

**PAGES
MISSING**

Executrix's Sale
OF
HOLSTEINS

Superior strains of "Paul," "DeKol," "Posch" and "Eunice Clay." The property of the estate of the late DANIEL O'MAHONY, Renton, Ont. At the sale stables of CHAS. E. FAID, V. S., Simcoe, Ontario.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22nd, 1906
at 2 p.m. sharp.

there will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION 17 thoroughbred and registered Holstein cows, all in good condition. Send for catalogue of breeding. 5 bulls: 1708, Eunice Clay's Paul, sire Sir Paul DeKol Clothilde, dam Eunice Clay; 3146, Sir Schuling Posch, calved November, 1903, sire Sir Abbekirk Posch, dam Annie Schulutz; 1 bull rising 2 years old; 1 bull coming one year old, and 1 bull calf one month old. The young bulls will be registered by date of sale.

Terms: 8 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes; 5% discount for cash. **KELLY & PORTER, ELIZA O'MAHONY, Solicitors for Estate, Renton, Ont., Executrix. CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Auctioneer.**

C. C. C.

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Strong alum water is very efficacious as a vermin destroyer. Closets, wooden bedsteads and loose wainscoting in old houses, which proves troublesome, should be brushed with this solution.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

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

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

Bacon Hogs.

The question of how best to produce a prime quality of bacon is an important one. Under the present system of buying hogs at a flat rate without grading, and considered from a personal standpoint, the question is of more importance to the man who is raising pork for his own family than it is to the man who is selling hogs to the factory buyers.

The question of producing a number-one article of bacon for export is a national question, but it will remain somewhat in the background as far as the feeder is concerned until some system of grading hogs is adopted by the buyers. D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, Ont., have recently conducted a very interesting test extending over some months, with the object of determining the effect of Herbageum on the quality of pork. Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son are the heaviest importers of Yorkshire swine in Canada, and their Summer Hill herd are the greatest prizewinners in the bacon class in America. Their opinion, therefore, especially after having made a practical test of the matter, may be taken as positive proof. Their report makes interesting reading, and we give it in full:

"There has been so much said on the subject of Stock Foods, that, for my own satisfaction, I determined to get at the exact truth in the matter. I had previously tested them far enough to know that no Stock Food on the market can compare with Herbageum; in fact, Professor Grisdale's test, as published in 'The Farmer's Advocate,' showed that to be the case. The whole thing was to get at the value of Herbageum.

"For years I have used it for fitting show stock, and I know absolutely that it was of great value for that purpose, and I determined to find out by a fair test if the effect on the finished bacon would be as pronounced and beneficial as I know it to be on the hog fitted for show purposes.

"I made a test on six pure-bred Yorkshire pigs, taking them from the sow at seven weeks, and feeding three of them Herbageum, and the other three exactly the same feed without Herbageum. Herbageum made a good showing. Not only were the gains of the Herbageum-fed pigs greater, but the lard and fat were much whiter, and the flesh was much clearer and firmer. The difference was quite noticeable to any person. These six hogs were taken to Hamilton market, and Mr. J. H. Baker, buyer for F. W. Fearman & Co., was asked to pass his opinion on them. He picked out the three Herbageum-fed hogs at once as being superior to the others in lard, fat and flesh. This test has entirely satisfied me of the value of Herbageum to the grower of bacon hogs."

(Signed) D. C. Flatt & Son,
Summer Hill Stock Farm,
Millgrove, Ont.

Jan. 17th, 1906.

As bearing on the same matter, we give the following letter from Mr. J. H. Baker, buyer for The F. W. Fearman Co., pork packers, of Hamilton:

"On Dec. 18th I was asked by Mr. Chas. Goodbrand, who, I understand, was acting for D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, to pass a comparative opinion on two lots of hogs which he had at Hamilton market. There were three hogs in each lot, and the difference in color of fat and lard, and in the clearness and firmness of flesh, was so great as to be quite apparent, even to a man inexperienced in such matters. After I had given my decision, Mr. Goodbrand informed me that the six hogs had been fed in a test, the object of which was to get at the value of Herbageum when fed to bacon hogs. The three hogs I had picked out as the superior ones were, he said, the hogs that had been fed Herbageum. The superiority was certainly very marked, and appears to me to demonstrate, beyond doubt, the value of Herbageum in the production of the right kind of bacon."

(Signed) J. H. Baker,
Buyer for The F. W. Fearman Co.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Jan. 16th, 1906.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

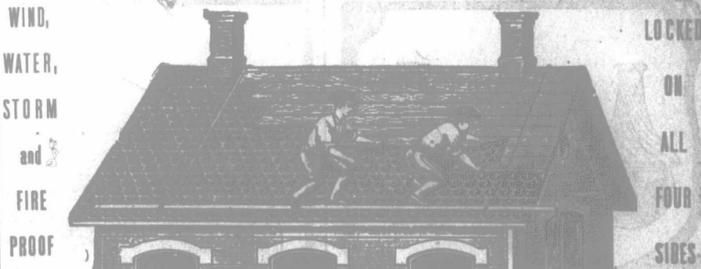
WHO WE ARE We are a newly-organized Canadian Woven-Wire Fence Company who wants your fence-trade solely on merit. We have recognized there is a field in the Dominion for a live, honest, square-dealing fence firm who will put out goods that are **ABSOLUTELY FIRST-CLASS**, and who will stand right back of their goods with a guarantee that the buyer knows is honest and reliable. **OUR MOTTO is THE BEST FENCE AND THE GREATEST VALUE.** We are going to build up a wire-fence business that the buyer can depend upon for honest treatment and honest goods just as surely as he buys it. We are going to build up an anti-trust woven-wire fence business in the Dominion that will save the Canadian farmer from "high price" and shoddy goods, by giving him the greatest value for his money at a price that is right.

WHAT WE ARE We are a Company of old, experienced fence men, who have been associated with the manufacture, use and sale of woven-wire fence ever since its introduction into the Dominion. We know the Canadian farmers' needs, and we know we can furnish him with a fence that will give him absolute satisfaction. Our manager, Mr. H. Banwell, was born and raised on a Canadian farm, and has been engaged in the making of wire fences for many years. He is one of the oldest and most experienced wire-fence men in Canada. Mr. V. Hoxie is a born fence maker and inventor, being the patentee of the machinery for making the famous Peerless fencing.

WHERE WE ARE Our factory and headquarters will be at Hamilton, Ont. Here, under Canadian rights, we will make the famous **PEERLESS WOVEN-WIRE FENCE**, which has proven in the United States to be the most **PRACTICAL, SERVICEABLE and SATISFACTORY** fence built. Why? Because the Peerless Look is the greatest wire-fence tie ever invented. It not only holds the wires securely, but it does so without damaging them. You ought to see it. **SECONDLY**, the material that a lifetime experience in wire and fence business has proven to be the best. We term it, **Hard Steel Wire No. 9**, which is tough enough to stand hard usages, yet having ample spring and elasticity, making provision for contraction and expansion. Wire can be too hard or too soft to make a good fence, and the buyer must necessarily depend upon the maker's word in this respect, therefore we say to you that we guarantee **PEERLESS** fence to give satisfaction. Send for our fence book, it will interest you.

The Banwell, Hoxie Woven-Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
DEPT. B, HAMILTON, ONT.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles



Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per 100 square feet, covering measure. This is the most durable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "Oshawa" Shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings through Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and Eavestrough, etc. Metal Sidings in imitation of brick or stone. Metal Ceilings in 2,000 designs. Write for Catalogue No. 14 R and free samples of "Oshawa" Shingles. Write to-day.

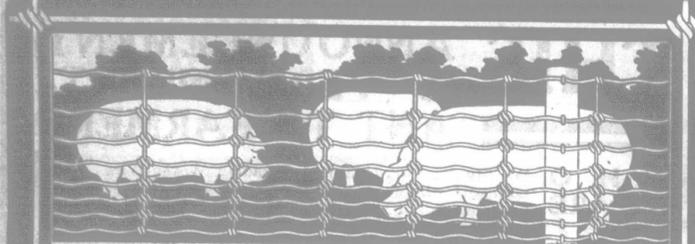
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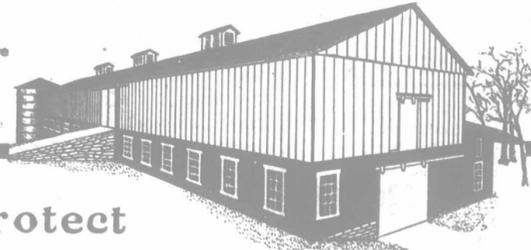


IDEAL Woven Wire FENCE
Best Hog Fence Made.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS:
It is eight wires high and every one of these wires is No. 9, hard steel. It is strong enough and close enough and high enough to turn any hog that lives. You know No. 9 is pretty near the heaviest wire ever used in fencing. Most manufacturers cannot use it at all. Their machines won't weave it. Ideal fence is all made of No. 9 wire. It has no small upright wires to weaken it. If you have had experience with fence, you know what this means. Wire all heavily galvanized and cannot rust. Locked at every crossing so firmly that it cannot be rooted or pulled or twisted out of place. It will fit perfectly all level or hilly ground. The wires are spaced from 3 to 7 inches apart, fencing in the little ones as well as the big ones. You can have the same style fence a couple wires higher, making the best all-purpose fence made. While you are buying fences, why not buy for good? Why not buy a good, heavy, permanent fence like the Ideal, and end your fence troubles? We would like to tell you more about this Ideal fence. We have prepared a little book to send out. It shows a style for every purpose. If you are interested in fencing, it will pay you to get it. Write for it to-day.

THE MCGREGOR - BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited,
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Dairy Barn
Locust Grove
Farm,
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Roofed
and sided
with
Carey's
Roofing

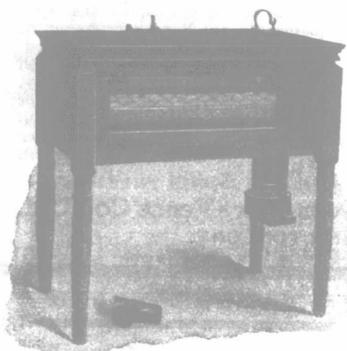
Protect Your Farm Buildings

The one roof that cannot blow off, rust, melt, roll, crack, develop leaks, or catch fire from falling sparks, is "The Roof that is Proof" against sun, storm, cold, fire and moisture—

CAREY'S FLEXIBLE ROOFING
CEMENT

It will last as long as the roof-boards hold. Carey's Roofing should be used on every building on the farm—dwelling, barn, stable, poultry house, etc. Carey's is the oldest and best-known roofing composition. It contains no tar or paper. Composed of woolen felt, an asphalt mixture, burlap, and cement compound, all perfectly compressed in the form of solid, compact permanently flexible sheets that may be cheaply and easily applied to all flat or steep roofs. Our Special Lap—a patented feature—insures smooth, waterproof joints and protects nailheads. Carey's Roofing is easy to buy. We sell to you at manufacturers' prices. We have warehouses established at convenient points all over the country. This enables us to ship to you from nearby point at lowest freight rates. Let us send you our free interesting booklet, a sample of Carey's Roofing, and address of our nearest distributing point. Write to-day.

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers,
TORONTO, ONT. LONDON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.



Something to Grow About!
THE HAMILTON

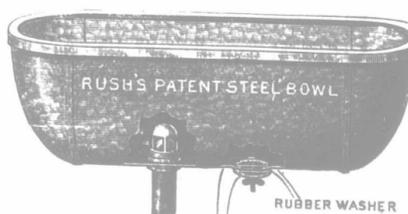
WE consider we are manufacturing the Best Line of Incubators and Brooders built in Canada to-day. We have received hundreds of letters from our many customers congratulating us on their success with the Hamilton. Give the Hamilton a trial and you will be pleased. All goods sold under a guarantee. We also manufacture the famous Jones' Patent Elevator, for unloading Hay and Grain. For catalogue and price lists write

The Hamilton Incubator Co., LIMITED,
HAMILTON, CANADA.

