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both incubator and brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season more than the incubator and brooder cost me. Yours respectfully, MRS. W. HYSLOP, Smith's Falls, Ont.

I wish to let you know of my success with your incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 106 eggs. I find the machine a pure success, if run according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick as yet, and they are almost feathered. Yours truly, JOHN H. MCKINNON, Collingwood.

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

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited

Dept. 1 Chatham, Ont.

Manufacturers of Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.

Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.

Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

14

ONTARIO Provincial Auction Sales

PURE-BRED CATTLE

(REGISTERED)

MALES AND FEMALES OF BEEF BREDS

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

OTTAWA, MARCH 10

PORT PERRY, MAR. 14 CAMPBELLCROFT, MAR. 16

GUELPH, MARCH 22

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered. For Catalogues and full particulars, apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT

Secretary Live Stock Associations - Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1905.

infertant, I cannot recommend it to strongly. Yours very truly,

John Dryden,

(Minister of Agriculture).

Dear Sir,—We have been permitted to use at Maple Shade during the last year your disinfectant known as Zenoleum. I am glad to say that we found it all that you represent. It is an admirable mixture for the purposes for which it is intended, and may be put to so many uses on a stock farm that no advanced stockman should undertake to carry on his business without keeping a supply constantly on hand. As a destroyer of vermin on cattle and as a general dis-

A. H. Zenner, Esq., General Manager, Zenner Disinfectant Company, Detroit, Mich.

Enquiries are constantly being received at this office for advice as to the best treatment for barren cows. A remedy for this difficulty is advertised in this paper by L. F. Selleck, Morrisburg, Ont., together with a very favorable testimonial by a well-known and capable cattleman.

LETTERS FOR EASTERN STATES      LETTERS FOR SOUTHERN STATES      LETTERS FOR WESTERN STATES

## MAILS CLOSE on ELGIN TIME



Elgin Watches regulate the world's business, public and private. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches, in both men's and women's sizes, and in all varieties of cases.

"Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### PAYING FOR SERVICES.

I took my cows to a neighbor's bull and none of them got in calf. Could he charge me for them, when he had not advertised to that effect? He told me, when I went there with the last cow, that it was a dollar, calf or no calf.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We think so.

#### COMPELLING A DISCHARGE.

A dies, leaving two sons, B and C. He wills all his property to B, but B is to pay C \$200 per year for ten years (in all \$2,000). B pays all up according to the will, and then asks C to sign papers of release so that he, B, can dispose of the property, but C refuses to sign the papers, and gives no reason why. How can B compel C to sign?

Ont.      READER.

Ans.—By action against him in the High Court of Justice.

#### FENCING MATTERS.

Is it lawful to put one strand of barb wire on top of a woven fence for a boundary or road fence? What height does a boundary fence require to be built?

Ans.—It will be necessary for you to see the by-laws of your township on the subject. Municipalities have now by statute very wide powers in this connection, and you will probably find on enquiry of your township clerk that your own municipal council has passed appropriate by-laws for the regulation of all these matters of line and road fencing.

## CURE WAS QUICK AND PERMANENT

### Dodd's Kidney Pills Soon Drove Away Rheumatism and Dropsy.

#### Case of a Windsor Man Who Suffered Two Years Before He Discovered the Right Remedy.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 13th.—(Special)—How quickly Rheumatism and Dropsy can be cured when the right medicine is used is shown in the case of Mr. Jno. McDonald, a retired farmer living at 130 Langlois Avenue here. Mr. McDonald says:

"For two years I was troubled with Rheumatism and Dropsy. My legs were terribly swollen, and though I tried many medicines nothing gave me any relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them cured me so completely that I have had no return of the diseases in years."

Rheumatism and Dropsy are caused by the poisons disordered Kidneys fail to strain out of the blood. Cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the cured Kidneys will remove the cause of the Rheumatism or Dropsy. Without cause, there can be no disease.

### GOSSIP.

An English despatch says the Hackney Society of Great Britain has, on the application of Mr. Stanley Spark, granted medals as prizes to the six leading horse shows of Canada.

Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire pigs are advertised in this issue by Mr. W. H. Tran, of Cedar Grove, York Co., Ont., near Markham, G. T. R., and some 20 miles from Toronto. Write him for prices, or give him a call.

Messrs. A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ont., the well-known nursery firm, in their advertisement announce a special February sale of 48,000 No. 1 apple trees. See their advertisement on cover page of this issue.

Mr. J. B. Hogate, proprietor of the International Stud Barn at Sarnia, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement, calls attention to the fact that he has several good Shire, Clyde and Hackney stallions in stock, which will be sold at right prices, quality considered.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold to Mr. David Milne, of Ethel, the promising yearling imported Shorthorn bull, Broadhooks Prince, sired by Border Raider, and of the famous Lovat Broadhooks family. If a low-set, thick, evenly-fleshed body, and a good red color, coupled with good breeding, go to make up the proper sort of a sire, Mr. Milne has certainly made a wise choice. To Messrs. McFarlane Bros., Woodstock, a good roan bull calf, sired by Bapton Chancellor (78286), dam Eastern Duchess (imp.), by the famous bull, Diamond Jubilee (72341). To Mr. James Gibb, Brookside, a fine heifer calf, sired by the Silver Plate bull, Bapton Chancellor (78286), dam Red Lady (imp.), by Matchem (71828)."

The Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show to be held at Ottawa, March 7th to 10th, will be another demonstration of the valuable features of winter fairs. For many months, exhibitors have been preparing their cattle, sheep, swine and poultry in order to attain as nearly as possible to perfection. These animals when seen at the show will impress upon visitors the desirable type and finish to meet the requirements of our best markets. A number of lectures by prominent men will deal with breeding and feeding, but the question to be most thoroughly dealt with in the lectures will be that of markets. This is something in which every live-stock man is interested, and too much stress cannot be laid upon its importance. Every farmer who can possibly avail himself of the opportunity should attend the show and listen to the valuable series of lectures. An important feature in connection with the show will be a provincial auction sale on March 10th. At this sale will be offered both males and females (registered) of beef breeds. The animals will be all carefully inspected and sold under the rules governing provincial sales. The animals entered will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale and may then be examined by all interested.

### GOSSIP.

Mrs. Parvenu, patronizingly: "Were any of your ancestors men of note?" Mr. Flippant: "Yes, madam, I should say so. One of them was the most famous admiral of his day, and commanded the allied forces of the world." Mrs. Parvenu, with altered tone of deep respect: "Is it possible, and what was his name?" Mr. Flippant: "His name was Noah."

The catalogue of 62 head of high-class Shorthorn cattle, included in the dispersion sale of the herd of Col. John A. McGillivray at his farm at Uxbridge, Ont., on Feb. 23rd, as advertised, should prove attractive to breeders and farmers who desire to improve their cattle. The cattle are richly bred and of the right type, and will be sold at the buyers' own prices. For further reference to individual animals, see page 249, in this issue.

Mr. G. H. Oke, Alvington, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns, and owner of the grand bull, Invincible, that won second prize in two-year-old section at Toronto Exhibition last fall, and was illustrated in the Sept. 22nd issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," writes that he has for sale two young bulls by this sire, and one by Imp. Scottish Beau, dam Lady Ythan 5th (imp.), of good Scotch breeding and type; also some good heifers of like breeding and quality. Write him for prices, etc.

### GOSSIP.

Choice lambs sold for \$8.00 per 100 lbs. at Chicago, Feb. 10.

A provincial clergyman during his sermon caught sight of a member of his congregation wearing a very worried look. Suddenly the man's face brightened, and during the remainder of the service his appearance betokened a perfect freedom from care.

"I am pleased to think, William," remarked the clergyman after the service, "that my words helped you somewhat this morning. I noticed during my discourse that your face lit up, and the sunshine of smiles chased the clouds of worry away. Now, what portion of my sermon appealed so strongly to you, eh?"

"To tell the truth, sir," replied William, "I wasn't payin' so much attention to your preachin' as I ought to hev done; I was balancin' up the week's cash in my mind and found myself two and threepence short. I worried and worried about that money, but couldn't fit it in no how."

"Then I happened to catch a word or two of what you said about the preparations that man made for his prodigal son, and it came into my mind like a flash of lightning that I'd spent two and threepence for a new horse-whip to give my boy, Jim, a thunderin' good hidin'." It's wonderful, as you say, sir, what help a chance word may be. Good mornin', sir."

## AUCTION SALE OF 25 Scotch-topped S Cattle and 30 Berkshire Pigs

PROPERTY OF JAMES MCGILLAWEE, OF STRATFORD, ONT.  
To be held at his farm, 3 miles from Shakespeare, G. T. R., on  
**Wednesday, March 8th, 1905.**

The following imported Scotch-bred bulls have been used in the herd: Captain Mayfly =28858=; Scottish Hero =36102=; Fragrant Duke =36036=; Pioneer Dalmeny =50070=; Lord Durno =40394=. Trains will be met at Shakespeare on morning of sale. Terms of sale: 12 months' credit on approved joint notes, 5 per cent. off for cash. Catalogues mailed on application.

Thos. Trow, Auctioneer.      James McGillawee, Stratford, Ont.

U S U S U S U S U

## TWO WORLD'S RECORDS

THAT CONCERN EVERY FARMER AND DAIRYMAN

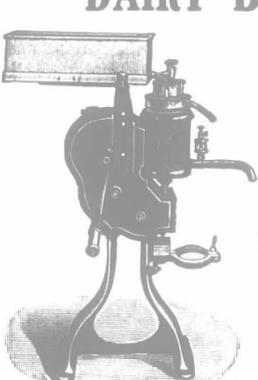
### ARE HELD BY

THE IMPROVED

## U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

---

### THE WORLD'S CHAMPION DAIRY BUTTERMILK



The SWEEPSTAKES, and every highest dairy score in the four great butter scoring contests open to the world, at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, were awarded to butter made from U. S. Separator cream. "U. S." Quality Wins!

### The World's Champion Skimmer

The U. S. Cream Separator has indisputably and conclusively proven that it is the closest skimming separator in the world. In 50 consecutive runs it averaged to leave only .0138 of one per cent. of butter fat in the skim milk.

NEVER EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER SEPARATOR

Now these records mean something to YOU. Find out about it.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Transfer houses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Portland, Me., Kansas City, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y., San Francisco, Cal., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont. Address all letters to Bellows Falls.

380

S U S U S U S

*In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.*

**ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE**

To take place at **JERSEYDALE STOCK FARM**, close to town of **UXBRIDGE, ONT.**, on Midland branch of G. T. R., 40 miles from Toronto, on

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1905**

When the following pure-bred stock will be sold:

**62 SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED**

**SHORTHORNS**

Property of **COL. J. A. MCGILLIVRAY**, some of which are imported, about one-half straight Scotch, balance Scotch-topped, and representing the following famous families: Missie, Claret, Village, Duchess of Gloucester, Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Mina, Kilblean Beauty, Crimson Flower and Stamford.

Also, at same time and place, one 3-year-old registered **CLYDESDALE STALLION**, one registered **CLYDESDALE MARE IN FOAL**; 30 registered **DORSET HORN SHEEP**, from the flock which won the Premium Championship prize at the St. Louis Exhibition; also **YORKSHIRE PIGS**. The Shorthorn herd has been carefully built up for 15 years. As the owner is giving up his farms, all will be sold, including **GENERAL FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, etc.**

Catalogues mailed on application.