Galvanized Watering Bowls

Of Improved Construction

You cannot afford to be without them, as they will pay for themselves in a short time by increased returns from your stock. Our bowls are superior to any others, and our free literature tells why. Our new stanchion is in great demand. It seems to be just what progressive stockmen have been looking for, and we want to send you our circulars. If you intend building or repairing, or want to cover up an old plaster ceiling, give us particulars, and we will mail free catalogue giving information.



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

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EYE SIGHT BY MAIL. Glasses correctly fitted to relieve headaches and eye-strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. We are **SPECIALISTS**. Write for Booklet.

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We treat the cause, not simply the habit and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. **THE DE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, DELIN, ONT.**



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"WHICH TO BUY" may be your question after reading the advertisements and claims of the various Spreaders.

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

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

No. 698

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

EDITORIAL.

Teddy Rooseveltism.

The United States President would probably be voted the most conspicuous figure in the public eye on the American Continent to-day. Caricaturists delight in portraying him with cowboy hat, high-water boots, revolvers and a big club, equally ready to tackle a mountain lion, a railway trust or a foreign power. But this is not the real Theodore Roosevelt. He is to be found in such great achievements as the Peace of Portsmouth, in his public utterances, in his books and in his domestic life. He is an "outdoor man," it is true, and "The Farmer's Advocate" believes thoroughly in the virtues of the active, outdoor life. That's where the nation's best men are bred. But Roosevelt is not great because he can kill a few "grizzlies" before breakfast. He is great because of his intellectual and moral attributes, the tremendous enginery of which, no doubt, finds tone and strength in his periodical outings. As student, soldier, politician, police commissioner, explorer, author, statesman, and head of the nation, he could not have achieved what he has without sterling characteristics and a broad mental equipment. He is a graduate of Harvard University, and possesses a thorough and wide knowledge of the history and literature of the world. A scholar and a well-read man, he is, likewise, the author of many volumes, such as "The Winning of the West," "The Strenuous Life," "American Ideals," "The Life of Oliver Cromwell," and other biographies. His habit of thought is well disclosed to us in such essays as "Manhood and Statehood," "Character and Success," "National Life and Character," "Christian Citizenship," "Colleges and Public Life," and so on, or his declaration in one of these: "Bodily vigor is good; vigor of intellect is even better; but far above both is character." This one observation alone gives the clue to what he means by the strenuous life—a life of achievement based on moral principles. Just where the historian may locate him, remains for the future to disclose, but from his record already may be learned some useful lessons by every student in the land, from the boy in the little red schoolhouse on the hill, to the adults who throng our colleges and other seats of learning. The sons of the farm do well to equip themselves with a sound and thorough education, not only in relation to agriculture, but in general mental equipment, in order to fit themselves for any responsibility which in the order of human events may devolve upon them.

Grit.

How many people stop within touch of the goal? Probably a large proportion of the world's failures are made by men who quit on the verge of success. Discovering their mistake, they blame their "luck." Luck is the illusion of the faint-hearted. Success comes to those with grit and resolution. All people meet discouragements. All come sooner or later to a point where they feel there is no use going on. That is the time the plucky man wins out. The brilliant one often goes down right here before the plodder. One of the most important factors of success is the ability to keep on doing one's best work in the face of discouraging circumstances. The time you feel like quitting is the time to keep on with grim determination. In the refrain of the poem:

"It's sticking to it will carry you through it,
Roll up your sleeves again."

More Thorough Veterinary Training.

A measure is expected to be introduced into the Ontario Legislature this winter, to provide for the taking over of the Ontario Veterinary College by the Provincial Government and affiliating it with the University of Toronto. The above institution, under Dr. Andrew Smith, has long held a high place among veterinary colleges on this continent, but some changes in the curriculum have become necessary to make it thoroughly efficient and up-to-date. Among the improvements demanded are extension of the course from two to three years, the teaching of more bacteriology, efficient training of students in milk and meat inspection, and more time for clinics (treatment of patients whose symptoms and progress are observed by the class). With this we should like to see ample time devoted to the pathology of farm animals other than the horse. In times past too many veterinarians have deserved the epithet "horse doctor." Horses should, perhaps, engage first attention in a school of this kind, but where general stock interests are so important as in Canada, every town should have a veterinarian fairly competent in the treatment of all classes of farm animals. Another subject that should not be neglected is English. Nothing, perhaps, more quickly discounts a professional man than inability to use good language in speaking and writing. The deficiency of some veterinary practitioners in this respect indicates that training in English is as necessary in a veterinary as in an agricultural college. The above improvements, together with a reasonable entrance standard, should place the Canadian veterinary profession in the front rank throughout the British Empire. The burden of the Act will be to take over the College as a Provincial institution and affiliate it with Toronto University, somewhat as the Ontario Agricultural College now is. The course will be extended to cover three years, and later on it may be made four. "The Farmer's Advocate" has long urged this step, and there is no question but that it will be heartily welcomed by veterinarians, farmers and stockmen.

Woodland Exemption in the Interest of Aid.

The recently published correspondence in "The Farmer's Advocate" regarding the proposal to pass a Provincial law in Ontario to empower municipalities to exempt from taxation all un-pastured woodlands, voices a gratifying consensus of opinion as to the justification and desirability of such a measure in Ontario, while a Prince Edward Island correspondent, in the person of Rev. Father Burke, an enthusiast in horticulture, forestry, and all that makes for the well-being of the country, has endorsed such a law for the Island Province, and even from Nova Scotia, Mr. John Donaldson has written to approve such a provident measure. In Ontario, Mr. John Dearnness, and others, have heartily commended, criticising the bill introduced last winter by Mr. J. P. Downey only in that it did not go far enough. The only writer who took exception to such exemption was Mr. E. D. Smith, M. P., and his contention was that forest ought to be as valuable as land under ordinary field crops, and that cheap lands, hillsides, rocky land and poor soil would undoubtedly pay better in forest than any other crop. In this we quite concur with Mr. Smith, but the trouble is that deforestation has gone too far in many localities for the general welfare, and is still proceeding rapidly, so that our Province is losing one of its great aesthetic and economic advantages over countries naturally less favored. To check the depletion and hasten

restoration, some immediate and impressive action is necessary. Nothing will have a better effect than a little financial encouragement. Some have advocated bonusing those who keep woodlands; and this would be quite legitimate, but it is always better to refrain from collecting a tax than to collect it and then hand it back. And, as Mr. Dearnness points out, the discussion and interest sure to be engendered by the passage of an exemption bill, will have the much-needed effect of opening the public eye to see whither we are drifting.

At the Forestry Convention in Ottawa last month, one of the resolutions called for easement of taxation on woodlands in districts where deforestation threatened the general interests of the community. This, unfortunately, applies to nearly every county in Old Ontario. We trust to see the scope of Mr. Downey's bill broadened, and to see it taken up and put through, not as a private bill, but as a Government measure.

Farm forestry is one of our pressing agricultural problems, and we make no apology for devoting frequent space to it. The paper by Mr. E. J. Zavitz, lecturer in forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College, read at the Forestry Convention at Ottawa, is being published in our columns, and should be read attentively by every one who desires to see our farms made more profitable and the whole country a better place in which to live. Hands up for exemption!

Wall Street Methods in Farming.

The following article, from "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, is directly applicable to Western, rather than Eastern conditions, but we print it for the salutary lesson it impresses as to the evils of speculation by farmers. The picture of the effect of the bucket-shop in the Western American town reveals the abyss into which many have tumbled who ventured confidently out on the slippery slopes of the down-grade:

Not infrequently the information is volunteered us by farmers that they sold and delivered their wheat at threshing time, and bought its equivalent on the option market for May or July delivery. This is the modern method of holding wheat over winter. It is not very largely practiced in Canada, but the practice is growing, and there is every possibility of it becoming much more common. If the amount of wheat bought on margins by a farmer were only just equal to the amount actually sold the element of speculation could scarcely be said to enter very largely into the transaction; but the introduction of the farmer to the methods of the bucket-shop always extends beyond the limits of trade in what might be called his actual property to the feverish engaging in speculation with a commodity whose daily quotations are the most erratic upon the option market.

It is not a sufficient excuse for indulgence in wheat speculation to say that wheat is more conveniently carried over winter on the option market than in the granary or elevator. Such a statement, takes no account of the daily fluctuations during months of erratic trading, by which the holder of wheat may be called upon time and time again to put up varying sized lumps of money in order that he may have wheat to sell the following summer when he expects it to have risen. That is where the rapaciousness of the option market is satiated. Wheat may be so high in June as to give a man a good dividend for holding grain over winter, but during the months intervening the market has been so manipulated that the legitimate accruing profits have long ago disappeared in margins. A writer who has observed the operations and effects of the

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday. (25 issues per year.)

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
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practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-
men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication
in Canada.

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of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

11. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic.
We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
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matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the
FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of
New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known,
Particulars of Experiments, Tried, or Improved Methods of
Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us
must not be furnished other papers until after they have
appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on
receipt of postage.

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LONDON, CANADA.

bucket-shop in a Middle Western States town, thus comments in the World's Work upon its malign influences and sinister results:

"When in his slack time a farmer visits the village to meet his neighbors and talk over family 'doins' and crop returns, he sees a newly-opened 'office,' with spacious entrance, double doors, and a plate-glass window. He stops and looks. Within he hears, 'Wheat, 82½ . . . 83½ . . . 84½.' He enters, and is greeted by a neighbor seated in a comfortable leather chair. The place begins to fascinate him; its smoking-room and free cigar are a seductive bait. He feels good, and finds himself at home among neighbors. The blackboard and its columns of changing figures is entertaining; his neighbor tells him of a neat turn he made; and as he watches the fluctuations in wheat, oats and corn he thinks, 'What's the harm in taking a try myself?'

"He buys wheat; wheat rises two points and he sells. From that hour the man is changed. His spirits are light that night, and as he sits at the family fireside he takes out an extra cigar and smokes with the enjoyment of a man who feels that the days of 'easy money' have come. The drudgery of farm life seems a huge mistake—too slow for one who can hire help and pay them out of the easy profits of the trading-room. Yet his thoughts find no expression that his wife may share his anticipations. All his life she has been his safe counsellor, but this little venture is his own, and he gloats over it as if it had made him rich.

"There is a change coming over that home. No longer is there an exchange of ideas at the fireside as to how 'the stock' looks or how the wheat is heading out, yet wheat and stocks are in the brain of the man who has been a pattern to his children and the pride of a devoted wife. The farm machinery rusts in the barnyard, the grain grows overripe, the stock becomes thin, and the once faithful man is buying and selling in the trading-room wheat that is not his and never will be his—pursuing a phantom, playing a game that no man can beat in the long run, a game

the dealer dares not play himself, for he knows it will break him as it does his dupes."

"When the telephone rings he dare not let his wife answer it. The message is, 'Send down \$500 to sustain your margins. Wheat is off two points.' He lies to his family about it. The farm must carry a mortgage at last.

"Months pass; the interest is not paid; the foreclosure notice is in the weekly paper. Six months more, and the family look for the last time, broken-hearted, on the old home. As they stop to gaze back at it, he wonders why such a fate should overtake him when the speculators of the 'Exchange' and the 'Street' heap up wealth by the same process. He does not know of the unremembered tens of thousands whose ruin, like his, has been courted in listening to 'Wheat, 82½ . . . 83½ . . . 84½.'"

Thus it is that the rugged character and seasoned moral fiber of a rural community may be warped and splintered by the seduction of "easy money" and the coming nearer of the Wall Street of the farm.