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,** } Auctioneers, **JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,**  
**F. W. SILVERSIDES,** } **Uxbridge, Ont.**

Teams will meet all morning trains.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Sol. Shantz, Haysville, Ont., writes: "Please change my advertisement, as I have decided to keep Kinellar Stamp as my stock bull in my Shorthorn herd for another season, as I do not see that I can improve by changing. My stock is doing well, and I have still a few young things of Kinellar's get of either sex. Inquiries are good."

Messrs. Wm. Grainger & Son, Lonsdale, Ont., write: "Our Shorthorns are doing well. We have just made a sale of the grand young bull, Bobolink =51013=, by Golden Eagle =30943=, dam Lady May, by Beau Ideal =22554=, to Mr. Gordon Young, of Carlow, Ont. Our other young bulls are a grand lot of big, thrifty fellows and in nice condition, and we are offering them at hard-time prices."

Mr. John Racey, Jr., Lennoxville, P. Q., writes: "Amongst our recent sales, we may mention that of a good, blocky, roan Shorthorn bull calf to A. W. Laberee, of Bulwer, Que. This calf is by Nonpareil Victor 2nd, and out of a Strathroy cow, and should make his present owner an excellent stock animal. The young Berkshire sows we are offering are an extra nice lot, all are in fine order and safe in farrow to first-class boars. We recently shipped one to Mr. J. D. Manning, of Wales, Ont., who writes: 'The pig reached Wales safely in first-rate order. I am well satisfied. Accept thanks.'"

Mr. John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., near London, one of the best judges and most successful breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep in America, writes: "The Shorthorn bulls and heifers I am offering are all got by imported Scotch-bred bulls, and some of them out of imported cows. They are a useful lot—not fixed up for sale—and are in nice condition—not stuffed or fed heavy rations of grain in a very warm barn—but have been fed so that when they are turned out on good grass they will grow. The heifers are in calf to imported Proud Gift (84421), one of the best bulls in the W. D. Platt sale of 1904. They will be priced so that the buyer can make money with them. I am overstocked; must sell; inspection solicited. I bought Proud Gift for a stock bull, not to speculate on; have not loaded him—in fact, he would perhaps fill the eye better with more flesh. In his present form he is very quick, very sure, and his calves are coming strong. 'Is he for sale?' is the question I am generally asked when he is led out for inspection."

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes the "Farmer's Advocate": "Since writing you a few days ago, I have made the following sales: To James Brown, Norval, Ont., the beautiful red imported bull calf Butterfly King. He will be one year old on the 16th of March, and he is a big one, full of natural flesh, and one of the best handlers I have ever had. His mother is a splendid milker, and as the name implies, she is of the Cruickshank Butterfly family. The sire is Court Favorite (83196), a Marr Clara, by the great Bapton Favorite (76080), that sold in the Marr sale for \$6,000. Immediately after selling Butterfly King to Mr. Brown, I sold his dam, that was imported at the same time, to C. C. McAvoy, Atha, Ont. Before she was taken away she gave birth to a beautiful red C. C., a full sister to Butterfly King, and with not quite ten months' difference in the ages. Mr. McAvoy also purchased the Augusta heifer (now eleven months old, and imported in dam) Augusta Queen 2nd. I sold her heifer one year older when nearly nine months old for over \$300 by auction. Mr. McAvoy has now both dam and daughter, and, with the two Butterflies, has the foundation for a herd as great as that which made the name of Atha famous many years ago. I also sold to Messrs. William Porter & Sons, of Lloydtown, Ont., the splendid, short-legged, thick and smooth bull, Lord Byron, imported by me the past summer. He is a Broadhook of the finest kind, his sire being Watchman (71828), and his dam being by Royal Star (71502), that made the Lovat herd famous the world over. "Have sold a great many Shropshires and Cotswolds, and have mentioned in my advertisement what I still have to offer."

**Nerve Racked Men and Women**

will find Balm for their Terrible Sufferings in **MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.**

They tone up and strengthen the nerves, build up the muscles of the heart, and purify and enrich the blood. They put the nervous system in perfect working order, and restore health and vigor to both body and brain.

Miss Edythe Lindsay, Stromness, Ont., writes:—

"It affords me great pleasure to say that I have experienced great relief from your Heart and Nerve Pills. For over two years I suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, was very nervous and easily startled. I was in an extremely weak condition before I started to take the pills, but four boxes effected a complete cure. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Price 50 cents per box, or \$ for \$1.00. All dealers, or **THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.**

**"THE REPOSITORY"**

Burns & Sheppard, Proprietors,



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.

**FOR SALE**

2-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION, KING CAIRNTON (4700). 3 SHORTHORN BULLS by imported Scotch sires. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R.

Wm. D. Dyer, Columbus, Ont.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.**

Also HACKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to **ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.**

**IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions**

For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

5 young stallions, 4 two-year-olds and 1 four-year-old, sired by Mains of Airlies, Prince Alexander, etc. Prices moderate. **ALEX. MCGREGOR, Uxbridge, Ont.**

**Lyndale Holsteins**

Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old.

**BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.**

Stock Farm for Sale—Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 149 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen ice and engine houses, two dwellings, up to date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply **J. W. ROBERTSON.**

**Advertise in the Advocate**

**WARNING**

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

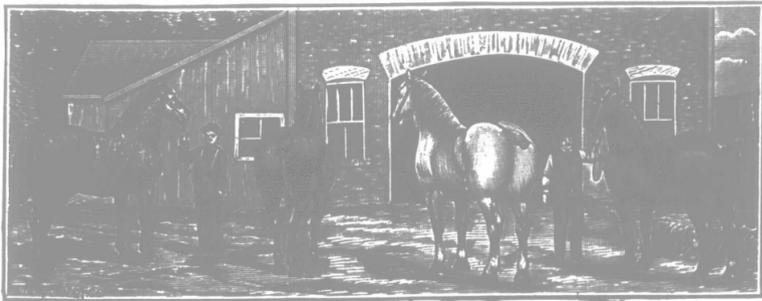
**The World-Famous TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS**

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

That you may be fully informed on this subject before becoming involved, write to

**The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., U. S. A.**

Inquiries may also be made from our solicitors, **Masten, Star & Spence, Toronto, Can.**



**20-PERCHERONS-20**

Have just arrived with our new importation, Jan. 31st, 1905, direct from France, of 20 high-class Percherons and prizewinners in France, from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique, Romulus. Have 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. Colors, black and dark dapple grays. They are large and blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, and can go like trotters, weighing 1600 lbs. to 2000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice German Coachers and Hackneys that are also for sale. 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, ONTARIO.**  
82 miles south-west of Toronto, on G. T. R.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,**  
of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



have recently opened a  
**BRANCH STABLE**  
at  
**SARNIA, ONT.,**

for the convenience of  
Ontario and Michigan  
customers. High-class  
**Clydesdales,**  
**Percherons**  
AND  
**Hackneys**

on hand. The best of  
each breed that money  
and experience can pro-  
cure. A guarantee as  
good as gold. Address  
for particulars

**H. H. COLISTER, AGENT. - SARNIA, ONTARIO**

**TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD**

READ OUR UNBEATEN RECORD AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:

Premier Championship.  
Reserve Grand Championships.  
Three Reserve Championships.  
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.  
Six Second Premiums.  
Three Fourth Premiums.

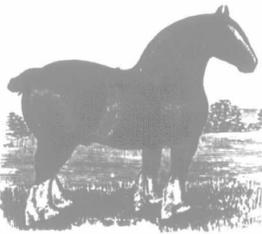
Grand Championship.  
Two Championships.  
Five Diplomas  
Nine First Premiums.  
Six Third Premiums.  
Two Fifth Premiums.

Our fourth carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, at the Reid Hotel, and with those already on hand make the best collection of stallions to pick from in Canada, many of them being World's Fair and International winners. A responsible guarantee given with every horse. We will sell a better stallion for the money than any other firm. **TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN THE IMPORTING BUSINESS.** Write for full particulars and new Catalogue Q.

**Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm**  
**BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.**

Address  
**H. W. TRUMAN,**  
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.

**J. H. TRUMAN,**  
Whittlesea, England.



**IMPORTED CLYDES and SHIRES**

Seven first-class stallions, personally selected, large heavy bone, best quality. Clydesdales by such sires as Gold Mine, Lord Lothian, Crown Rights, Blacon Baron by Baron's Bride, etc. Shires, Prior's Hero and Bodenham Banker. All guaranteed sound and good workers. Best securities given for guarantees. 30 years' experience in the business. Come and see, or write.

**T. J. BERRY,**

Railway Station, Hensall, G.T.R. o Hensall, Ont

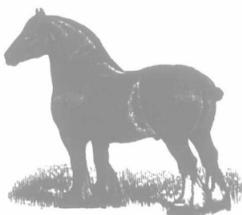


**SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM**  
**CLYDESDALES**

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE**  
BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm.  
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



**SHIRES, CLYDESDALES**  
AND  
**HACKNEYS**

Write me for special rates on the few stallions left over from my recent sale. I can give you some snaps now before spring opens. Address:

**J. B. HOGATE,** SARNIA, ONT., AND  
LENGOXVILLE, P. Q.

**Clydesdale Stallions**  
and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. For sale: Two Canadian-bred stallions, rising 3 years, from imp. sire and dams. Also **SHORTHORN** cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

**JAS. W. INNES,**  
Oxley Farm, o Woodstock, Ont.

Now is the time to attend to mares that have had weakly foals other years. You cannot have a good vigorous foal unless your mares are in perfect condition. To ensure strong, healthy offsprings, use

**Wilhelm's Brood Mare Special**

Send postcard for testimonials of breeders that have used it for several years successfully. Address:

**J. WILHELM, V. S.,**  
Lock Box 175. o Shakespeare, Ont.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**MIXING FOOD FOR PIGS.**

In feeding pigs pulped turnips and meal, which is the best way, mixed or separate, and whether turnips or meal first? D. H. T.  
Wellington Co.

Ans.—Soaking meal or grain increases its value for pig feeding. It would be better not only to feed meal and pulped turnips mixed, but to mix them some hours ahead. Add also to the mixture, when made, what milk or other liquid you intend to give. Keep where it will not freeze.

**REMOVING FARM CHATTELS.**

1. I purchased a farm, which I am to take possession of on March first. The seller has removed a large quantity of straw from the place. It was not mentioned in the agreement. Has he a right to do this? If not, what course should I take? Can he take other things included with the farm on a verbal agreement before witness? FAIR PLAY. Ont.

Ans.—1. Yes, unless there be a well-established custom or usage of the locality to the contrary.

2. It depends upon the nature and value of the articles. We cannot say without further information as to the facts just what the vendor's legal rights are.

**Veterinary.**

**FATALITY IN COW-RINGWORM**

1. Cow, apparently in first-class health, took a drink of water out of a trough on Friday, then walked away towards the barn, fell, gasped for breath a few times, and died. I opened her and found lungs healthy, heart full of blood, some clotted. The heart looked healthy, but felt quite soft. Large quantities of water escaped from the mouth while I was skinning her.