Perhaps You Are Not Aware

of the fact that it costs us about \$2.60 to send "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" to your house for one year. Perhaps you will not credit the statement. Nevertheless, it is a fact. Then, how do we exist? you may ask. Well, of course, we are not working for our health alone, that is true; but did you never notice the hosts of first-class advertisers who are constantly using our pages as a medium through which to introduce their various wares to our readers? This, then, is the explanation, and you are receiving the direct benefit of their advertising by being able to secure "The Farmer's Advocate" for one year at the remarkably low figure of \$1.50. Every issue is full of spicy, up-to-date articles, of vital importance to every farmer. One number alone may be worth to you many times the price of the paper. Can you afford to be without it? No, certainly not. Then, how about your neighbor who is not aware of the value of "The Farmer's Advocate"? See him at once, send in his name and secure some of our valuable premiums, which will be as nothing when compared to the debt of gratitude which that neighbor will feel toward you.

HORSES.

Ancestry of Shires and Clydes.

A writer in the Mark Lane Express says: "There is no need for English and Scottish Clydesdale breeders to fear that they will encounter any serious opposition in foreign lands. South America and other countries will be able to take, and will, indeed, require, our stallions and mares as they have always done, for the tendency in most countries to which our island acts as a stud farm is for our breeds to lose both size and substance and character in a very few generations, unless recourse is frequently had to our native strains. Indeed, it would appear as if the more successful an English or Scottish breed is in a foreign country, the better it is for English or Scotch breeders, and the better market there is for their stock.

"Professor Ridgeway, speaking of the Clydesdale horse, says that he is derived from the same source, and is practically of the same breed as the Shire. I am afraid this will arouse the ire of some of my Scottish friends, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that there is no gainsaying. The history of both breeds show distinctly that their size and power is due in a great measure—if not entirely—to horses imported from Flanders. Nor is this all. In the early years of what I may, perhaps, call the Clydesdale movement, and in the years immediately preceding the formation of the Clydesdale Horse Society, there was a large importation of the heavy type of Shire mares into the valley of the Clyde. Lincolnshire, indeed, was thoroughly exploited by Scottish dealers, and the best customers for weighty mares at the Lincolnshire fairs were Mr. David Riddell and his conferees.

"It is unnecessary to enter into particulars of the facts which led up to the formation of the Select Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland, a society which was formed some six or seven years after the formation of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which latter society was formed in 1877. The late Mr. Lawrence Drew took a leading part in the formation of the society, and Mr. David Riddell and other breeders of eminence gave it hearty support. So far as I know, the society only published two volumes of a studbook—at any rate, that is all I have—and after Mr. Drew's death it languished, and eventually was dissolved.

"At the time it was in being, however, it ex-

cited a considerable amount of attention. Able writers upheld the contention which, has since received the support of Prof. Ridgeway, that the Clydesdale and Shire horse were identical, that they had been developed on different lines, and that the best possible cart horse was the produce of a cross between the two. This being, as they maintained, fully established, they urged an amalgamation of the two societies. It was, however, scarcely likely that this would take place. There were too many conflicting interests, and the two societies had been established too long to admit of any amalgamation. So, though the controversialists had the best of the argument, their efforts had no immediate practical result.

"That they had a practical result, however, will, I think, be admitted by those who remember what the Clydesdale and Shire horses were like twenty years ago. The Clydesdale had the best of legs and feet, but was light on the back, deficient in back ribs, and unless his immediate ancestors contained a large proportion of English blood—which was generally the case in horses that came to the front—he was wanting in size. Nowadays, the Clydesdale has, to a very great extent, lost that weak back and light middle which the critics used to find fault with, whilst the hard, flinty bone, big, well-shaped feet and silky feather are maintained.

"It used to be the boast of the Clydesdale men that sidebones were practically unknown amongst the breed. They were, at any rate, plentiful enough amongst the Shire horses, and in the early days of the Shire Horse Society's shows there were plenty of Northern breeders who scoffed at the coarse feather, rough bone, sidebones and moderate feet of the Shire. But now we have altered all that. The coarse, curly "hair" has developed into feather of silky texture, the bone is of the flinty texture which is so desirable a quality, the feet are well shaped, and the quality of the horn tough, and a greasy-legged Shire is now as unknown as at one time he was common.

"It is not a little curious, when one comes to think of it, how the two breeds have, as it were, "approached" each other in characteristics during the last twenty years, and how the results, which it was at one time wished to bring about by a mixture of the two breeds, have resulted from judicious breeding on Studbook lines, and judicious management. For there is no doubt that a great deal of the improvement of the Shire horse's feet and legs is due to a more natural treatment of the individual and to the doing away with that system of forcing which, injurious enough to any breed, must have been much more hurtful to a heavy-carcased and somewhat gross horse like the Shire.

The Select Book of the Select Clydesdale Society of Scotland is now practically an unknown volume, but it is interesting to dip into its pages occasionally. The first directors were Mr. Lawrence Drew, chairman; Mr. David Riddell, Mr. Peter Brown, Bishopston, Renfrewshire; Mr. Thos. Muirhead, Townhill, Dunfermline; Mr. Thomas Brown, Skellyton, Larkhall; Mr. James Smellie, Stravenhouse, Carlisle; and Mr. John White, Nether Craigends, Renfrewshire; and amongst the three hundred and odd members were some of the most eminent breeders in Scotland and the north of England. There can be no doubt that the Society sustained a severe blow by the death of Mr. Lawrence Drew, and had that gentleman lived a few years longer, there is little doubt but what we should have heard more of the Select Clydesdale Society.

"I have pointed out already that the work of improving Clydesdale and Shire horses has been well done, on the lines laid down by their respective breed societies, and it is quite likely that had there been anything approaching the present state of things in existence twenty years ago, we should never have heard of the Select Clydesdale Society. But that society did much good in tracing the history of some of those horses whose names appear in the pedigrees of famous stallions in the Foundation Volume of the Clydesdale Horse Society's Studbook. For instance, there is Tintock, a pure-bred English horse, and was purchased in Cambridgeshire by Mr. Alexander Galbraith, of Croy, Cunningham, Killlearn. Tintock travelled the Strathendrick district, and was famous as the sire of good mares. The great stallion, Lord Salisbury 1205, was of a Tintock mare, and other good mares by him, Auchinbroig Darling, the dam of Mr. Martin's Damsel and Diana Vernon, Mr. McNabb's Princess, and that great mare, Keir Farny.

"Another famous Clydesdale stallion that had an English origin was Lord Lyon, his dam having been purchased in Derbyshire; then, Emperor, a great winner in Scotland and a great sire, was an English horse that was bought in Cambridgeshire by Mr. Andrew Johnston, of Aberdeenshire. His most notable son was probably Lord Clyde, the sire of Old Times, from whom many notable Clydesdales are descended. Another striking instance of an English horse that made a mark in the Clydesdale Studbook, is that of Mr. Robert O. Watson's Champion. He was bred by Mr. Neville Melbourne, Lakehouse, Fillingham, Lincolnshire, and was by Napoleon—Bud by John Bull."

Points of the Draft Horse.

Discussing the points of the draft horse, in his excellent bulletin on the "Principles and Practice of Horse-breeding," Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, treats in a very lucid way of a number of common unsoundnesses, saying, in part:

Ringbones are deposits of superfluous, granular bone at the upper, middle or lower portions of the pastern bone, and in aggravated cases cause lameness and involve and interfere with the proper action of the fetlock joint above or with the joint between the lower end of the pastern bone and upper part of the coronet bone, at juncture of horn of hoof and hair of hoof-head. They give a bulging appearance to the part of the bone affected, and have the feel of bone, and constitute unsoundness. They affect the pastern and coronet bones of both fore and hind feet.

Sidebones are located at the quarters, near the heels, at the juncture of the hair and hoof. They are due to the lateral cartilages (elastic plates) at these parts changing to bone (ossifying). When present, they may be detected as prominent, hard, bony masses protruding above the hoof at the

hoof-head downward, and prominent projecting growths at the toes, indicating chronic founder (laminitis). The color of the hoof is of little importance, so long as the hoof is sound, fully developed, healthy and properly formed. The hoof is a continuation of the skin of the leg, and takes its color from that of the skin of the coronet and pastern. Dark horn is, however, popular with many horsemen. The hoof-head should be prominent, heels wide, strong, not too close to the ground. The sole should be slightly concave, not markedly convex or flat; the frog large, healthy, elastic, free from deep cleft, bars prominent. Small, brittle, flat, weak, low-heeled, or great spongy, soft, brittle feet, as well as those that are notably unsound, should be avoided in selecting breeding horses.

Chest.—The chest should be of sufficient size, depth and width to give ample capacity for accommodation and free action of the lungs and heart. Large girth back of the elbows generally indicates such capacity, endurance, vigor and easy-keeping qualities. The reverse conformation is objectionable in all horses. Great width of chest, with the fore legs set too far out, causes rolling motion, and is objectionable. Width of chest should be accompanied by properly-laid shoulders, arms and

cross-bred descendants. In draft horses, the very steep, drooping croup, probably traces to the old black horse of Flanders. It is highly objectionable, as it allows less space for the attachment of the powerful muscles of the hind quarters, and is very often associated with slouch action of the hind legs, which are advanced too far under the body when in motion. The amount of muscle upon the croup is, however, of even more importance than the degree of slope of the part. Great development of muscle in every direction is absolutely necessary at this part of the frame in every draft horse, and the same statement applies to the thighs and quarters, which should be similarly well supplied with muscle. The tail should be well set and carried, strong, well haired, free from sores, and without tumors (melanosis) on under side and about anus.

Stiffes.—These joints should be strong, thick with muscle, free from dropsical swellings, showing plain indentations above and below the patella (knee cap), and properly set, so that they are neither too close nor too far from the body when resting or in motion.

Gaskins.—What has been said of the forearm applies here, but in examining this part (second thigh) care should be taken to determine that



x A Prominent Sidebone.



Sound Hoof, showing Wide Heels, Prominent Frog and Strong Bars.



Unsound Hock Joint, showing Large Curb.

sides of the feet, towards the heels, and bulging the hoof under the part involved. When sidebones are absent, the cartilages can be grasped between the fingers and thumb, and moved or bent from side to side, as if they were formed of stout rubber. Sidebones are common in draft horses, and constitute unsoundness. Horses having very wide, flat, low-heeled hoofs are most subject to this unsoundness. Stallions or mares afflicted with sidebones or ringbones should not be used for breeding purposes, unless the unsoundness is confined to a single foot, and known to be the result of a barb-wire cut or other injury. In the case of public-service stallions, a qualified veterinarian should always be employed to decide whether sidebones or ringbones are present, and he will best be able to judge whether or not the condition discovered constitutes hereditary unsoundness.

Splints are abnormal bony excrescences formed at the sides of the cannon bones where the small splint bones (metacarpals in front, metatarsals in

elbows, so that the action is unimpeded and straight.

Ribs.—It is highly important that the ribs should be well sprung, so that the digestive organs shall have ample room. A round, deep barrel bespeaks good digestive capacity, and means strength of constitution and ability for hard work if the body is deeply and evenly clothed with muscle. The last ribs should be deep and come close up to the hip, constituting a close coupling. With this conformation goes a low-carried flank, indicating an easy keeper. The reverse—long, weak, washy, shallow coupling—indicates poor keeping qualities, tendency to scour, constitutional debility.

Back.—The draft horse should have a short, wide, thick, strong, straight back, giving room for attachment of large, powerful muscles, and given its size and shape not only by spring of rib, but development of the muscles alluded to.

"thoroughpins" are not present, as fluctuating enlargements, noticeable at each side and running under the large tendon just above the point of the hock joint.

Hocks.—The draft horse has no more important joint than this, and it is commonly the seat of many diseases or weaknesses. The hock (not "hind knee") has to stand a tremendous amount of strain, and should consequently be large in every direction, clean in all respects, free from meatiness, puffs, gumminess, bony growths, such as spavins and soft distensions termed "bog" or "blood" spavins. The hock joint should look and feel hard, firm, its constituent bones severally detectable under the fingers, its skin fine, and its tendons and ligaments prominent, and free from connective tissue. A "coarse" hock, given that appearance by the size and prominence of its bones, is the best hock, so long as it is absolutely free from all the other features of coarseness and un-



x Splints. Bad "Quarter-crack" on Right Foot.



Unsound Hock Joint, showing Bog Spavin, etc.



"Wind-galls" and Thickened Back Tendons.

hind, leg) overlie the large cannon bones. They are objectionable, cause lameness when forming, are often an indication of light bone, but ordinarily should not be deemed to constitute hereditary or transmissible unsoundness. If found on all legs, of large size, and associated with other bony growths (exostoses), they may indicate a hereditary susceptibility to such bony growths (they diathesis), and the animal should be rejected as unsound for breeding purposes.

Feet.—The hoofs should be of good size, sound in texture, waxy and healthy in appearance, free from wrinkles, ridges, cracks proceeding from the

loins.—What has been said of the back equally applies to the loins. In stallions, a weak, low back will be apt to grow more pronounced in its weakness with age and service. In mares the back is naturally longer, but should be strongly supported at the coupling and deep in flank.

Hips.—There is great diversity of form in the hips of draft horses. On general principles, it may be said that all drafters should have wide, strong-muscled hips, free from prominent angles, smooth, and neither too straight nor too drooping in croup. The straight or level croup is characteristic of the thoroughbred horse and his

soundness. It should be wide and deep, viewed from the front and side. Its point should be prominent, clean and sharp, and the tendons under it straight, distinct, but free from bulging, under it

Bone spavin is a deposit of superfluous, granular bone upon the surface of or among the small bones on the inner, lower aspect of the hock joint, or may involve the true joint higher up, or appear upon the outer aspect of the joint, high or low. The former is, however, the common seat of bone spavin.

Bog and so-called "blood" spavins are identical, and are soft, fluctuating distensions of the

synovial bursa of the joint, and giving a bulging appearance to the lower, front aspect of the joint.

Susceptibility to contract both of these conditions is transmitted by affected sires and dams. Sprain or other injury of the joint sets up the irritation and inflammation, giving rise to spavins in weak hocks and those of poor conformation.

The same is true of curb, which appears as a bulging, indurated or calloused enlargement upon the rear aspect of the hind leg, just under the hock joint, and implicating the tendons and ligaments of that part.

Crooked or "sickle hocks" are most prone to this injury and curb, which follows undue strain when at play or work.

Actual unsoundness implicating the hock joint, and objectionable conformation, rendering the joint liable to contract disease or become unsound, should be carefully avoided in the selection of breeding stock.

Cannons, Fetlocks, Pasterns, Feet.—What has been said relative to these points in the fore limb, applies with equal truth to the like parts of the hind extremity. The cannons of the hind leg should have the same wide, flat appearance desirable in those of the fore leg.

In examining horses having hairy legs, care should be taken to search for evidences of grease, such as old scars and fissures, grape-like tumors, or discharge having a foul odor. Sidebones are not commonly found on the hind coronets. Ringbones implicating the hind pasterns are as serious as those of the fore feet, from a hereditary standpoint, but the lameness due to them is more easily cured by puncture-firing and blistering.

In spavin lameness, the horse goes out of the stable lame, and works out of the lameness after going a short distance. On moving him "over" in the stall, he is apt to jerk up the affected limb, and the toe of the shoe will be found worn thin. The test for spavin lameness consists in lifting the foot of the affected limb, holding it up towards the stifle joint for a few minutes to "shut" hock joint tightly, then dropping foot and at once trotting horse, when, if afflicted with bone spavin, he will go much more lame than was previously the case, and, in bad cases, go on three legs for a rod or two.

Chorea (shivering or St. Vitus' dance) is best seen when moving the horse from one side to the other in stall, or backing him out of stall. The leg is jerked up once or twice at these times, and the tail and muscles of flanks may quiver momentarily. These symptoms of the disease disappear when the horse is exercised.

Cribbing, wind-sucking and weaving, also, are best discovered when the horse is in his stall, and although not certainly hereditary, are highly objectionable and detrimental unsoundnesses.

How Shall we Mate Our Standard-bred Mares.

By the use of the word "Standard-bred" in this article, we will include all road-bred horses, though they may not be registered or eligible for registration. If a man has a mare of this class that is a good representative of the gentleman's road horse, has the size, substance, style, action, and necessary speed to make a high-class light-harness horse, it should not require any consideration to decide the class of stallion with which he mates her. He has a typical and valuable mare, and if he wishes to breed her, he cannot expect to do better than reproduce herself; hence we will select a Standard-bred sire of the same type as the mare. If the breeder is aiming at producing race-horses, and has a mare with sufficient speed at the trotting or pacing gait to race, he will, of course, select a speedy Standard-bred sire, to a greater or less extent, regardless of individuality other than speed. He is breeding for speed, and while he likes style and size combined with it, he will have practically gained his object if he produces speed. When we speak of a "Standard-bred stallion," we mean a registered animal, as, while all road-bred horses are of composite breed, the fact that a stallion is registered is a guarantee that he is either produced by registered animals of both sides, or has speed himself or has produced speed; and we do not think that an unregistered sire of any breed or class of horses should be tolerated in the stud.

There are many sections in the Dominion, and individual cases in mostly all sections, where mostly all classes of mares have been bred to trotting or pacing sires, with the expectation of producing race-horses. Failure after failure did not discourage; the fillies were again and again mated with Standard-breds, and still very few race-horses were produced. We think we are quite within the truth when we say none except where the foundation stock on both sides were of good breeding and individuality. A cold-blooded mare, if mated with a Standard-bred, may, in rare cases, produce a foal with extreme speed for short distances, but seldom a race-horse, as the cold blood in his veins is not likely to be accompanied by the courage and staying powers necessary in a campaigner.

The consequence of such breeding, as above

noted, could not be other than it is, viz., the presence in our country of many horses, both geldings and mares, and not in rare instances stallions, that have no particular qualification to make them valuable for any purpose. In many cases they are too small for ordinary road work, let alone reasonably satisfactory service on the farm, and they have not sufficient speed for racing, nor sufficient style and good looks to make them valuable for light roadwork. Others may have sufficient size, but the infuscn of the blood of so many breeds or classes has failed to give them the quality, style, action and speed required, and, while they may be serviceable for ordinary light work on the farm, and will give reasonably satisfactory service on the roads, they are not animals that the market demands, hence the breeder is not wise to endeavor to reproduce animals of the type. We may be accused of moralizing too much in this article, but now we come to the main point, viz.—provided the owner of mares of such types as mentioned decide to breed—what class or breed of sires should he select? No set rule can be laid down. Each mare should be mated according to her individuality. There is no doubt whatever that the idea of breeding some of these mares should be abandoned. Unless the owner, after carefully considering matters, decides that he has reasonable prospects of producing a tolerably good animal, he should abandon the idea of breeding. This applies especially to those undersized mares that possess neither speed, quality, nor action. If one of this type should produce a valuable animal by any sire, it should be regarded as an accident rather than as a result to be expected, and the breeder who persists in endeavoring to improve his horses with such dams is doomed to disappointment and loss. As in all classes of stock-breeding, violent crosses should not be tolerated, hence we may exclude from our consideration all the heavy breeds and classes. If the prospective dam of the Standard-bred class be small, and at the same time have sufficient style, substance and courage, we think we would endeavor to select a Hackney stallion of the blocky type and good action. This mare has not sufficient size to breed to a Thoroughbred with the expectation of producing a saddle of reasonable size, neither has she sufficient size to mate successfully with the larger breeds of coach horses, hence we think that we have only two classes to choose from, viz., either a large, strong horse, good-actioned, stylish stallion of

sized Hackney with typical action, as he will be more likely to produce an animal with the flash action that the present market demands; but if desirous of producing size, even at the expense of action, one of the larger coach stallions may be selected.

If the mare has size, and probably action, but is coarse, lacks the style and quality we desire, then we have practically no choice of sires. There is but one stallion that will, with reasonable certainty, produce well out of her, and he is the Thoroughbred. He, on account of his prepotency, which has been assured by centuries of breeding in certain lines, has the power to overcome the lack of quality in the dam and transmit in a marked degree his own characteristics to his progeny. No other breed of stallion will so surely stamp quality on his produce out of coarse mares. The produce of this line of breeding, with few exceptions, are horses that excel in the saddle and give good service in harness, either heavy or light. They make combination horses—have not speed enough for the ideal road horse, nor action enough for the ideal carriage horse, but at the same time do fairly well in either buggy or carriage, and, as stated, "excel in saddle."

In the selection of a Thoroughbred to sire our colts, we must not select him simply because he is a Thoroughbred. We should demand fair size, soundness and good temper. On account of the prepotency mentioned, he has a great tendency to transmit to his progeny, both desirable and undesirable qualities, and we often notice that a Thoroughbred stallion that has undesirable points, either in conformation or temperament, will transmit them to a much more marked degree in his progeny than they exist in himself, hence the need of care in the selection of a Thoroughbred sire.

"WHIP."

LIVE STOCK.

Getting at the Facts in Hog Feeding.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your valuable paper of January 25th there are a few statements regarding the swine industry to which I would like to call attention.

On page 116, Mr. Robert L. Holdsworth states that unless the packers will pay a better price for bacon hogs, the Berkshire, Chester, Poland-China, and other easily and cheaply fed hogs will be the only ones raised. On page 120, a correspondent who signs himself "Producer," makes a very sweeping charge against the Tamworths, and implies that Berkshires and Chester Whites are more economical producers than either Yorkshires or Tamworths.

At different times there has been a great deal more along a similar line in various agricultural papers, and I would like to call attention to the results of eight experiments where Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths, Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites were fed side by side under the same conditions. Five of these experiments were conducted at Guelph, and three of them at the Iowa State Experiment Station. When we come to analyze these results, we find the standing of the breeds in the eight different experiments, so far as cheapness of gain is concerned, to be as follows:

BERKSHIRES.—Four times stood first, once second, twice third, and once sixth, in the list.

YORKSHIRES.—Twice stood first, three times second, once third, once fifth, and once sixth, in the list.

DUROC-JERSEYS.—Twice stood first, twice third, twice fourth, once fifth, and once sixth, in the list.

TAMWORTHS.—Three times stood second, once third, twice fourth, once fifth, and once sixth, in the list.

POLAND-CHINAS.—Once stood second, twice third, once fourth, once fifth, and three times sixth, in the list.



Maple Cliff Stamp 4307.

Prizewinning Clydesdale stallion colt. Owned by R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont. (See Gossip.)

her own class, or the sire mentioned, and we think prospects would be better if she were mated with the Hackney, as he would have a tendency to produce substance and action, while the mare being of good quality, we need not fear its sacrifice, and we may expect to produce a low-set animal, with substance, quality and action—in other words, a "cob"—for which there is always a brisk demand. At all events, we may reasonably expect a colt with more size and substance than its dam; hence, even though he may not be a flashy actor, he will, by virtue of his size, be more serviceable for ordinary purposes.

If the prospective dam has the size and quality we desire, but lacks the speed necessary for her class, and we wish to produce an animal in which speed is not an essential, we have a choice of stallions. We may select a Hackney or one of the heavier classes of coach horses, viz., the French or German Coach horse, or the Cleveland Bay. I think I would, in most cases, prefer the good-

CHESTER WHITES.—Four times stood fourth; three times fifth, and once sixth, in the list.