2. Heifer is itchy, and patches of hair have fallen off neck and back. B. T.

Ans.—1. It would have required a post-mortem by a veterinarian to determine accurately the cause of death. I am of the opinion the heart was diseased and this caused sudden collapse. In all cases of death without bleeding, the heart, especially its right side, is full of blood. The water that escaped was what she had drunk escaping from the stomach. It is possible the large quantity of cold water taken on a cold day had some action upon the heart, but in a healthy cow would not cause trouble of this nature. Whatever the immediate cause of death was, nothing could have been done.

2. She has ringworm. Isolate her; soften the scales with sweet oil, remove them, and then apply tincture of iodine once daily as long as necessary. V.

"Talk happiness; the world is sad enough  
Without your woes. No path is wholly rough;  
Look for the places that are smooth and clear;  
And speak of these to rest the weary ear  
Of earth, so hurt by the continuous strain  
Of human discontent and grief and pain."

"The King honored an Aberdeenshire farmer at the late Smithfield Show. He shook hands with Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, and conversed with him longer than with any other person at the show. Meanwhile the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian and the members of Council stood a few paces off, and many spectators behind the barriers, as well as the gentlemen within, looked on with great interest, some of them—no doubt—wondering who was the man whom the King thus honored. It is understood that His Majesty spoke to the famous Shorthorn breeder concerning the show, and congratulated him on the character of Northern cattle. This was the first time Mr. Duthie had ever spoken with the Sovereign. At the close of the interview the King, whose manner was very kind, again shook hands with him, and subsequently friends gathered round Mr. Duthie to honor the man whom the King had honored."

**Lump Jaw**  
Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use  
**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**  
No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

**IMPORTED**  
**Clydesdales**  
My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carrihan (8161), Moncroft's Marquis (9263) and others noted for their individual quality.  
**GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.**

**Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure**  
For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoof, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORK STREET, LONDON, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.**

**BREEDING CLYDESDALES**  
I have recently filled my stables with just the class of imported  
**Clydesdale Stallions**  
that will do the horse-breeders of this country most good. They are a grand lot to select from, and I can give the best possible terms to intending buyers. Be logical, and secure a horse of the approved breed. It is a privilege to show my stock and attend to enquiries by letter. Call or write.  
**T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.**

**30 FULL-BLOOD PERCHERONS**  
Consisting of stallions and mares, from one year old up, both home-bred and imported. The foundation stock is principally Brilliant Blood, a son of the noted Besique, at the head of our stud at present. We have them with size and quality, clean legs and feet like iron. We are prepared to give better quality for less money than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If you need a horse in your locality, we will assist you to form a company. Terms easy. Stock fully guaranteed. Located three miles out of town, or two miles from Ruthven, on the Pere Marquette. We pay livery if not on hand to meet you. Address:  
**I. A. & E. J. WIGLE,**  
Essex County. Kingsville, Ontario.

**CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM**  
Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.  
41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality.  
o **J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.**  
Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and Fillies for sale reasonable, considering quality. For price, etc., write to  
**JOHN W. COWIE,**  
Ashgrove Farm, Markham, Ont.

Champion Clydesdales BY Clydesdale Champions

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

GRAHAM BROS.

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

1904 Baron Sterling, Sire Baron's Pride.

1903 Cairnhill, Sire Ethiopia.

1902 Young McQueen, Sire McQueen.

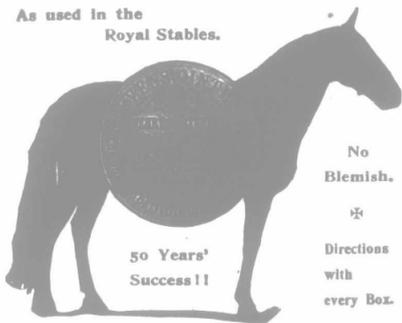
Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer more Sons and Daughters of Baron's Pride than any other American firm.

GRAHAM BROS., - - - - - Claremont, Ontario, Canada.

Five Minutes

As used in the Royal Stables.



50 Years' Success!!

Not a long time to wait, is it? It only takes five minutes to treat a horse with

STEVENS' OINTMENT

No Blenheim. \* Directions with every Box.

That's the way they have in the Royal Stables with a horse lame from Splint, Spavin, Turb, Ringbone, etc. Simply 5 minutes' treatment with Stevens' Ointment.

Price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Agents for Canada.

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

At the World's Fair at St. Louis I won more Premier Championship awards than any other exhibitor of live stock; I won every Premier Championship offered on Hackneys, also every Gold Medal but one. At Chicago International, 1904, on 20 head I won 34 prizes

I HAVE THE GOODS and will pay intending buyers' R. R. fare here from any part of Canada, sell you a good Stallion for \$700 to \$1,000, or choice of my barns for \$1,400, delivered in your town. I will guarantee stallions. I will sell against death for two years, and to get 60% mares in foal.

Time of payments made to suit the purchaser.

LEW W. COCHRAN, 607 West Main St., Crawfordsville, Ind.



Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athena, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot.

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SORE EYES IN CATTLE.

My cattle are very bad with pinkeye. J. R.

Ans.—There is no disease in cattle known as pinkeye. I presume your cattle are affected with infectious ophthalmia. Keep in a comfortable, well-ventilated stable, shield from drafts, and do not allow the cattle to stand where the rays of the sun will strike their eyes. Purge each with one pound Epsom salts and one ounce ginger. Bathe the eyes well with warm water twice daily, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye, viz., sulphate of atropia, ten grains; sulphate of zinc, ten grains; distilled water, two ounces. The disease is infectious, hence all cattle not diseased should be removed to healthy quarters, and after the trouble ceases, the stables should be given a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five per cent. carbolic acid.

WARTS.

Mare is troubled with warts. I have scattered several with sulphuric acid, but some reappear, and fresh ones appear. Give me a positive and satisfactory cure and preventive. S. S.

Ans.—Warts are epithelial excrescences, or an enlargement of the epithelial cells of the skin, and some animals are particularly predisposed to them. The appearance of the growths cannot be prevented, and all that can be done is to treat them as they appear. Those with constricted necks should be cut off with a knife or pair of shears, and the raw surface dressed with butter of antimony, applied with a feather once daily for a few days. Those that are flat or have a broad base should be dressed daily with butter of antimony until they disappear. The corroded surface should be picked off occasionally before applying the fresh dressing. It is claimed by some that the daily application of castor oil will cause their disappearance, but I have always used a caustic as above.

ENLARGED HOCK.

Mare sprained hock. It swelled badly, and she became very lame. I applied cold and then hot water, and afterwards applied a blister of two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. It is four weeks since I blistered. The lameness has disappeared, but the joint is greatly enlarged. Is hot or cold water the better in such cases? Would iodine ointment reduce it? Would it be wise to put her to work? R. B.

Ans.—Hot water is better when there is much heat tenderness. Cases of this kind usually result in a chronically-enlarged joint, which cannot be reduced to the normal size. The daily application of iodine ointment will probably reduce it some, and it will not injure her to work while you are treating it in this way. The better way to treat is to allow her to rest and apply a blister every three or four weeks. While she will probably continue to go sound, it is not probable the joint will ever regain its normal size.

STRANGLES OR DISTEMPER IN COLTS.

My colts have distemper. Please prescribe. F. B. W.

Ans.—Keep them comfortable, excluded from drafts, but in a well-ventilated stable. Feed on soft food. If they will not eat give milk and eggs to drink. Rub their throats twice daily until it commences to blister with a liniment composed of equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine, and raw linseed oil. Tie woollen cloths around their throats to keep them warm. Give two drams hyposulphite of soda three times daily by placing it well back on the tongue with a spoon. Do not drench, as they cannot swallow on account of soreness of the throats. Open the abscesses as they become pointed. If any of the abscesses refuse to point and cause distressed breathing, or other complications arise, send for your veterinarian. The disease is liable to many complications which require special treatment according to symptoms, and in cases where the patients do not yield readily to treatment, we may suspect complications, and the services of a veterinarian are required.

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

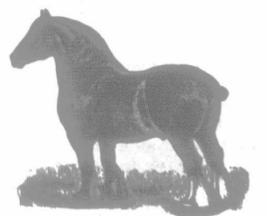
A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50

SHIRE HORSES

AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FONTHILL, - - - - - ONTARIO.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Imp. Onward at head of herd. Special offering: 4 bulls over 1 year old, 6 choice bull calves, 20 choice cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and individual merit. The above are show cattle and prize-winners, and we will quote prices on them that you can buy at. Address O'NEIL, BROS., Southgate, Hilderton Sta., L.H.B.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

PROSPECT FARM

Registered Herefords

For sale: 12 choice females and three bulls of superior breeding. Foundation stock, Commodore 204, by Cassio (imp.); dam Constance (imp.) and Silk 783 (imp.). W. H. HARMON, - - - - - Beeton, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

We have for sale the following choice young stock which have been bred from imported stock. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 15 young bulls, 20 young heifers, and 15 cows; also 20 Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels. Correspondence invited.

A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. Drambo Station, WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

If you want a good Aberdeen-Angus Bull or Cow write. We have six young bulls sired by Imp. "Prince of Benton," champion Angus bull of Canada in 1903 and 1904. JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guilph, Ont.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM

OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 3743. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Goddier, winner of 1st at London this year.

E. BUTT & SONS, - - - - - Clinton, Ont.

BARGAINS for 30 days. Durham cow, 7 years, and bull calf, by a Watt bul., \$100; two dark red bulls, 9 months, \$50 each; Yorkshire boars and sows, 30 to 40 lbs., at \$8 each; our yearling stock boar, quiet and a good getter, \$15.

W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

FOR SALE

One first-class thoroughbred Durham Cow, registered, due to calve by Spectator (imported) March 16th.

J. T. KERR, IONA STATION, ONT.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**AILING PIGS.**

I have some pigs which were born last August that I was feeding on ground oats and shorts mixed. They were doing all right until about six weeks ago, when I saw there was something wrong. When fed they would take a few mouthfuls and then almost choke, and it seemed hard for them to breathe; when sleeping they made a noise in breathing. The pen is quite warm, and yet the pigs would shake as if from cold, always more after eating. They soon began to eat less, and never would make a fuss if a meal was missed. There are six pigs in each pen, and half a pail of thin feed is all they will eat. They do not seem to want to move around, and when touched will stand and grunt instead of getting out of the way; pigs are fat enough.

J. B. M.

Ans.—The trouble is probably indigestion, caused by too much sloppy feed and insufficient exercise. We would advise purging them with raw linseed oil, half pint to each as a drench, if they will not take it in warm milk. Then feed dry oatmeal and give warm drink in separate trough. Keep bedding dry, and on fine days let them run in barnyard for an hour or two. Charcoal and wood ashes and salt should be kept in a low box in pen, so they may take it at will.

**STAGGERS IN PIGS.**

We have some little pigs about three months old, which, when fed shorts and milk, will take a mouthful, or so, and then stagger back from trough and fall over as if they were dead, and lie there and shake for awhile, after which they will get up and eat a little, and will appear to be all right, but the next meal the same will occur again. Please state the trouble and cure for same, if you can.