I am quite free to confess that I cannot arrange the breeds in order of their ability to make cheap use of food from the results given here. Possibly some reader can do so for us. The Berkshires, so far as these experiments go, have, I should say, the best standing, and next to them come the Yorkshires, and probably the Durocs and Tamworths, in order named. But what about Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites? Are we to believe that these two breeds, which are so widely and favorably known in the United States, are inferior to the Yorkshires and Tamworths in point of being able to utilize food to advantage? I do not think that any sane man will make this claim. If, then, we do not consent to the proposition as laid down, is it fair to say that the Berkshires are superior to either Yorkshires or Tamworths, on the same kind of evidence? Since all the breeds go up and down more or less in the different experiments, is it not only a reasonable conclusion that there were other reasons entering into the experiment than merely the breed of the animals, and that, after all, there is nothing in breed so far as economy of production is concerned. These experiments were conducted as accurately as it is possible to conduct livestock experiments. All food was carefully weighed, and an accurate record kept of food consumed and gains made by the hogs, and as a result we have the figures submitted above. Against these, we have the assertion of a great many farmers that the bacon type of hog is more expensive to produce than the fat type, and yet we have no figures submitted by men who make this claim to show that their claim is a just one. In any experiment comparing breeds, some breed has to come out ahead, but it does not follow that its standing was the result of the breed to which it belonged, but rather to the individuality of the animals representing the breed in that particular experiment. All breed tests which have been conducted go to show the same thing, and before reckless charges are made against the bacon type of hog, men should be very careful to have accurate figures upon which to base their charges.

I would like also to say a word regarding the position taken by Mr. S. A. Freeman on page 117. The blood meal and tankage fed in these experiments were supplied by Swift & Co., of Chicago, and I am sorry Mr. Freeman takes an unnecessary fling at the Davies Co., who do not manufacture either blood meal or tankage for swine. The fact that these hogs were fed blood meal and tankage is, in my opinion, rather against cheapness of gain. However, they were the only ones in this year's work which could be used for the comparison we wished to make, and therefore I quoted their results. I am afraid Mr. Freeman has overlooked the statement at the close of my address at the Winter Fair, that the figures offered are not considered as final, but are merely thrown out to start people thinking, while we are at work obtaining further results. Evidently they have accomplished their purpose, though I am sorry to see that the position taken by some is rather that of the adverse critic than of a person anxious to sift the matter to the bottom. I would like to repeat that the figures in the paper at the Winter Fair were never intended as final, and they are subject to revision. We may find that it costs much more than the amount stated in the article, or we may find that it costs less. In either case the results will be made public. We have no axe to grind in this matter. Our simple aim is to get at the truth, and we trust that farmers and others will give us their assistance in the effort.

Mr. Freeman also cites a disastrous hog-feeding enterprise undertaken by Mr. A. R. Pierheller & Sons. Nobody will dispute what he says, and everyone is willing to admit that a man may easily feed hogs and lose money on them; but if we undertake to prove from a single instance of this kind that hog-feeding in general is unprofitable, would not the same kind of reasoning prove that every business or undertaking under the sun is unprofitable, even the running of a packing-house? We find money lost in almost every undertaking, and we also find other men who are making money in the same kind of business.

I would like to call attention to a very short letter on page 121, from the pen of Mr. E. R. Soper. This gentleman fed a number of hogs from the time they were two months old until they weighed 200 pounds alive at a cost of \$5.50 per hog for meal purchased. He does not state what else he fed, but we would have to attach a very high value to the ordinary by-products of the farm in order to make out that these were expensive hogs, and it will be noted, also, that they were of the despised Yorkshire breed. I have no doubt that other gentlemen could give us equally favorable figures from Tamworths, as well as from other breeds of swine, but it is a significant fact that these apparently very cheap gains were made by swine of approved bacon type.

Mr. Freeman makes a proposition, but I do not think the plan is practicable. Surely Mr. Freeman would not expect us to use sows under nine months old. They should be at least twelve

months old before they produce their first pigs. I may add that "The Farmer's Advocate" has just come to hand, Jan. 27th. I can promise Mr. Freeman, however, that he will have as full and satisfactory a report of our feeding operations as it is possible for us to give, and I can also assure him that we are not trying to prove that hogs can be produced at a very low price, but we are simply trying to get at the facts of what it actually costs to raise hogs.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that we may have the co-operation of Mr. Freeman as well as that of many other intelligent farmers in our effort to investigate this matter, I am,

O. A. C., Guelph.

G. E. DAY.

A Study of Breeds of Swine.

BERKSHIRES.

The Berkshire is one of the oldest of the improved breeds of swine, and is named from the County of Berkshire, in England, in which they have been numerous bred, but the principal im-

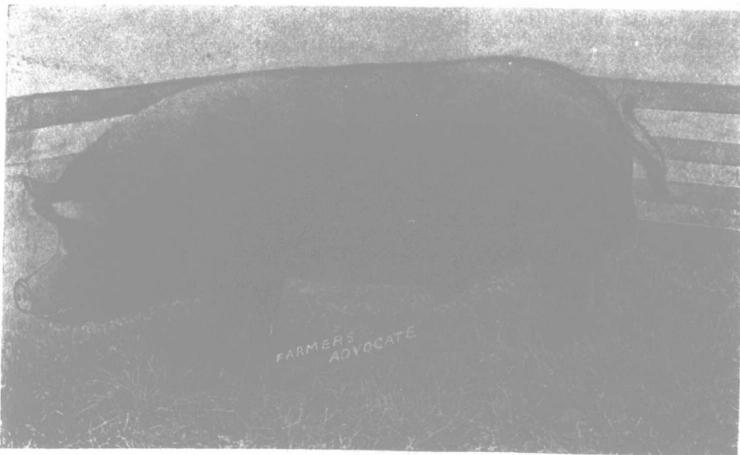


Berkshire Sow.

provement of the breed was probably made in Leicestershire and Staffordshire. The original Berkshire was a large, coarse animal. The color was sandy, white or reddish-brown, spotted with black. The breed was brought to a considerable degree of improvement in the eighteenth century. The precise step taken at the first to improve the breed is not very well known, but it is pretty generally conceded that Chinese, Siamese and Neapolitan crosses were used, more especially the first mentioned.

Prominent among the early improvers of the breed are the names of Richard Astley and Lord Barrington. Among the more noted of the later improvers, the names of W. Hower, Sevenhampton; Rev. H. Bailey, Swindor; Heber Humfrey, Shrivensham; Russell Swanwick, Cirencester; and T. A. E. Hayter, Salisbury, may be mentioned as prominent breeders.

Berkshires were probably imported into Amer-



Berkshire Boar.

ica in 1823, but the date usually given is 1832. The breed was imported to Canada in considerable numbers, and first became popular on this continent in the sixties of last century, while in the seventies, and later, so great was the demand for them in the United States that fabulous prices were paid for notable specimens, a boom from which Canadian breeders and importers reaped a rich harvest, culminating in the sale, in 1875, by John Snell's Sons, of Edmonton, Ont., (now Snelgrove), to N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Missouri, of the imported boar Lord Liverpool for \$700, the

sow Sovereign Lady for \$500, and Royal Duchess for \$400. In the ten years following that date, higher prices than these were reputed to have been paid, T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, having been reported as selling a boar for \$1,400, and Mr. Gentry one for \$1,000.

Previous to 1870 the breed suffered on this continent from the influence of a fad for short, dished faces and perfect color markings, the demand by new breeders being for white markings only on the face, ankles and end of tail, and so widespread and general did this fetish become, that these were the principal points required by such buyers, the more essential qualities being regarded as secondary. The payment by Mr. Gentry of \$500 for the sow Sovereign Lady, with a white mark on her shoulder as large as a man's hand, did much towards breaking up this fad, as she was a model in conformation and quality, and a prizewinner at the Royal Show of England, while her companion, Royal Duchess, whose markings were not quite up to the extreme of fashion, was the ancestress of a boar sold by Mr. Gentry last year for \$2,000.

LEADING CHARACTERISTICS.

As now bred, the Berkshires are, as a rule, larger than any other breed, except, perhaps, the Yorkshires. The breeders have, in recent years, given more attention to the form, by selecting and mating the longer-bodied specimens, by giving more attention to outdoor exercise of the young and growing pigs, and by feeding less of rich, concentrated foods, and more of such grains as oats and barley, together with shorts and bran, roots and clover. By these means the breeders have succeeded admirably in this object, while retaining the general character of the breed, such as pleasing head, without the extreme dished face and heavy jaw which has been the bane of some of the other large English breeds as well in the past, as observation has revealed that the extreme short neck and heavy jaw are often associated with short and labored breathing, liability to pulmonary troubles, and inability to throw off disease when attacked by such. Great improvement has also been effected in securing smoothness of shoulders, the shoulders of the ideal Berkshire fitting neatly and evenly into the body, in line with the sides. This improvement is the more valuable, since a broad, fat back is not desirable from the bacon standpoint, but a medium wide back, well covered with firm flesh, and the back slightly arched and strong. These points have been well attained in the case of the best Berkshires of the present day. In general adaptation to climatic and other conditions, the Berkshires probably stand at the head of all the improved breeds, all things considered. Their color is in their favor, as a black skin will not blister, mangle or crack under a hot sun. They are hardy, active, good grazers and rustlers, while having a quiet and contented disposition, they mature early, and may be fattened at any age, but will grow and develop lean meat rather than fatten if given a range of pasture, while, as feeders, their strong digestive and assimilative powers enable them to give a maximum return in first-quality flesh for the food consumed. They also weigh well for their appearance, and dress well in proportion to live weight.

VALUE IN CROSSING AND GRADING.

None of the breeds of swine have been found more useful than the Berkshire for crossing on other breeds and grading up common sorts to the standard demanded by the markets. They have proved of great value in refining the coarser breeds and improving the quality of the flesh, the lean and fat being well intermixed. As to their breeding qualities, or prolificness, while they probably do not, as a rule, produce as large litters as some of the other large breeds, they vary with the varying conditions to which they are subjected, as do the

other breeds. Sows of any breed that are fed fat when young, and this course continued from generation to generation, naturally become less prolific, while those allowed free range of pasture or yards while young and growing, rather than fattened, will produce larger litters and mother them better. The large type of Berkshire sows, as a rule, produce good-sized litters of not infrequently ten or a dozen pigs at a birth, and they are, as a rule, good nurses. The Berkshires are second to no breed in strength and vigor of constitution, healthfulness, and the power

to resist and repel disease. They are attractive, spirited, and, as a rule, possessed of a good quality of bone, with well-placed legs, and strong, straight pasterns. The principal points in the standard for judging Berkshires are: Head moderately short, broad between the eyes, face slightly dished, snout broad, neck medium to short, ear upright on young pigs, good size, inclined to droop slightly with age, brisket wide, hair fine and soft, inclined to thickness in the male. Shoulders smooth and even on top, and in line with sides; skin smooth and pliable; back moderate width, strong, and straight or slightly arched; side moderately strong and deep, and of nearly even thickness above and below; flank and low down on leg; loin full and wide; ham deep, and holding thickness well down to hock; tail well set up on line with back; legs and feet short, straight and strong, set well apart, with hoofs nearly erect, and capable of holding good weight; size all that is possible without loss of quality or symmetry, style attractive, spirited, indicative of good breeding and constitutional vigor; color black, with white on lower part of legs, on face and tip of tail, a white fringe on one or both ears, or on inside of ear, a white splash on jaw or forearm, or a few white hairs on any part, is not a serious objection. In general appearance, Berkshires are of good size, fairly compact in form, regular and even in outline, and easy in movement.

Raising and Finishing Beef Cattle

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is not my purpose here to discuss in detail the question of feeding and handling beef cattle, for that has been often and ably done before now; but rather, I wish to direct attention to the method of getting these beef cattle to feed.