W. J. R.

Ans.—This trouble occurs not infrequently with young pigs in winter, even when in apparent health and doing well between meal times. The cause is not well understood and is generally guessed at. Indigestion is generally supposed to be the cause. The only suggestion we can make is to change the manner of feeding. Try feeding meal dry, or scattering grain on a clean plank floor so that it may be eaten slowly, milk or swill being given in a separate trough, and the chill taken off it with hot water. Any food that tends to relax the bowels will likely be helpful. Charcoal, ashes and salt kept where they may take it at will may also help.

**FOOD BOILER—IMPORTING PIGS.**

1. I would like to get a food boiler or some means of heating water for pigs, but my hogpen is attached to the barn and has straw on top of it. How can I make it fireproof.

2. I would like to import Berkshire pigs from England, but do not want to go there myself. How shall I get a start? About how much would good sows in pig cost in England, and what would be the expense of importing them, say four or six at a time?

S. B.

Ans.—1. The floor should be of cement, brick, or if wood, covered with galvanized iron. The ceiling also covered with iron sheeting, and the chimney of brick with a wire-screen hood over it.

2. There is no advantage in importing Berkshires from England, as good, or better for our markets, may be had from Canadian breeders, but pigs may be ordered from English breeders readily by correspondence. The breeder ships to the steamship company, sending along sufficient feed for the trip. The ship's hands attend to feeding and watering, and deliver to quarantine officers at port of landing, where the pigs are held fifteen days and fed by the men in charge of quarantine station, the expense being charged on the railway waybill and collected on delivery of the stock. It is not possible to state the expense. You will know when the bills are all in. The English railway freight charges are high; the steamship and quarantine charges reasonable. The price of the pigs is a matter that can only be learned by correspondence, and you take chances as to the class of stock. English breeders as a rule have an idea that over-sea purchasers are prepared to pay stiff prices and make quotations accordingly. English Berkshires are advertised in this paper by the manager of a herd that has a fine record in prizewinning.

**MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS**



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P. O., Ont.**  
**15 YOUNG BULLS**



Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

All Scotch

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON**  
GREENWOOD, ONT.  
Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**  
Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scotch Prince (Imp.), Vol. 43, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 2037, at head of herd. Farms 2 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

**PLEASE DON'T** imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

**WE HAVE**

some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

**IF YOU**

want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.

**JOHN OLANUY, H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Manager, om Cargill, Ont.

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**  
1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters.

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

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,  
Breeders of

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two bred mares.

Farm 1 1/2 miles north of town.

**PINE GROVE STOCK FARM**  
ROCKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.  
Breeders of choice

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
and **SHROPSHIRE**.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.**  
**JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om**

**Sunnyside Stock Farm**—For Sale: A number of choice young **BULLS**, fit for service, sired by (Imp.) Prince William and (Imp.) Douglas of Cluny, and from imported dams; also heifers in calf to Imp. Brave Ythan.

**JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.**

**BELL BROS.,** The "Cedars" Stock Farm, BEADFORD, ONT.  
Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires.  
Stock all ages for sale.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep and Berkshire swine. All at reasonable prices.

**JOHN McFARLANE,**  
Box 41, Dutton P. O., Egin Co., Ont.  
Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

**THREE IMPORTED**

**Shorthorn Bulls**

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight Scotch families. Four imported Shropshire rams, eight imported ewes and any number of Shropshire and Cotswold ram and ewe lambs of the highest class, is what I can show you now, and all will be priced at moderate rates.

**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**  
Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co.,  
Shrewsbury, England.

**1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905**

Scotch and Scotch-topped

**SHORTHORNS**

Broad Scotch = 46315 - (Sittlyton Buttery) at head of herd. FOR SALE: Young bulls by Lord Mounts ephen, Joy of Morning and Scottish Beau, 12 to 18 months old. Prices moderate.

**JAS. A. COCHRANE,**  
Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**INFORMATION WANTED RE STALLION.**

Can you give me pedigree or any information of a horse named Lord Hoffern, that was owned by Mr. J. Derward, of Saugeen Township, Ont.? The horse travelled through Saugeen and Bruce Townships some 25 or 30 years back?

E. A.

Ans.—You do not say of what breed or class the horse was. We do not find any trace of him in the Clydesdale records. We shall be pleased to hear from any of our readers who can furnish the desired information.

**PLACE OF TRIAL**

A was working for B. B sent A to Picton to telephone for a certain machine, which A had recommended to B, and which was handled by an agent at Belleville. The machine was shipped direct to B. Can the agent sue for it at his place of business (Belleville), or must it be sued at Picton?

R.

Ans.—From what is stated, we judge that the Division Court of the division in which B resides would be the proper court for the suit.

**SELLING MILK FEEDING CALVES.**

1. Do you think sending milk to the city would be a paying business for a young married man just starting out for himself with small means and buying a farm of 100 acres, 40 of it good land and quite easy to work, and 60 acres very hilly, but good pasture land, and with privilege of plenty of water. Start with say five or six cows, and increase as he can afford, and keep sheep as well. Price of farm is \$2,500; \$500 as soon as he can, balance on his own time.

2. What would be your opinion in raising calves by giving a small quantity of milk mixed with gruel made of buckwheat flour?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. We should think that with a farm, such as described, and with good facilities for sending milk to the city, it would be a paying business indeed. Care would need to be exercised in making contract to deal only with reputable people, and to have payments frequent and regular.

2. Supplementing the milk for calves with gruel made of buckwheat flour is new to us, and we dare not venture an opinion. We know that good results can be obtained by adding oil-cake meal boiled in water to milk ration, beginning with a tablespoonful and increasing. Others, successful also, if milk supply is scant, make up the needful quantity by adding hot water, heating milk thus, and feeding also in a clean box as much oat chop or whole oats as calf will eat up clean. In every case, as soon as hay will be eaten, it should be given.

**Veterinary.**

**ABNORMAL APPETITE.**

Cow has a craving for wood, bones, etc. She is thin in flesh and milks poorly.

H. J.

Ans.—This abnormal appetite is due to a want of phosphates in the system. Give her all the salt she will eat, and give one ounce phosphate of lime twice daily as long as necessary. To improve appetite and general condition, give three times daily one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica.

V.

**SEROUS ABSCESS.**

Two-year-old filly had a soft swelling between the fore legs. I lanced it, and a bloody water escaped and is still escaping. I noticed her hind legs slightly swollen. Is it water farcy? J. C. B.

Ans.—Water farcy is a disease that exists only in the imagination of those not familiar with diseases of horses. The filly got the part bruised in some way, and a serous abscess resulted. There is danger of blood poisoning if the wound be not properly attended to. Flush the cavity out three times daily with a five per cent. solution of Zenoleum or Phenyl. Feed on hay and bran with a little linseed meal, and give three drams hyposulphite of soda three times daily.

V.

**SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE**

(Imp.) Scotland's Pride = 36098 =, 5 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning.  
(Imp.) Scottish Pride = 36106 =, 4 years old, a grand sire, of the Marr Roan Lady family.  
2 bulls, 2 years old, and 7 from 9 to 16 months.  
20 imported and home-bred cows and heifers.  
All of the most approved Scotch breeding.  
30 Shropshire ewes, one and two years old.  
25 ram lambs.  
No reasonable offer refused. For catalogue or further particulars write

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS,**  
FREEMAN, ONT. o  
Burlington Jct. Station, Telegraph, Telephone

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

85 head to select from.  
Present offering includes our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 13 bulls his get, from 6 to 18 months, 7 of them from imported sire and dam of such Cruickshank families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Augusta, Mysie, Jilt, Claret and Missie. Also 40 cows and heifers, all of noted Scotch breeding, with calf at foot or bred to herd bull.

**R. MITCHELL & SONS,**  
Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

**BELMAR PARC SHORTHORNS**

We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you. Address:

**PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.**

**FLETCHER SHORTHORNS**

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 2250, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (Imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.**

**LOUST HEDGE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS**

Seven grand young bulls, fit for service, sired by the Princess Royal bull Imp. Prince of the Forest = 40409 =.

**JAS. & ED. CHINNICK,**  
Box 425. Chatham, Ont.

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**

FOR SALE—Two Scotch bulls, from imported sires and dams. Strictly high-class and of choicest breeding.

Write for particulars.

**HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.**

**YOUNG SHORTHORNS** for sale, either sex, got by that grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (Imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered.

**SOLOMON SHANIZ, Haysville P. O.**  
Plum Grove Stock Farm. o Baden Sta.

**J. A. LATTIMER, Woodstock, Ontario,** breeder of **Scotch Shorthorns.** Present offering: A few extra good bulls, some by imp. sires and of best families. Herd headed by Bucephalus of Dalmeny, Imp. Correspondence solicited.

**First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding.** Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc. to **T. J. T. COLE,** Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o **TYRONE P. O.**

**SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS**

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421 (Imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice.

**H. GOLDING & SONS,** Thamesford P. O. Stations, Thamesford, C. P. R.; Ingersoll, G. T. R.

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Bapton Chancellor (Imp.) 40359, 78286. Present offerings: Young stock of either sex, from choice Scotch families. Prices reasonable. For further particulars, apply to

**KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.**  
Paris, G. T. R. Ayr, C. P. R.

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

**J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.**

**Barren Cow Cure** makes animals breed. Mr. J. B. Ketchen, Dentonia Park Farm, says: "Have used your Barren Cow Cure on an extremely difficult case, and so far have every reason to believe it is just as represented." Particulars from **L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES**

Present offerings, a few young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also one registered Clydesdale stallion, rising 2 years. Prices low, considering quality.

**DAVID HILL, Staffa, Ont.**

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

POLAND-CHINAS WANTED.

Could you inform me of where I could get a pure-bred Poland-China hog? I want the large kind, if I could obtain one.

T. G. F.

Ans.—We have had several enquiries of late for hogs of this breed, and it would seem to be in the interest of those who have them to let the fact be known through our advertising columns.

FEEDING BEES—LOG MEASURE.

Mr. C. H. H., Guelph, asks: 1. What should I feed a hive of bees which is a little short of stores? 2. How should I make the feed for them? 3. Would it be all right to place the feed on the tops of the frames and allow the bees to come on top of the frames for it? 4. Should logs be measured from the inside of the bark to the outside of the bark on the log, or should just the wood be measured without any bark, at the medium width across the small end of the log?

Ans.—1. Never feed bees in winter if it can possibly be avoided. Feeding should all be done before the middle of October. Unless you feel quite sure they have not enough to last until they are out of the cellar, or can fly in spring, better let them quietly alone. If they must be fed though, better make good candy and lay on top of the frames where they can get it. 2 and 3. To make good candy, take best quality honey and warm (not boil) on stove until it is real thin. Then, stir in pulverized granulated sugar, as much as it will take. Take the dough out on a board and knead it with the hands, working in more sugar until the cake is firm. Flatten out this cake, and lay on top of the frames. The heat and moisture from the cluster of bees will soften the candy as they require to use it. Be sure the candy is not so soft in the start as to melt and run down on the bees. 4. Just the wood of a log is measured as you say.

SOFT VS. HARD WOOD ASHES.

Regarding the question of ashes as a fertilizer, I would like to ask whether soft wood ashes contain nearly as much fertilizing ingredients as ashes from hard wood. I live close to two mills, and can get lots of ashes for 5c. per bushel, but the wood that is burned at these mills is nearly all ash and soft elm. I thought of trying a sprinkling of ashes on my root land, and would like to have the opinion of some one who has had experience in such matters. I will say that I have used the ashes that accumulate on the farm as a fertilizer in the garden and orchard, and think they are valuable.