The question arises in the minds of some of us, what is the most satisfactory method of obtaining steers for feeding? Two ways are open to us—first, buy them; second, raise them. The first method has the advantage of a minimum of labor—no cows need be kept. But we have the disadvantage of having to depend each year on the market for our supply of cattle. We have to take whatever we can get, whether it suits us or not, and to pay for it whatever the market demands, whether there is much margin left for profit or not. And if the selling price is low, and we make but little, we have not the cow end of the business with which to pull up our average for the year. Then, we have no dairy by-products for the hogs, which is a serious drawback to success in the business.

But if we raise our own feeders, while we have the disadvantage of having more work—and no doubt the work with good cows is profitable—we have many advantages. We have some dairy by-products for the hogs. As our cattle do not have to change hands until they are finished feeding, we save any loss that may occur in that way. Bringing them from calfhood up, we know their temperament, and they know their master, their mates and their environment. They have to undergo no change of conditions or treatment; they are always at home and contented. We can have their horns removed while they are young, either by the caustic treatment as calves, or by the de-horning clippers as yearlings; so that they are ready for the feed-lot without any drawback. But the greatest advantage in this system is in being able to breed our own steers for feeding. We have it in our power to determine whether they shall be first-class in quality or only medium. Having decided on the type of steer we want, we can choose our cows, then select our sire, and, as like begets like, we know very nearly what the finished article will be.

But right here, in connection with selecting our cows and sire, is where the great difficulty comes in. The problem is to get a cow that will not only give us a profitable feeding steer, but will also give us a profit herself at the milk pail. Under ranching conditions, where cheapness of feed and care makes it possible to keep a cow merely for the calf she raises, a special beef animal is all right; but, under Ontario conditions, we cannot afford to keep a cow simply for the calf which she produces. If we could get for our beef a price high enough, so that the steer would not only give a profit on his own keep, but would also pay for the feed of his mother while she is producing him, then the extreme beef animal would be all right. But as prices are to-day—and I fear are likely to be—it keeps even a first-class steer hustling to pay his own feed-and-labor bill, without having to help his mother out. So, if the business is to pay—and that is what it must do, or else eventually die—we must have cows that will not only produce good steers, but will at the same time be profitable dairy animals.

Where are we to get such animals? Certainly none of the dairy breeds will give us profitable steers; so we must look to the beef breeds. So far as I know, the Shorthorn is the only beef breed that is at all supposed to be anything but a

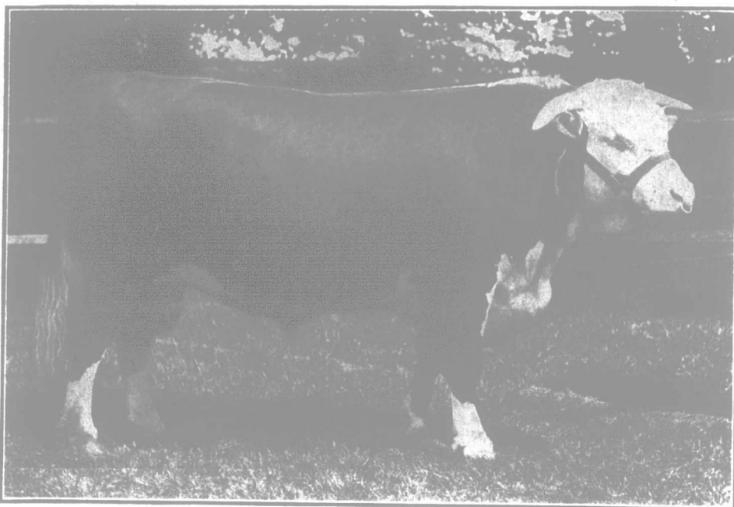
special beef animal. This breed owes much of its present popularity amongst Ontario farmers to the fact that it may be a dual-purpose breed—profitable producers of both beef and milk.

In the early improvement of this breed, we know that some breeders—Thomas Bates, in particular—paid great attention to the milking qualities of their cattle, and succeeded in a large measure in establishing this important propensity. Bates' great cow, Duchess, would give 28 quarts



Hereford Bull, Endale.

of milk a day on grass alone. Contrast this record with the milking qualities of many of our Shorthorn cattle of to-day, for some of which the owners have to keep foster mothers to raise their calves. I am glad, however, that some of our Shorthorn breeders are giving attention to this most important phase of their work, and are striving to maintain amongst their cattle the dual-purpose ideal. I wish them every success, as I believe that such a cow is the only profitable one for the Ontario farmer who wishes to produce beef for the export or any other trade. Could not the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and agricultural societies do something along this line, by setting a standard of weight of milk to



Marquis.

First-prize two-year-old bull and reserve champion, Royal Show, 1905.

be given by show cows, so as to encourage breeders to discriminate between cows that will give a profitable amount of milk and those that will not.

I have simply given a few practical thoughts from the standpoint of one engaged in the business of raising export steers, and would be glad to see others interested in the same business give their views on the question.

Simcoe Co., Ont.,

A. W. P.

Notable Herefords in 1905.

Specially written for "The Farmer's Advocate," and illustrated with photos, by G. H. Parsons.

Taking everything into consideration, it is doubtful if the popular Whitefaces ever held a much sounder position in Great Britain and elsewhere than they do at the present time. The advocates of this fine old breed have been as unrelaxing as ever in their efforts to bring it to the front, and these efforts have met with a justly merited reward. The enquiry for Herefords for export has been much more marked than in previous years, and a large number of animals have changed hands at highly-remunerative prices, to leave our shore for other lands, South America, of course, claiming a large number. The trade at both public and private sales has also shown an increasing briskness, with a steady rise in prices and averages that makes the outlook for the future, on the whole, most promising.

Many animals of considerable merit found their way into the showing during the past summer, and at all the leading exhibitions the displays were well up to the high standard of uniformity that the breed generally maintains.

As most of the prominent winners came under the immediate notice of the writer, it is thought that a few notes concerning the most notable of them, supplemented by recent photos, will not be without interest.

His Majesty's "Fire King" easily claims premier position amongst the old bulls; in fact, nothing has been found good enough to lower his colors for the past three years. He was exhibited at the Bath and West, Royal Counties and Royal Shows, securing first on each occasion, and championship at the latter show, which makes the third time in succession he has gained this high distinction. "Fire King," who was bred at the Royal Farms, was calved in Feb., 1901, and is by Earlsfield 19387, out of Firefly, by Lollipop (16814). He is a remarkably handsome bull, very level and deep, on short legs, carrying a tremendous weight of flesh, while his whole appearance is considerably enhanced by his beautiful and typical head. He is not quite perfect at the tail-head, but, with the exception of this, it is hard to find a fault in him.

Mr. Peter Coats' "Endale," another grand old bull, has met with considerable success, retaining his unbeaten certificate throughout the year. He commenced by winning first at the Royal Dublin, and was afterwards first at the Shropshire and West Midland, first and champion at the Hereford and Worcester, and first and champion at the Welsh National. "Endale" was bred by his owner at Sheep Coats, Hereford, and is four years and eight months old. His sire was Commerce 19660, and his dam Royal Luna II. He combines all the essential points of a high-class beef sire, being a wonderfully good-fronted bull, of great length, and though he is rather weak at the hind quarters, he is a formidable opponent in any show-ring.

Amongst the two-year-old bulls, Mr. A. P. Turner's "Marquis" stands out prominently. He secured first prizes at the Bath and West, Hereford and Worcester, and Royal shows, being also reserve champion male at Park Royal. "Marquis" was bred by his exhibitor, and is by Lord Lieutenant (22323), out of Madge, by Clarence (15944). He is a bull of great substance, and shows a lot of character, but he appears to be a little narrow behind when walking from one.

Mr. Allen E. Hughes' success with yearling bulls has been phenomenal for some time, nine

firsts in eleven years having been won by animals of his breeding at the Royal, a truly remarkable record, which is supplemented by a similar series of victories at the Bath and West. This year he was represented with "Premier," by Baron 22719, dam Primrose, by Nonpareil (19614), who was placed first at the Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland, and Royal, shows, but had to be content with seconds at the Hereford and Worcester and Welsh National, the red rosette going to Cameronian, a bull of Major Heygate's breeding. "Premier," who is a youngster of great promise, is not by any means a big one, but very thick-fleshed and symmetrical, with a nice head and remarkably deep thighs. He has recently been sold for export to Uruguay.

Lady Betty, by Royalist III. (16958), dam Norah, by Sovereign (12668), was bred by Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton, of Downton Hall, Ludlow, for whom she gained seven first prizes in 1904. In 1905 she was only shown twice, at the Shropshire and West Midland, where she, of course, headed her class, and at the Park Royal, where she carried off the female championship, a most creditable achievement for a nine-year-old cow. Lady Betty is a very massive animal, who moves to the best advantage when walking, while her excellent bag and big romping calf that was shown along with her, prove her to be something more than an overfed show animal.

Another unbeaten female was Mr. Allan E. Hughes' two-year-old heifer "Ivington Plum," who also did very well as a yearling. Her record is as follows: First at Bath and West, first at Hereford and Worcester, first at Shropshire and West Midland, first at Royal, and first at Welsh National, shows. She is home-bred, and claims the parentage of Malcolm (21575) and Wintercote Plum 2nd, by Nonpareil (19614). She is a great heifer in every respect, with a wonderful rib, enormous depth of flesh, and gay carriage, but she is getting a shade rough at the top of her rump, the result of her long show training.

Ashleaf the Third is the name of the beautiful yearling heifer who has also not met defeat. She was bred and shown by Mr. C. T. Pullry, Lower Eaton, Hereford, and is the produce of Glendower 2nd (22169) and Ashleaf, by Success (20357). This heifer is regarded by competent judges to be one of the most perfect of her age that has been seen out for some time, her lines and moulding being almost faultless. She was placed first on every occasion exhibited at the following shows: Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland, Hereford and Worcester, and Royal Shows.

The Bacon Trade.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Being one of the oldest breeders of pure-bred swine in Canada, I would ask your indulgence by publishing these, my views, on the controversy that has been going on re the bacon trade, in "The Farmer's Advocate" and other papers. My experience has been continuous since 1865. I am a constant reader of these papers, all of which I have the utmost confidence in as public journals—they publish facts, regardless of whatever interest they may affect. In that controversy there appears to be considerable feeling that the packers combine for the purpose of keeping down prices, to the detriment of the producer (the farmer). On the other hand, there is an urgent desire on the part of the packers to allay that feeling. Having been a breeder and a dealer in live stock, shipping cattle, sheep and swine to the British markets for over thirty years, and knowing as I do from past experience that markets are always controlled by supply and demand, and in no market are such conditions taken advantage of more readily than in the English markets; therefore, I can easily understand why the packers' prices fluctuate as they do, and was much pleased in reading the report of the conference held in the office of the Wm. Davies Company, Toronto, which resulted in the bringing of both parties—the representatives of the producer and packer—to a better understanding of each other, and removing the suspicion of combination. So far as the Wm. Davies Company are concerned, and having myself and associates had hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of business with their company, especially with William Harris, buyer at the Western Cattle Market for the Wm. Davies Co., I can cheerfully give testimony to the honorable way in which I have been treated. They have generally, on Fridays or Saturdays, quoted prices for the coming week. Three weeks ago we were ordering in hogs at six cents per pound for the following Monday's shipment, and wired Mr. Harris as to prices that morning. After getting his reply we paid the farmers 25c. per cwt. more that day. This will show conclusively that the farmers get the advantage when markets go up.

In 1904 we had hogs in on Thursday's market and were told by Mr. Harris that the price would be the same for Tuesday following, and having our hogs ordered in for Monday's shipment, for Tuesday's market, with prices made on the basis of Thursday's market, on Saturday evening we received a telegram that, owing to bad reports from England, they would have to put

hogs down twenty-five cents per cwt. On Monday morning I telephoned the London packing-house, and received their reply as to what they would pay, which we accepted, being 25c. per cwt. more than the Davies Company were paying, and the expense was only \$3.50 per car more than to Toronto. When in Toronto the next day I told Mr. Harris what we had done, and his reply was, you were fortunate, as they were still going lower. If a combine existed the London house would have been posted, and we would have been the losers.