ROBT. NORRIS.

Ans.—During the summer of 1897 ashes from many different kinds of wood were analyzed in this laboratory. The following are some of the results then obtained:

Table with 4 columns: Wood type, Potash, Phosphoric acid, Lime. Rows include Hard maple, Beech, Rock elm, Swamp elm, Black ash, White ash, Oak, red, Oak, white.

The ashes from the soft woods were much lighter and more fluffy, and, consequently, would not weigh so much per bushel as those from the hard woods.

If the ashes have been saved without too much leaching from rains, they ought to be worth more than five cents per bushel. I think the ashes will give good results on root land, but I am of the opinion that they will give even better results when applied for leguminous crops or for small fruits, or in the orchard. However, if applied for roots, in addition to a good dressing of farmyard manure, they ought to give good results, especially upon sandy soils.

R. HARCOURT.

Ont. Agr. College,

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires



FOR SALE: Bull and heifer calves, seven to fifteen months. Also yearling and two-year-old heifers and young cows.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont., P.O. and Station

SHORTHORNS Clydesdales and Yorkshires.

A few fillies for sale. Also 50 Large English Yorkshires, all imported or bred from imported stock. Will sell cheap, as intend to leave the farm in spring.

ALEX. ISAAC.

Cobourg P. O. and Station, Ontario.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS 20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS

Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale.

S. J. McKNIGHT, Epping P. O. Thornbury Station.

Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Violet Archer, 10 month-bull by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, dam Veronica (imp.); young stock either sex.

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses

8 First-Class Young Bulls

And an excellent lot of cows and heifers. Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's prices. Also high-class Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.

Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS—sired by Marengo Heydon Duke, imp. =36063=, for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to W. J. SHEAN & CO. Owen Sound, Ont.

Rosevale Stock Farm.

Shorthorns, 6 bulls, 6 to 18 mos., by Provost =37865=. For prices write to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harrison, Ont

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM 4 Choice Young Bulls For Sale.

Also some cows and heifer and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable. ISRAEL GROSS, Alma P.O. & Sta., G.T.R

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE wo young bulls, 12 and 16 months old, both oyalty bred; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 26995 DR. T. S. SPEOPLE, Cedarside Farm Markdale P. O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS AND SHEEPSHIRE FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. E. E. PUGH, Clarendon P. O. and C. P. E. Sta.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.

Established 1855. Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rosicrucian of Dalmeny =45220= heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready to service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavina and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to TOWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R

Wm. Grainger & Son Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Lonsdaleboro Sta. & P.O.

High-class Shorthorn Cattle AND OXFORD CLASS DOWN SHEEP Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont

Auction Sale of Green Grove Shorthorns I will sell on my farm, February 14th, a choice selection of 25 bulls and heifers. Catalogues will be ready by Jan. 25th. W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.

SHORTHORNS and DORSETS

Write for what you want. Also a number of young Yorkshire sows for sale.

D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Fed Western lambs sold in Chicago, Feb. 6th, at \$7.90 per 100 lbs.; native lambs at \$8.

Wild sheep by the thousand, and of a strange species, inhabit the little Island of Secorro, 300 miles off the coast of Lower California, so says Captain Linbridge, of the Josephine, which arrived at San Francisco recently.

These sheep are of small stature, and have no wool on their sides.

Secorro is an island of volcanic origin, and the vegetation is so thick that it is almost impenetrable. The trees are alive with mocking birds and parrots.

A writer has discovered that many of the worst foes of the horticulturist begin with "W," and he instances worms, weevils, wind and other workers of wickedness. This suggests a question as to whether there is any natural grouping of good or evil things under particular letters. Take "b" for example, and consider how many boons and blessings to man begin with it. The baker, butcher and brewer bring him bread, beef and beer.

For additional foods he has bacon, beans, bloater, broccoli, broth, bivalves, bananas, berries, biscuits, buns and butter. After a banquet of bonnesbouches he may bring out his briar and blow his bacsy while he bestrides his bicycle. These are but a few of the beneficent things included under that blessed letter "b." Now, as a contrast, take "d," and among the first words we think of are damp, dark, dreary, dismal, dirty, depressed, despairing, dead, drunk, and so on, the very sound of which is enough to drive one into doleful dumps.

Mr. J. G. Truman, manager of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, writes the "Farmer's Advocate": "I have read with much interest Mr. G. H. Parsons' article, 'Some Notable English Hackneys,' in your issue of 26th of January, and after a practical experience of over a quarter of a century in the breeding, feeding and marketing of harness horses, I must say the Hackney has demonstrated fully to me that he is the only horse that will produce the high-stepping, riding and driving horse so much in demand in the leading markets of the world. By referring to the English Hackney studbooks, we find the Hackney is exported to all parts of the world, viz., Africa, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Argentine Republic, India, Austria, Chili, Hungary, Russia, Nova Scotia, Montevideo, and the United States, which speaks volumes for this noble breed of horses. We also find that in the harness classes at our leading horse shows, wherever the Hackneys have competed, they have carried off the lion's share of the prizes. Notable among the winners of the past year is the wonderful mare, Hildred (12707), bred by Mr. Joseph Morton, of Stow, Norfolk, England, beating as she did the greatest American-bred trotting horses ever produced in the show-rings of this country. She is sired by Stow Gabriel (5416), dam Hearty (2807), by Cadet (1251).

I enclose photo of one of our Hackney stallions, Copalder Bonny Gabriel (8105). [See cut on another page in this issue.] He is a beautiful chestnut, standing well up to 16 hands; is more than half-brother to the champion mare, Hildred, having for his sire, Stow Gabriel (5416), and his dam Copalder Rose (8778), by Copalder Cadet (2909), a noted prizewinner, and he by Cadet (1251). Copalder Bonny Gabriel was bred by the late Mr. James Neville, of Whitteale, England, who, by the way, also bred Copalder Cadet and many of England's very best Hackneys. Copalder Bonny Gabriel, while only six years old, has to his credit two firsts and one champion prize in England. The enclosed photo was taken right after the International Show, at Chicago, in Dec. last, only a few days after he landed here, being quite thin in flesh. I may say in conclusion that we have at the present time in our stables more imported Hackney stallions than can be found in any stables either in United States or Canada, and the majority of them are sired by Danegelt, Confidence, Stow Gabriel, Ganymede, Reality, Rufus, etc.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGEONS, KENHOUSES; AND STUBS, TILLS, ABUTMENTS AND FIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

A. EDWARD MEYER Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns Princess Royals, Brawth Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bessies, Clarets, Urys and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (7215), 145417, =32076=, Lovely Prince =50757=. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

R. A. & J. A. WATT Salem P. O. Elora Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R

Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred

SHORTHORNS

compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Four young bulls, including 23-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.

WM. McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station.

SHORTHORNS

Two extra choice young bulls of serviceable age, from imported sires; also heifers.

LEICESTERS

Choice yearling ewes, now bred to our stock ram; also a few good ram lambs to offer.

W. A. DOUGLAS, Tascara P. O. Caledonia Station.

SHORTHORNS PRESENT OFFERINGS:—Roan Robin 29576, a Watt bull; Prince Charley 50412, a Russell bull. Also four choice young bulls. For prices and particulars write W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, o Mt. Forest, Ont.

J. WATT & SON—3 imp. and home-bred BULLS for sale; also a number of cows and heifers, and Berkshire pigs.

Salem P. O., Elora station, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

Shorthorns for sale—Six young bulls, 20 cows and heifers, by that grand bull, and sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and sister Queen Ideal, first-prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—Five young bulls by imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, also a few selected heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, compose our present offering. RICHARD OKE, o Alvinston, Ont.

SHORTHORN COWS and HEIFERS FOR SALE

I have sold all my bulls advertised, but still have some good females for sale. All ages. Two with red bull calves at foot, one a Golden Drop and one an English Lady, calf sired by Imp. Scottish Beau.

Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM 4 bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from Herefords. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

PHENIX HILL High-class SHORTHORNS

For Sale: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also some choice young bulls, some of them ready for service. For prices and particulars apply to J. E. McALLUM & SONS, Iona Sta., Ont.

Forest Hill Stock Farm—A special offer for the next six weeks, to make room for some young stock; five choice young Shorthorn bulls, mostly roans, from 8 to 15 months old; also a few good heifer calves. For particulars apply W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Ont.

ZENOLEUM

Famous OOAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piglets' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.00; 5 gal., freight paid, \$4.00. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**THE "ROCKS."**

What is the difference between Rocks and Barred Racks? R. N. C.

Ans.—Plymouth Rock is the general name of a breed of poultry of which the Barred is one variety and White another.

**HEIFER FAILING TO BREED.**

I have a very fine pure-bred heifer rising four years old that comes in heat every three weeks, but I cannot get her in calf. I put her every three weeks, but I am beat with her. I got my veterinarian to open her, but she came round again. She is very fat, but I can't get her thin. F. J. G.

Ans.—We can only advise having the os opened again when she is in heat, anointing that part with extract of belladonna to cause relaxation, placing a piece of sponge or other substance in the opening to keep it from closing, removing this, and breeding at the next oestrus, using a young bull. A barren cow cure is advertised in this paper by L. F. Selleck, Morrisburg, Ont.

**BABCOCK TESTER.**

1. Can you give directions for using Babcock hand milk tester, or tell where I can get it?

2. Have a Jersey cow, that dropped second calf ten days ago, that does not milk right from left hind quarter of udder. Quarter looks as if it was swollen (very little heat), but feels as if full of milk that cannot get down. By rubbing can get about half as much milk as should get from the teat. It is not sore, as rubbing does not hurt. S. H.

Ans.—Write Ballantyne Dairy Co., Stratford, or Creamery Package Co., Woodstock, for circular and price list with instructions.

2. Rub well with goose oil, and keep drawing all you can get from the quarter. Give a tablespoonful of baking soda in feed twice a day.

**ROUND CEMENT SILO.**

As I am intending to build a cement silo, ten feet in diameter on inside and thirty feet high, would you please answer the following questions in your valuable paper:

1. How thick would you recommend wall at bottom and at top?  
2. What proportion of Portland cement and sand should be used?  
3. How many yards of sand, and how many barrels of cement would be needed, including the plastering of the silo inside and outside? G. W. T. Lincoln Co.

Ans.—1. We presume it is a round cement silo you intend to build, and for the size you mention, walls should be ten inches thick at the bottom and six inches at the top.

2. If good, clean gravel is used, one part Portland cement to ten parts gravel is about right. If mixed with sand, one part of cement to four of sand will be needed. Seven parts of broken stone can be added to sand mixture, which will much lessen cost. Sand and cement should be mixed thoroughly while dry, afterwards water added, then to this mortar add the broken stone, which should not be larger than two and a half inches.

3. About ten cubic yards of sand, twenty cubic yards of broken stone and twenty five barrels of Portland cement.

**Veterinary.**

**OEDEMA.**

Gelding swelled in hind legs after coming off grass. About three weeks ago the swelling became much worse. His sheath and floss of the abdomen became involved. The hair has fallen off in spots, but is growing again. R. T. H.

Ans.—Some horses are predisposed to swellings of this nature, and the predisposition is increased by changes of conditions, as taking horses off grass and feeding dry food, and giving cattle little exercise, etc., also by a changed condition of the blood. Purge him with six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences. As soon as his bowels become normal, give regular exercise, and give one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic eight and morning for ten days; then, once for a week and repeat. Dress the affected skin with corrosive sublimate, and wash with a pint of water twice a day. V.

**140 - JERSEYS - 140**

to choose from: 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female. B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

**JERSEYS**

For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs. milk with first calf; bull calf, from 1st-prize three-year-old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers. Also Cotswold ewes, a few good ones. WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

**What Offers** for the Golden Lad—Nameless bull "Golden Name," dropped May 6th, 1901. Sire "Great Name" (imp.), dam "Mystery of Amherst" (imp.), bred by Charles Lank's Estate. To avoid inbreeding, I am prepared to sell this bull cheap. His stock is O. K. F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que. Rushton Farm.

**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES**

For sale: One yearling bull, one bull calf cows from 4 to 8 years old with milk records from 54 to 62 pounds per day. Also heifer calves. Have won hundreds of prizes on my herd. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. Also B. P. Rocks, Black Minorcas, silver-Grey Dorkings, Aylesbury Ducks. For prices write WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont.

**SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES**

Animals from this herd won the aged herd prize, also first on aged cow and champion female at both Toronto and Ottawa this fall. A number of young bulls from prizewinning cows, also females, all ages, for sale. Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

**High-Class Ayrshires**

My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1903, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Daisy of Auchenbrain, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp. bull. W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

**MEADOWSIDE FARM**

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale. A. R. YULL, Carleton Place, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD**

Hover-a-Blink, one of my stock bulls, and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Sta. Merle P.O., Ont.

**AYRSHIRES** Am now offering my famous stock bull, Lord Rifton, at reasonable price; also a few cows from 5 to 8 years. Have a choice lot of heifers and bull calves out of my prize cows, winners at Canadian Eastern Exhibition. D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners Que.

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES** Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners, Que. o

**AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.**

Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers, and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490). Bred by A. Hume, Merle P. O., Ont. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES**, 4 choice bull calves four to five months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT. Apple Hill, C. P. R.

**HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTH'S** Bulls ready for service, by the invincible sweepstakes bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, and out of choice dams; also some choice bull calves. Tamworth's of the most approved type. A few sows in farrow to offer. Write at once for prices. A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont.

**Maple Glen Stock Farm**

offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstakes show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont. o

A fine BULL CALVES, grandsons of Isosco lot of "Pride, sweepstakes cow, Pan-Am. bred from prizewinners Toronto and London. Also lot of Chester White pigs. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

**Maple Grove Holsteins**

—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year old and 1st under 2 years old. If you want bulls or heifers from such stock at reasonable prices, write H. ROY FLETCHER, Cassel, Ont.

**Dehorned Cattle** rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the **KEYSTONE DEHORNER**. Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than any other. Fully guaranteed. R. A. MCKENNA & SONS, PICTON, Ont.

**Veterinary.**

**HEIFER WITH COUGH.**

Heifer did not do well all summer. Shortly after going into the stable, I noticed her cough, and she coughed more or less ever since, and sometimes coughs up a greyish-colored phlegm. The cough is not distressing, merely a forcible expulsion of breath. Some of the other cattle and one horse are now coughing. J. W. K.

Ans.—I am of the opinion the heifer is tubercular, and, if so, it will account for the other cattle contracting the disease, but she is not responsible for the cough in the horse. Isolate her and all others that are coughing, and get your veterinarian to test them with tuberculin. Any that react should be kept isolated and disposed of according to the advice of the veterinarian. If the heifer react, she should be destroyed, as it would be very dangerous to keep an animal showing such clinical symptoms. If none react, you need not be alarmed. V.

**INFECTIOUS ABORTION.**

My cows have infectious abortion. I saw an article on the subject in a recent number of the "Farmer's Advocate," but I do not understand:

1. What is corrosive sublimate?
  2. How much and how often should it be injected, and what is the best instrument to use?
  3. What quantity of carbolic acid should be given?
  4. How much of the solution should be used when injecting into the bull's sheath before and after service? J. E. J.
- Ans.—In the article you refer to, which appeared in the issue of Dec. 22nd, 1904, page 1,767, all these details were given.
1. Corrosive sublimate is a preparation of mercury, called mercury bichloride.
  2. About two galls once daily, until the neck of the womb closes so that the nozzle of the pump will not enter. A veterinarian's injection pump is the only suitable instrument.
  3. From twenty to thirty drops twice daily.
  4. Sufficient quantity to fill the sheath. Of course, it runs out almost at once. V.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

1. Twelve-year-old cow in good condition calved Dec. 15th. Since then, she has become thin and weak, and she slavers a great deal.
2. Mare stalks considerably in stable. I have noticed her pass some worms.
3. Heavy draft filly went lame behind last June. I blistered the fetlock, but am now convinced the trouble is in the hip. Would you advise a severe blister or a mild one?
4. Cow, dehorned three weeks ago, bled a good deal, and has been stupid ever since. The sore has been kept open, and the pus allowed to escape.
5. Twelve-year-old pregnant mare is subject to a swelling of one of her hind legs.
6. Large-combed fowls got their heads badly swollen. A. McD.

Ans.—1. Have the mouth examined and teeth dressed. Give one dram each sulphate of iron, ginger, gentian and nuxvomica and thirty drops carbolic acid as a drench in a pint of cold water three times daily until appetite improves.

2. See answers to R. T. H. and W. L. this issue.

3. If you are satisfied you have at last located the trouble, apply a severe blister once monthly until cured, but if you are not satisfied with your diagnosis, call your veterinarian in. The trouble may be in the hock.

4. Turn the head three times daily so as to allow pus and serum to escape. Dress the parts with carbolic acid, one part; water, twenty parts each time. It is probable the stupidity will gradually disappear.

5. The administration of medicines to pregnant mares for the cure of such ailments is dangerous. See that she gets regular exercise, and feed largely on bran and a little linseed meal, a few roots and hay. Feed little or no grain.

6. All that can be done is to dress daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, thirty parts. V.

**Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS**

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are.

The low can, enclosed gears and ease of turning are shown in this illustration from life. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—they hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing. They save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Catalog H-103 will interest and benefit you. Write for it.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co. P. M. Sharples Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.



**MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS**

Are prize-winners as well as producers.



Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed. H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.

**We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS**

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22 4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.0 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale. GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

**Woodbine Holsteins.**

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, whose four nearest ancestors average 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls, sired by Homestead Albino Paul DeKol, a grandson of DeKol 2nd Paul DeKol, sire of 41 A. B. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for extended pedigrees and prices.

**A. KENNEDY, Ayr. Ont.**

**Riverside Holsteins**

80 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pieterje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. MATT. HUBBARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co. Oaledonia P. O., Ont.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM**

6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 9 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Shipping Stations, Ontario County. o R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.

**MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM**

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. R. R. ID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

WORMS.

Mare passes dead worms in her droppings. W. L.

Ans.—Take one and a half ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel; mix and make into twelve powders. Give a powder night and morning, and eight or ten hours after giving the last powder, give a purgative of six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after giving purgative. V.

ECZEMA

1. Mare due to foal in April has a skin disease. She bites herself and rubs herself on sharp corners.

2. Mare, due to foal in March, rubs the hair off her tail. She did the same last year. E. G. K.

Ans.—As the mare is pregnant, it would not be wise to purge, or give other internal medicines. Depend upon local treatment. Give her a thorough washing with strong, warm soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush; shield from drafts, and rub well with cloths until thoroughly dry. Then dress the itchy parts twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, forty grains to a quart of water.

2. Rub well into the part twice daily a solution of corrosive sublimate as above. V.

Miscellaneous.

PERMANENT PASTURE ON LOW LAND

We have a piece of low land on our farm that is usually very wet to sow in the spring. There is about six inches of black muck with a clay subsoil. Can you tell us what would be the best course to convert this field into a permanent pasture? D. C. FLATT & SON, Wentworth Co.

Ans.—We would suggest that it be seeded either alone or with a crop of grain sown rather thinly, with a mixture of timothy, alsike clover, red-top and Kentucky blue grass, using a generous quantity of seed. The following season it would be well not to pasture, but to take off a crop of hay so that the grass might become more thoroughly established. The timothy would in a few years be crowded out, but in the meantime would occupy the ground and give returns, while the red-top and blue grass were getting thoroughly set, which they are rather slow in doing. Bromegrass might be added to the mixture. It is very highly recommended by some for low land pastures, but we have not sufficient first hand knowledge of it to advise its use.

CABINET-MAKING.

1. What work is there to do in cabinet-making?

2. Would a man who was going to learn cabinet-making have to pay for his board, or would they give him his board and clothes?

3. How long would it take to learn the trade before they would give him any regular pay?

4. Is there any cabinet-maker's paper, if so, what is the name of it, the price per year, and where it can be obtained? B. H. W.

Ans.—1. Shaping, fitting, carving and polishing of wood and upholstering.

2 and 3. Learning the trade by serving an apprenticeship is almost a thing of the past, and is not recommended by those in the business. The trade itself, as it used to exist, like so many others has completely changed and nearly vanished. Furniture dealers who formerly made their own goods now keep one man only at work, and that merely on special orders or repairs. True, there is more furniture made than ever, but it is made principally by machinery in large factories. At such places a young man can learn the business by working from the bottom up, earning fair wages from the start. After three years he would command good wages in any particular branch—for instance, running a certain machine—in which he was specially skilled.

4. Furniture and Upholstering Journal, Toronto, Ont.; The Furniture Worker, Cincinnati, Ohio, and many others in the U. S., devoted to various aspects of the trade.

Obstinate Coughs and Colds.

The Kind That Stick.

The Kind That Turn To Bronchitis.

The Kind That End In Consumption.

Consumption is, in thousands of cases, nothing more or less than the final result of a neglected cold. Don't give this terrible plague a chance to get a foot-hold on your system.

If you do, nothing will save you. Take hold of a cough or cold immediately by using

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

The first dose will convince you that it will cure you. Miss Hannah F. Fleming, New Germany, N.S., writes:—"I contracted a cold that took such a hold on me that my people thought I was going to die. Hearing how good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was, I procured two bottles and they effected a complete cure."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Do not accept substitutes for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Be sure and insist on having the genuine.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.

Present offerings young ewes bred to imp. rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater Ont.

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R. R. station, LUCAN, ONT.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94. W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

Champion Cotswolds—Silver medal ram, silver medal ewe. Won all first prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. R. F. PARK, Hargreavesville Ont.

SHROPSHIRE 20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from imp. ram. For particulars write to GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig P. O., Ont.

Champion Dorsets Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality. R. H. HARDING, Maplevue Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Attention of readers is called to the advertisement in this issue of Hereford cattle, the property of W. H. Hammell, of Beeton, Ont. This is one of the leading breeds for the range and for beef purposes anywhere. Anyone acquainted with pedigrees will also notice that this bunch is richly bred. Call and see them, or write for particulars.