The whole agitation hinges on the prohibition of American hogs for slaughter in bond. The packer fearing a shortage in hogs, the farmer expecting very high prices, it is a good thing that the latter do, as it is a stimulus to raising more hogs, which will, at present prices, or even lower, be profitable to the feeder. The low prices in the latter part of 1904 and the fore part of 1905 caused a goodly number of farmers to give up raising pigs. During that period I never noticed so many breeding sows on the market before, and often remarked that there would be a shortage in pigs the following season, which has happened, and will be for some time yet. At present, and ever since the abrogation of the order allowing American hogs through in bond, there is a keen enquiry for breeding sows.

tunity for our farmers to get the right kind of hogs, as there will be paying prices for a good while, and keep our present packing-houses supplied, that they may not have to curtail their output, but rather increase, as they are a great factor in trade returns in Canada, especially to the farmers in the Province of Ontario.

My advice to the farmer is, have your young pigs come in April or May and September, as they are always stronger and healthier when farrowed in fine weather, where they can have access to grass and fresh air. Once a pig gets a good start, they are more easily raised, and make better growth when old enough for feeding. The farmers in this vicinity all have choice pigs, and feed cheaply, growing their pigs on grass in summer, and roots in winter, with light feed of barley, oats or middlings. Some prefer peas and bran mixed; light feeding of grain is most profitable. Always keep plenty of fresh water for pigs both summer and winter, and there will be no doubt as to profits in raising hogs for market. Peel Co., Ont. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON.

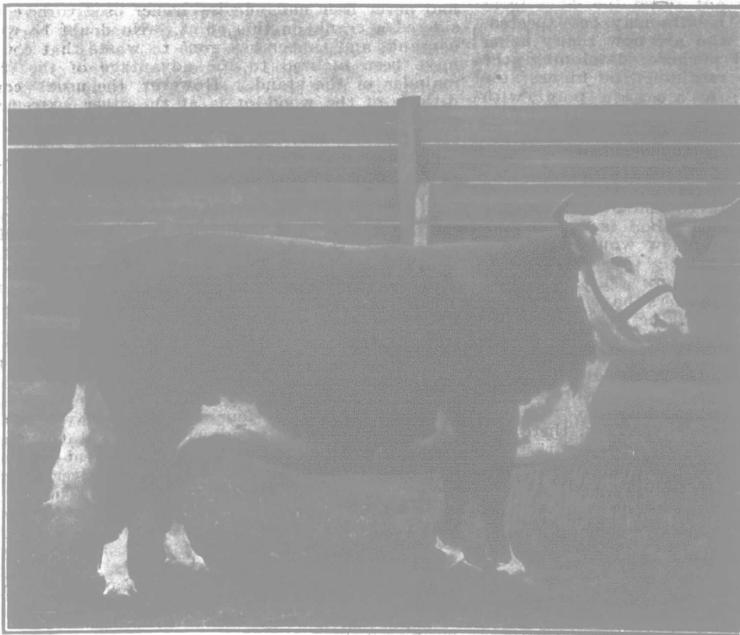
Call on Bannerman Now.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I hope you will allow me a reply to your criticism of my letter in a recent issue, of which I see an ex parte criticism in the Scottish Farmer, a strong upholder of the right of the state to pass by subterfuge a law subsidizing one section of the community at the expense of another. I again assert what is an undeniable fact, Canada has only a small proportion of her vast area in tillage, and I know, just as well as you, Mr. Editor, Canada has millions of square miles available for tillage. I also know your Government does all it can—I wish it was the same with the Government here—to encourage the influx of tillers of the soil, and that large sections of land are gradually being broken up. But my information is and the returns show that the greater part of the land broken up is devoted to wheat-growing and not mixed husbandry. I also know that the land in tillage produces a much greater quantity and value of food and produce of all kinds than when in grass, and have used this as an argument for the repeal of the embargo. But I also know that Canada will for many long years be able to breed and rear on the millions of square miles of her rich grazing lands many more cattle than she can possibly fatten. I also know—what you do not seem to know or realize—that the grass-fed cattle Canada sends here would command more money if farmers were allowed to compete with butchers, and purchase them for short-keep. I admit I am a special pleader for British feeders; I glory in the fact. I am the same for British consumers—the masses whose representatives support the association I have the honor to be as secretary. Pray, who do you represent, that you covertly oppose the repeal of restrictions that would raise the value of cattle in Canada by opening to them the best market in the world? Is it the cattle dealers and cold-storage companies for there is nothing to prevent Canadian farmers fattening and sending their cattle to the dead-



Ashleaf III, Hereford Yearling Heifer.



Lady Betty.

First-prize Hereford cow, Royal Show, England, 1905.

Now that the quality of Canadian bacon is established in the markets of the Old Country, I would advise careful selection of breeding sows. A fairly good specimen of any lengthy breed will, if bred to a good pure-bred sire, produce the almost ideal hog. I was much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Bowman, of the Montreal Packing Co., and Dr. Smale, at the Winter Fair, held in Guelph in December last. While they found it hard to discriminate in selection, they emphasized the fact that the ideal bacon hog was what they required to meet the demands of the best customers in the Old Country. Now is the oppor-

meat factories after the repeal of the embargo, if they find it pays them better than to send them here alive?

PATRICK L. GRAY,
Secretary for Scotland.

The Home Importation Canadian Cattle Association of Great Britain.

Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Dec. 30, 1905.

[Editor's Note.—"The Farmer's Advocate" is not opposing embargo removal, but, by degrees is letting light into some rather thick craniums. All that our friend Mr. Gray has to do now is to press the Campbell-Bannerman button, and he can (if he will) do the rest, being firmly seated in the Government saddle.]

Strong Plea for the Dairy Shorthorn.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Concerning the Shorthorn cow for dairy purposes, combined with her present popular position amongst the beef breeds, I do not think Canadian breeders make the best of this strongest claim the Shorthorn cow has to popularity, the combination of milk and beef.

I think the English Shorthorn Society has the better plan for encouragement along these lines, in offering prizes, with a minimum limit of production to be eligible.

Much has been done by our Dominion Association, in a way, to encourage an exhibit of good milking Shorthorns at the Provincial Winter Fair, with the result that several Shorthorn cows at these exhibitions have made records which would be no discredit to any strictly dairy breed. But contrary to the trend of the times in the motherland, as well as in the United States, where greater efforts are made each year to give prominence to the deep-milking Shorthorn, at our last annual meeting a motion was carried cutting down the prizes at the only places in Canada where prizes are offered for encouragement of dairy qualities in Shorthorns—the Winter Fairs—and a corresponding decrease was noticed in the exhibit at Guelph in December.

Of course, we have never had an exhibit of dairy Shorthorns such as is seen at Smithfield, England. But we have not been trying to loaf. The Winter Fairs are pre-eminently the time and place to have prizes offered for dairy classes or tests. The larger fall fairs would necessitate the calving of the cows at a very unsuitable time of year, and often weather is not safe for pushing them to their best production of milk in the test. Even fairs held in September after, say, 25th, are too early, but might be utilized; yet all the more important and best attended exhibitions are held earlier.

A special record for milking Shorthorns, such as is proposed by the American Shorthorn Association, would probably not reach the class from which quickest and best results may be expected, the farmers or breeders who are now really using their cows for the dual purpose, developing the milking qualities, while retaining the highest excellence as beef animals; as a case in point, with the beautiful and almost unbeaten heifers, "Fair Queen" and "Queen Ideal," whose dam made a very creditable showing in the dairy test in connection with the Winter Fair at Guelph.

The procuring of these records, to have them authentic, would be costly to the owners of the cows, unless some cheaper method is found than has so far been devised, and few would take advantage of them.

Unfortunately, for many years a large portion of our most prominent breeders have scoffed at the idea of developing the milking qualities of the Shorthorns; and, to be sure, it is much easier to have the herd looking sleek and fat if a large flow of milk be successfully discouraged. But a large flow of milk is an inherent trait of the breed, and when reasonably careful methods are followed with that as one of the objects in view, there are comparatively few failures. Milking qualities are not monopolized by any one tribe or group of families. It has been asserted that there is no use looking for milk in Scotch families of Shorthorns, but one of the most remarkable sires of extra good milkers we ever used in our herd was bred by Mr. W. S. Marr from one of his favorite families, yet many ascribe dairy qualities to Bates families alone.

I am very pleased to note that, wherever Shorthorn cattle are known—and that means wherever any attempt has been made to improve the cattle stock—agitation is on in the line of recognizing properly, and improving and developing the deep-milking tendency of the breed. A. W. SMITH,
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Premiums Better than Expected.

Please accept my thanks for the valuable premium that you sent me. It was far above my expectations. I don't see how you can send out such beautiful premiums, and such valuable ones, too, for the paper is worth all you ask for it and even more. Again thanking you for your kindness and promptness, I remain,

WM. WILSON SMITH, P. M.

Bruce Co., Ont.

The Dairy Shorthorn.

1. Is the mission of the Shorthorn cow in Canada to make beef only, or beef and milk?

2. If beef and milk, is she fulfilling that function as fully as she might?

3. If desirable to improve her milking qualities, how can it best be done?

4. Is the establishment of a special record for milking Shorthorns desirable?

Ans.—1. Both, but, unfortunately, purchasers, while they ask about milking qualities, will accept nothing unless of an entirely beef type, hence breeders are obliged to cater to their wants, and very often at the expense of one might almost say—the eradication of milking qualities.

2. No, for reasons given above, milk is a secondary consideration.

3. By educating purchasers to allow any animal due credit for milking qualities, and not look upon them as food for the block only. Heavy milkers scarcely ever look as well as the beef type, and are consequently ignored by visitors to a herd, with the quite natural result that the breeder tries his best to supply the animal most admired by the purchasing public.

4. I think it would improve the standing of milking Shorthorns to have a special record, as it would draw particular attention to them and encourage the breeder of such to persevere in his good work. Besides, it would be something of a guide for those looking for or particularly interested in milking Shorthorns.

Bruce Co., Ont.

W. D. CARGILL.

THE FARM.

The Agricultural Forest Problem.

Part II.

From a paper read before the Canadian Forestry Convention at Ottawa, January, 1906, by E. J. Zavitz, Lecturer in Forestry, Ontario Agricultural College.

The small landowner or farmer is interested in two classes of land in relation to forestry—the farm wood-lot, and the waste portions of the farm. There is considerable written in agricultural journals concerning the usefulness of the wood-lot to the farmer. The wood-lot, or bush, as it is frequently called in Ontario, is the result of no particular plan in its relation to the economy of the farm—it just happened. The land was gradually cleared, and it was what was left over, being usually at the rear end of the farm. Wood-lots can be found in almost all stages and conditions. I occasionally find one in the old, settled parts of Ontario having the condition of the original forest. In Durham County I examined a wood-lot in which it was claimed a tree had never been cut, and the owner used to be considered a crank on this point. No doubt he was a crank, and timber has gone to waste that could have been utilized to the advantage of the remainder of the stand. However, the usual condition of the wood-lot is at the other extreme, and both extremes are wrong for silvicultural and economic reasons.