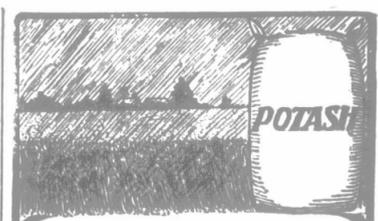
Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q., writes the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows: "Please claim August 2nd as the date for a public sale of Shorthorns at Hamilton, Ont. I have about 25 head of high-class animals (Scotch and Scotch-topped), chiefly imported and bred from imported stock, and would like to have some Ontario breeders join me, to put in enough extra good cattle to make up 50."

COL. MCGILLIVRAY'S SALE.

Attention is again called to the advertisement of the dispersion sale, by auction, on Feb. 23rd, of the Shorthorn herd of Col. John A. McGillivray, at his farm at Uxbridge, Ont., when 62 head of Shorthorns of high-class breeding and merit will be brought under the hammer. The owner has been for years engaged in building up a good herd by liberal purchase and judicious breeding, having paid good prices for animals of first-class breeding and quality. Impaired health and pressure of other business accounts for his giving up his farm at Uxbridge, and the disposal of the herd, together with a nice bunch of Dorset ewes, a pair of registered Clydesdales and some Yorkshire pigs.

Besides the imported Kilblean Beauty bull, Scotland's Fame, and the grand Gloucester bull, Lord Gloucester, at the head of the herd as stock bulls there are several others of choice breeding, among which is Star of Morning, a two-year-old of fine character, bred from imported sire and dam, and of the favorite Miss Ramsden family, and Lord Claret, a red yearling of the Kinellar Claret tribe and a right good one. In addition to the imported cows and others mentioned last week, there is Bonnie Brier, a handsome red four-year-old cow of the Kinellar Rosebud family, and sired by Lord Strathmore =32251=. She is from same dam as a young bull that was second at Toronto, and was a winner in Mr. Greenway's herd at Winnipeg. Claret Princess, a beautiful red five-year-old cow, is the dam of Lord Claret above mentioned, and her yearling daughter, Claret Princess 2nd, while her nine-months-old daughter, Claret Princess 3rd, is also in the sale, showing that she is doing grand work as a breeder. The Miss Ramsden family is represented by three good ones, namely, Miss Ramsden 9th, a fine roan two-year-old heifer; Maud Ramsden, a capital roan four-year-old cow, and Maud Ramsden 2nd, a handsome red yearling heifer. Crimson Maud, a nice red yearling heifer, is of the excellent Crimson Flower sort. Stamford Lady 5th is a capital red two-year-old heifer of that good Marr family. Gipsy Girl of the Kinellar Mina tribe is a very handsome three-year-old cow. Dumnaglass Nonpareil 3rd represents the Cruickshank Nonpareil family; Village Missie, the Marr-Missie family, and Duchess of Gloucester 16th, that grand Cruickshank family. There is also a very nice red yearling heifer of the Cruickshank Village family. Most of the cows and heifers of breeding age have been bred to the fine imported yearling bull, Butterfly King, of the favorite Cruickshank Butterfly tribe, which will greatly add to their value to purchasers. The catalogue, which is now ready for mailing, will, of course, give much fuller information than is possible in the space available for this running comment, and all interested should apply early for it, as the indications are that the demand for it will be very large. Col. McGillivray deserves a good sale, as he has shown an enterprising and liberal spirit in his pure-bred stock operations, and while he is not looking for high prices, there is no doubt that good bargains will be available for buyers, and all may depend upon being fairly and honorably dealt with.

HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES JNO. LAHMER, Vine P. O., Vine and Craigvale stations, G. T. R.



Potash as Necessary as Rain The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of

Potash

in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.

Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this all-important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the

GERMAN KALI WORKS 98 Nassau Street, New York.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 60 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several from 3 to 7 months old; also several of our prizewinners at Toronto under 6 months. A few nice sows due to farrow in March and April. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, about a year old, and just ready for service, besides a few choice heifers and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P.O. Grafton, G.T.R.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8408, Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

A number of large, good sows, to farrow in March and April, and expect to have some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for prices. SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRES

Choice young sows in farrow; also young pigs and several young Shorthorn bulls. Prices very reasonable if taken at once. JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Special low prices on all stock through February and March. I offer imported, and from imp. stock, boars from 6 months to 2 years. Imported, and from imp. stock, sows in farrow, one to three years. Sows ready to breed, from imp. stock. L. R. GERR, Weston Station, Emery P. O.

YORKSHIRE AND LEICESTERS.

FOR SALE: Boars and sows, all ages, from imported stock; also ram and ewe lambs, at reasonable prices. C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Both sexes, for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale, from best milk and butter strains. R. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

For Sale:

At very reasonable prices, for immediate delivery, young boars ready for service, nice straight-growth fellows, with good bone and well haired.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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**GOSSIP.**

**ONTARIO FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETINGS.**

The Department of Agriculture has received reports from a large number of those in charge of deputations which are addressing Farmers' Institutes throughout Ontario. It was feared that the postponement of the meetings, in order to avoid clashing of dates with political gatherings, would result in a smaller attendance than usual, but Superintendent Putnam states that the average attendance based upon reports received, is larger than usual, and the interest manifest in the practical subjects dealt with is greater than ever. One of the best-known workers writes that he never attended meetings in which greater interest was shown by farmers: "They were free to take part in the discussions, and were ready to give the result of their own efforts in growing the various crops and the feeding of the different kinds of live stock." It is a healthful sign when we find farmers prepared to make definite statements, either in support of or in contradiction to the teachings of the delegates. The results attending a given method in different parts of the country are not necessarily uniform, and thus there is often ground for the conflicting statements by lecturers and listeners, but the result of these differences is that the discussion brings out many points which are of benefit to those concerned. It often happens that an audience is more benefited by the experience of some good, practical local man than by the teachings of the lecturer. For this very reason every effort should be made to induce local men to give the results of their various farming operations.

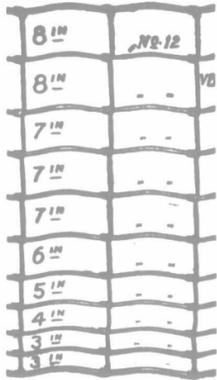
The new speakers sent out this year include a number of practical farmers of extended experience, men who have demonstrated that their methods bring the desired results, and the reports received thus far go to prove that men such as these are most acceptable. Their talks are for the most part confined to practical farm topics, and are highly appreciated.

Each main and branch Women's Institute throughout the Province was asked to co-operate in making the Farmers' Institute meeting nearest at hand a success, and it is gratifying to know that over 125 of these Societies have asked that a special lady speaker be sent from the Department to assist in making the meetings a success. In a number of other cases the local Women's Institute officers are preparing addresses to be delivered at the separate sessions arranged for the afternoon, and also at the joint meetings a success. In a number of Many of the ladies' organizations have arranged to furnish luncheon between the afternoon and evening sessions. This is a very commendable feature of the work, and will have the effect of stimulating the social side of Institute work.

The fact that both political parties and all creeds are joining in the educational work being carried on through the Farmers' and Women's Institutes, speaks volumes for the continued success of the work.

**A TELEPHONE ON THE FARM.**—Why shouldn't the farm home be brightened in every way possible? If farm life had more of the luxuries and conveniences the city offers, the boys and girls would not so readily leave it, with a telephone, the farmer, no matter how remote his location, comes into close contact with the outside world. He may get the market reports every day, and can sell his products when the market is right. A telephone keeps the farmer in touch with his neighbors, gets help to him without delay or loss of time when help is needed or accidents occur, calls the doctor quickly when emergencies arise, day or night, and often saves a trip to town in busy seasons, when time is money. Hundreds of farm lines are being built all over the country. Improved telephones and appliances are built especially for farm lines by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. of Rochester, N. Y. The testimonials of hundreds of users prove that the success of their lines is due to the superiority of Stromberg-Carlson telephones. They are simple, do not get out of order, or require experts to operate them. They are built for durability and efficiency. The Stromberg-Carlson Co. will be glad to hear from farmers everywhere who are interested. Write for information.

**PAGE FENCE = The WHITE Brand**



All Page Fencing and Gates shipped from our factory in future (except our railroad fencing) will be painted WHITE, a trade-mark as it were, in order that ours can be readily distinguished from others at a glance. There now are other fences which at first appearance look much like ours though they are much different in quality. By coating ours WHITE there can be no confusion among buyers.

While this coating of WHITE gives Page Fence and Gates a distinguishing feature, it will also be a preservative as an aid to the galvanizing in preventing rust. It is now commonly known to everyone that even galvanized wire will, in certain localities, rust.

In addition to these, we are making several other changes and improvements in our goods that will make them still better than ever, and still further ahead of all competitors. Get from us, or local dealers, printed matter explaining everything about our Fences, Gates, Lawn Fences and Netting.

Remember:—Page Fence is WHITE, WHITE, WHITE. And Page Gates are WHITE.

**PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED**

WALKERVILLE

MONTREAL

TORONTO

ST. JOHN

WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

**We Paid \$100,000**

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

**Kills Inside Germs.**

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot

kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

**Germ Diseases.**

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma             | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia     | Kidney Diseases     |
| Bronchitis         | La Grippe           |
| Blood Poison       | Leucorrhoea         |
| Bright's Disease   | Liver Troubles      |
| Bowel Troubles     | Malaria—Neuralgia   |
| Coughs—Colds       | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption        | Piles—Pneumonia     |
| Colic—Croup        | Pleurisy—Quinsy     |
| Constipation       | Rheumatism          |
| Catarrh—Cancer     | Scrofula—Syphilis   |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases       |
| Dandruff—Dropsy    | Stomach Troubles    |

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Dyspepsia          | Throat Troubles  |
| Eczema—Erysipelas  | Tuberculosis     |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers    |
| Goitre—Gout        | Variocoele       |
| Gonorrhoea—Gleet   | Women's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

**50c. Bottle Free.**

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

**OUT THIS COUPON.**

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

306 .....  
Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

**Woodstock Herd of Large White YORKSHIRES**



Present offering: A choice lot of young sows, bred to Craigbrook Hero, 1st prize boar at Edinburgh, 1904. Also a number of imp-in-dam boars and sows of September farrow. Pairs supplied not akin. Write

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES**

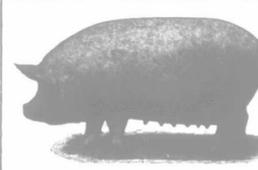
winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew P. O.

**BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**

For sale: Berkshires from 6 weeks to 6 months; Yorkshires, one boar fit for service and younger stock. Pairs not akin. All of the bacon type. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rose Bank Farm, Churchhill, Ont.

**LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES**



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals 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 Bacon 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 champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. O. FLATT & SON MILL GROVE, ONT.

**MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.**

Having left Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood

added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and the sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

**ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered)**

**Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires**

We keep only choice animals, imported and home-bred, of most approved type, all selected with great care, and at high prices. We sell at moderate prices, without reserve, and take stock back if not satisfactory, refund price paid, together with express charges. Our motto: "Quality and square dealing." We are now booking orders for spring delivery. Address: S. D. CRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

**MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.**

Pigs from 2 to 7 months old, from imported and home-bred sires; sows in farrow. Reduced prices for 30 days. One extra large Toulouse gander and two Pekin bantam cockerels. T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville.

**YORKSHIRES**

for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin. GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

**CHOICE LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES**

From imported and home-bred sows and boars. Sows and boars all ages for sale, and sows in farrow. Write Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners, Ont.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

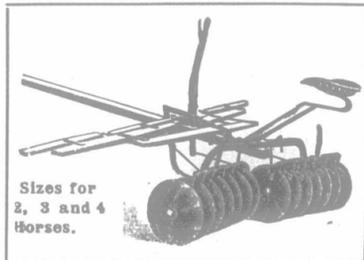
**TORONTO ENGRAVING CO**  
LIMITED  
CUTS FOR ALL PURPOSES  
92 & 94 BAY ST. TORONTO.

**BOYS FOR FARM HELP.**

The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

**Choice Seed Grains**—Mandscheuri Barley, Emmer, Tartar King oats. All grains well cleaned and graded at reasonable prices. Write for samples and particulars. JAMES DICKSON, "Queen's Farm" Group, Ont.

**THE BISSELL DISK HARROW**



Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

embodies SIMPLICITY, combined with great strength and efficiency. These are features followed through the entire construction of the BISSELL DISK HARROWS. The FRAME locks to the gangs, or sections, with a simple part turn, and can be put together or detached in an instant.

The team hitches well back near their work.

Two, Three or Four horses can be used. Clod Cleaner Bars between the plates keep out all sods or trash, while chisel-shaped Blades clean the cutting edges. These are only some of the features of the BISSELL DISK. Simple, strong, good.

Send us your address on a postal card; we will cheerfully give you further information. Address.

**T. E. BISSELL, MANUFACTURER, ELORA, ONTARIO, DEPT. W.**

**TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate**

**68-Page Book and Trial Free**

**Cures all Uric Diseases—Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism.**

**Free Treatment Proves the Cure; Free Illustrated Book Tells All About It—Send for Them Both To-day.**

To Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate": If you or anyone you know of is suffering from disease of the kidneys, the bladder or any form of rheumatism, you are urgently invited to send name and address to get a free trial treatment of a wonderful non-alcoholic discovery by the celebrated French-American



Are you in the grip of a Uric-acid Disease? This will Cure you: prove it free.

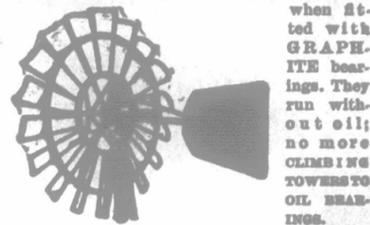
specialist, Dr. Edwin Turnock, by which you can cure yourself of any Uric Acid disease in a short time in your own home and save the necessity of an operation and the expense of doctors and druggists. Send for it if you have Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, enlarged prostate, frequent desire to urinate, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, wetting the bed, or such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc. It will promptly remove every trace of uric-acid poison and its complications, stop all aches, pains and swellings, strengthen the kidneys and the bladder so that they will become normal again, and so revitalize and build up the entire constitution as to make you feel as healthy and strong as in your prime.

It did this for legions of others, among them such well-known persons as Archibald Ritchie, Mt. Forest, Ont.; Mrs. Wells Bamford, Wolf Island, St. Lawrence, Ont.; Ashle Rowe, Franklin Ctr., Que.; W. J. Cooper, Chatham, N. B.; H. Reynolds, Norham, Ont.; Mrs. T. P. Carefoot, Collingwood, Ont., and it will surely do it for you. Write to the Turnock Medical Co., 2507 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and since every free treatment is accompanied by a 68-page illustrated book, going fully into all the details, and no duty is involved, it behooves you to send your name and address promptly for these free offerings. Do so to-day sure, for you cannot justly say you are incurable until you have tried this really remarkable treatment, and as neither money nor even stamps are asked for, you should certainly make a free test of it at once.

**Keep in the Front.**

To do it you must have the best, and the BEST WINDMILLS are the

**WOODSTOCK STEEL MILLS**



when fitted with GRAPHITE bearings. They run without oil; no more CLIMBING TOWERSTONE OIL BEARINGS.

Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, and Saw Benches

**Woodstock Wind-Motor Co., Limited, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH!**

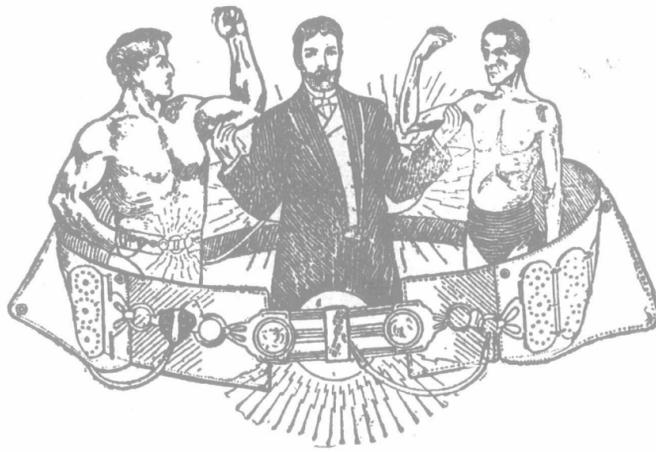
Even unto old age you may feel the vigor of youth, with its light heart, elastic step, courage and tireless energy. You may be free from pains and aches and defy your years.

There is a fountain of perpetual youth, and you have only to reach out your hand and take it. You can drink of it until your heart shouts with gladness, and with all your might you will proclaim, as other men have,

**"I AM A MAN!"**

Like the giants of old, you can be in your prime at sixty—strong, vigorous and full of youthful enthusiasm.

You can feel as vigorous as you were before you wasted your strength. You can enjoy life again. You can get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you go to bed. You can have no weakness in the back, or "come-and-go" pains, no indigestion or constipation. You can know that your manly strength is not slipping away. You can once more have bright eyes, healthy color in



Every weak person wants to feel strong again! To realize the joyous sparkle of nerve life as it infuses the body with its glowing vitality! To feel the magnetic enthusiasm of youthful energy! To be happy, light-hearted and full of joyous impulses! To be free from spells of despondency, from brain wandering, from that dull,

your cheeks, and be confident that what other men can do is not impossible to you. In short, do you want to be a man among men? I can make you all this, because I have done it to others,

stupid feeling? To have confidence, self-esteem and the admiration of men and women! Such is the wish of the broken-down person, and it may be gratified.

What chance has the weak and puny man to combat the struggles of life compared with the man of muscle and nerve? It is hard for a weak man to have noble sentiments; such things are born of warm blood, healthy nerves and a strong heart. Everything that strength implies is given to the man who will wear

**Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt**

It has restored health and strength to thousands of weak and debilitated men. If used as I direct, it is a positive cure and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing the full vigor of manhood. It removes all the effects of indiscretions or excesses forever. I want every weak man who is not the man he should be to use one of my Belts, and, when he is cured, to tell his friends of its wonderful effects. My Belt is also an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. It is arranged for woman as well as men, and cures female weakness.

I am willing to take all the chances of curing your case, and if I fail you will have the satisfaction of knowing that one of the best and strongest electric appliances in the world has failed. All you lose is your time. My confidence in my method enables me to offer any man or woman who will secure me the use of my Belt at my risk and

**PAY WHEN CURED.**

Cured of Bladder and Urinary Troubles.

Dr. McLaughlin,

Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday to hand, and contents noted, and after reading carefully I came to the conclusion that I would not be doing you justice if I did not reply in reference to your Belt, that I used about five years ago. I must say, and say it truthfully, that my health has never been better than at the present time of writing, and I must say for so far I have enjoyed a permanent cure, and am a much better man physically. If this is any use to other like sufferers, you are at liberty to use it. Thanking you for being so thoughtful about my case as to address me. Yours very respectfully, T. J. GALLAUGHER, Shelburne, Ont.

**CALL OR SEND FOR FREE BOOK.** Every weak person should read my beautifully illustrated book. It explains my treatment fully. I send it, closely sealed, free.

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,** 130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN. OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays to 8.30 p.m.

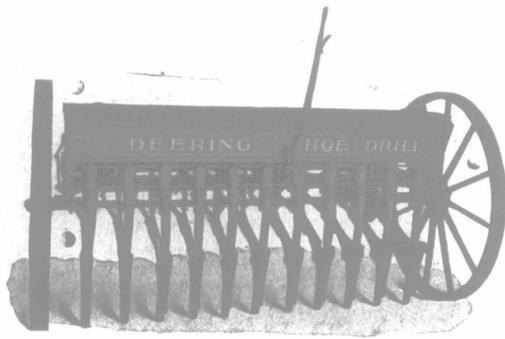
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**YOU  
REAP  
AS YOU  
SOW**

**The  
Largest  
Yield**

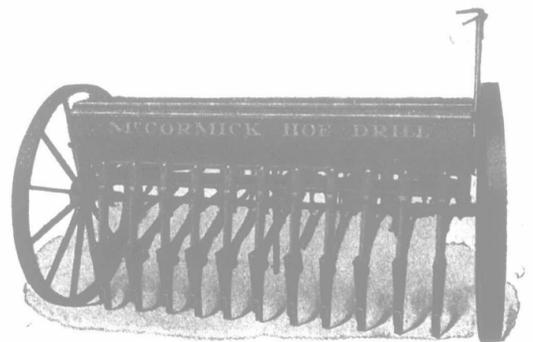
Is the result of perfect seeding. Seed must be properly sown in order to secure perfect germination. There are many ways to sow the seed, but only one right way; that is with

## Deering and McCormick Grain Drills

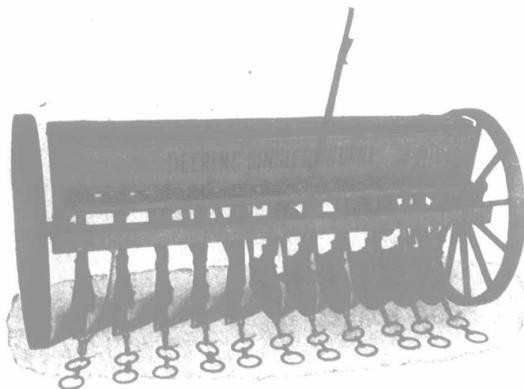


The Deering Hoe Drill.

Practically combined hoe drills and broadcast seeders. The hoes may be quickly thrown into a zigzag position or adjusted into a straight line. They yield automatically before obstructions. Will sow all kinds of small grains, peas and corn, in rows or broadcast. Equipped with grass-seeding attachment and land measurers. Furnished with 10, 11 or 13 hoes.

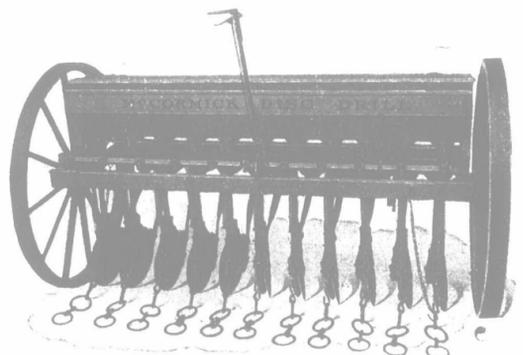


The McCormick Hoe Drill.



The Deering Single Disc Drill.

These drills are furnished with either 9, 11, 13 or 15 discs. They are equipped with a double-run, force-feed, grass-seeding attachment and land measurers. As general utility drills they cannot be excelled. The axle bearings are equipped with self-aligning boxes, preventing friction and insuring light draft.



The McCormick Single Disc Drill.

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