Estimates of the percentage of remaining woodlands in Ontario are frequently made, and are of interest in this connection. The following figures are based upon the township assessment returns to the Bureau of Industries, and are for the counties of the older part of Ontario. These figures must necessarily be somewhat inaccurate, but they have considerable value and interest. In 1884 there was reported, for this part of Ontario, 32 per cent of woodland; in 1894, 23 per cent; and in 1904, 15.6 per cent. In 1896 there was for the forty-three counties of Old Ontario, 18 per cent of woodland and 13 per cent of waste land, with eleven counties having less than 10 per cent, and forty-four townships having less than 5 per cent of woodland. When stating that these figures must be to a certain extent inaccurate, I would like to draw attention to certain relations where errors probably exist. The township assessor is told by the owner that he has twenty acres of woodland. What does this twenty acres represent? There may be twenty acres fenced off, but perhaps two-thirds is woodland and the rest slash. This last year an attempt has been made to overcome this error, and a division has been made between woodland and slash. Taking the County of Lambton, we get some interesting figures. In 1904 the assessment gives this county 136,000 acres, or 20 per cent, of woodland. Last year we find from the assessment returns that Lambton only had 61,000 acres of woodland, or only about 10 per cent, while the rest of the reported woodland for 1904 has gone in as slash. One township in Welland County, whose local conditions I am well acquainted with, gives twelve acres of slash, which is a ridiculous figure. There is little doubt but that our percentage of woodland is far below 15.6 per cent, as given for 1904.

It will pay, on the average farm, to keep and improve the present wood-lot as a permanent investment. The fact that farm land annual rental in Ontario is \$2.49 per acre, is a good argument, for it can be easily shown that such soil for wood-

crop production can be made to give as good if not better rental. It is also probably true that in the settled parts of the Province the individual farmer has as much land cleared as can be properly cultivated and managed.

The average wood-lot has no definite boundary, but has become very much thinned out on the borders by wind and cutting. Defective and over-mature trees are taking up valuable space and suppressing new growth. Inferior species have been given the advantage, owing to the cutting of the more valuable ones. Gaps have been allowed to develop in large openings, which have become so filled with grass and weeds that new growth cannot start. Grazing has been allowed, so that reproduction could not take place, and it is needless to say that stock must be kept out if proper growth is desired. Time will not allow a detailed silvicultural description of the condition and needs of the Ontario wood-lot. Neither would it be possible to give such a description, as each individual case requires its own treatment.

However, general suggestions may be given, and there is little doubt but that our intelligent farmers will become careful silviculturists as they come to realize the importance of the woodlands as a part of the farm. The wood-lot, first of all, should be given a definite boundary, and this boundary should have a coniferous belt or hedge of trees. In this way the woods, as a whole, would more nearly approach forest conditions, which is not the case in hardwood stands of small area. Defective and over-mature trees should be gradually removed. Gaps and open spaces should be filled with young growth, either by planting or dibbling in nut seeds. The relation between coppice and sprout growth and that of seedling origin should be better understood. Operations such as these can be carried on by the farmer at a very low cost, and will give definite results.

The second class of land which is related to forestry is the waste portions of the farm. Steep hillsides, sandy or gravelly fields, rocky formations and swamp lands could be planted with trees, so as to become a source of revenue rather than an unattractive waste. There is scarcely any condition of waste land on the farm that would not produce wood crops, and this absolute forest soil is what the forester most desires to reach and improve.

It is the policy of the Ontario Government to assist and co-operate with the farmer in bringing about improved conditions. The Department of Agriculture, by means of the Agricultural College, Experimental Union, Farmers' Institute, and specially trained men, is ready to give assistance and advice in improving the wood-lot and reclaiming waste lands. Forest nurseries have been established to provide cheap planting stock at a nominal cost, with instruction as to methods of care and planting. It is hoped, by organization, that we shall gradually improve the present conditions in the Province of Ontario. If we can clearly demonstrate the practicability of replanting on waste lands in older Ontario, it will create public sentiment in favor of more extensive forestry methods for the denuded areas which exist in other parts of the Province. We will also have learned many silvicultural facts regarding native species which will be of great value where more intensive management is required in the forestry reserves of the Province.

In these days of scientific agriculture, when the farmer asks the how and why of things, there are improvements developing in nearly all branches of the farm. The individual cow has to prove her value for dairy purposes by producing a quantity and quality of milk, which is determined by scientific records. Special market requirements call for a certain type of hog, and the farmer aims to produce it. Farm work is being done with definite results in view, and we are gradually introducing rational business methods into the art of agriculture. Farm management in Ontario to-day calls for a better division of the soil. Most farms are made up of three divisions of soil—absolute agricultural soil, relative agricultural soil, and absolute forest soil. No arbitrary rules of division can be laid down, because it is very difficult to say what is and is not non-agricultural land, for it must ever be a relative term. The proper division of a farm in this respect must be left to the owner to settle, with regard to local requirements and conditions. In the early settlement of this country, we find steep hillsides or other less valuable land denuded, and the wood-lot left on the most fertile part of the farm. We find men wearing out their lives on rocky soils, or on farms so sandy that the deed cannot hold them, when, within a few miles, fertile soils are lying untouched. At first thought it might be imagined that the settler would use discretion, and not tie himself down to poor land. However, cases of this kind may be found all over America. The strangest part of it is that it is frequently impossible to make the settler on such poor land believe that he is not well located. He is influenced by his environment, and becomes a shiftless and worthless citizen.

Settlers in new lands being opened should be directed and educated to avoid the mistakes of the past, and such education is a very legitimate

function of any government. This is a question worthy of the attention of agricultural educators and leaders. Survey should precede settlement, from the forestry and agricultural standpoint, and the Provincial Government is doing well to preserve from settlement certain absolute forest lands in New Ontario.

Beet-sugar Progress at Wallaceburg.
To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have your favor of the 25th. During the campaign just closed we harvested a little over 58,000 tons of beets, which averaged about ten tons per acre. Many of the better class of farmers raised from 14 to 18 tons per acre. While the tonnage was fairly good, the sugar per cent. was lower than usual, owing to the very warm nights and days we experienced during October and November. During these months we had practically no frosts at night, which is most unusual for this climate, and many of the beets took a second growth, which reduced their sugar per cent., so that the average this year was 14.2. Last year we produced 7,800,000 pounds of sugar, whereas this year we produced about 12,250,000 pound, which makes a very creditable increase in production over 1904.

Up to the present time we have contracted for the coming year 3,500 acres, and expect to double this quantity before planting time.

Generally speaking, the farmers have had much better success with the beet crop than any other, as it has brought them in greater returns, considering the labor involved. The difficulties formerly experienced by growers are fast disappearing, and the fact of farmers being able to employ labor a longer period each year, and also being able to pay them good wages, is of great importance, as it also ensures ample labor at a reasonable cost during the harvest time, when the help is usually so scarce. A much larger quantity of beets will be grown within ten miles of the factory the coming year than ever before.

THE WALLACEBURG SUGAR CO., LTD.
D. A. GORDON, Manager.

When to Apply Manure.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see some of your correspondents have gain taken up the oft-debated subject of when and how to spread manure. I will describe my method of handling manure. First, I draw manure fresh from the stables and pile it in a heap, mixing hog, horse and cow manure. I pile it as high as can be done easily, keeping all dry or coarse manure near the outside of heap, keeping the center of the heap for any liquid which I may have to dispose of. In the spring, as soon as I can work the manure-spreader on the land, I begin to spread from this heap. I spread all I can before I begin to seed or plow, as the case may be. What is left I spread on the land already prepared for corn. If any still remains in the yard, I spread it on any poor meadow. By this system of handling manure it escapes considerable leaching by the winter and early spring rains, and I have the use of it at the earliest possible date. I would like to draw out as lively a discussion on this subject as we had some months ago on the failure of farmers' sons to marry. I think there is more waste in most ways of handling this one by-product of the farm than most people have any idea of. I may say that for a number of years I did as some of your correspondents are doing; that is, I spread my manure on the frozen land in the winter, sometimes on so much snow one couldn't see where the land was covered, or spread on from day to day, some being covered twice and some getting none, and one could not see the difference till the snow went off then you could tell by the absence of snow where there was no manure. Now, you will see what I am aiming at—the manure holds both snow and frost if it is spread on top in the winter, also the manure is thawed out first, and a great amount of it is washed off the land into the ditches and creeks before the frost is out in the spring. There are many ways of handling manure that are wasteful besides the one noted. W. A. THOMSON.
Leeds Co., Ont.

Big Reward for Small Effort.

Accept thanks for the premiums, Reading Glass and Harmonica. They arrived in good condition, and are, I consider, a large gift for obtaining one new subscriber. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" good success. ARTHUR J. WALKER.
Oxford Co., Ont.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Sir, I receive several papers, but none are so eagerly looked for or read so carefully as "The Farmer's Advocate," as its topics are spicy and to the point, and endeavors to impress upon farmers that farming is a science, and requires as much ability and perhaps more than any of the other professions. Enclosed you will find postal note for \$1.50, for my renewal for 1906.
Carleton Co., Ont. GEO. R. BRADLEY.

The Selection of Our Farm Seeds.

This is a question of paramount importance to the farmer: but how many farmers give it the consideration that is due? True, some look upon this question as not worthy of thought, thinking that if they sow the seed in a fairly well prepared soil their responsibility has ended; that one variety was as good as another, and if there was any difference it would be too slight to be worth while.

First of all, let me say a word regarding the old-time habit of changing seed. I say habit, because I believe it is a habit, as I never met any man who could give a good sound reason for so doing, other than that his father had always changed seed, and that he thought it was a good practice. Of course, if you can exchange poor seed for good seed, do so by all means; but the old-time theory that the change of seed from one soil to another was a step in advancement has been exploded, and no scientific or practical man, who has given the subject due consideration, believes in it at the present day.

Let us see, for a moment, the good that can come from a change of seed. Firstly, it is a good thing for the seedsman who has seed to sell; secondly, it is of material advantage to the party who changes to get the big end of the deal. But let us enumerate the disadvantages of the system. By changing seed we forfeit any advancement we have made in breeding up a strain of good seed. What breeder of pure-bred live stock would change his herd every three or four years? If he did, what advancement would he make? How much stock would he be able to sell at fancy prices? I venture to say there is no breeder of stock who would be so foolhardy. And yet it has been proven time and again that the same principles hold good in the breeding of grain as in animals. How is it that on the experiment plots at Guelph they obtain such phenomenal yields of some varieties of grain? How is it that they get sixty bushels of Dawson's Golden Chaff wheat on the experimental plots, whereas the average yield over Ontario is only 23 bushels? It is because the very best seed has been hand-selected from a plot and sown, and the very best seed selected from this crop and sown again; and this process has been carried on for a number of years. Thus they have built up a high-yielding strain. True, we cannot hope to get such yields over the farms of Ontario as they have on the experimental plots. But can we not, by careful selection of our own seed year after year, build up a strain that will eclipse anything we have at present?

Then the question of what variety to sow confronts us, and it is not in the province of this article to say what are the best varieties, but merely to show that there is a wide difference between good and indifferent varieties. Take, for instance, barley. The Mandschuri variety has been proven to yield from ten to fifteen bushels of grain more per acre than the common six-rowed barley—the variety which is now so extensively grown over Ontario. Think for a moment, if you will, what an increase of 10 bushels of barley per acre, or even 5 bushels, would mean in good hard cash, over the farms of our own fair Province. Therefore, it behooves us to read up reports of experiment stations and find out what are the leading varieties, and to see that we grow them.

The ideal time to select our seed is in the field at harvest time, as at this point we can pick out the best part of the field, where the straw is the straightest and the grain plumpest, saving and threshing this part by itself, and selecting the best grain from it. But as we cannot do this for this year, we can select the very best seed from what we have, and the time to do this is right now, when every farmer has plenty of seed around, and is not rushed for time—not leaving it till the day before next seeding, and then running it through the mill at a rate which allows of only very imperfect cleaning.

Experimental-station results show that large, plump seed gave 7 bushels of grain more per acre than small plump seed, and small, plump seed 6.5 bushels more than shrunken seed. From this we can see the great importance of selecting large, plump seed, and that any extra time spent in obtaining this large seed is an investment that pays large dividends.

We cannot be too careful about sowing weed seeds with our grain. The busy farmer too often thinks it is not worth while to reclean seed because there are only a few weed seeds in it, and oftentimes does not even stop to examine if there are foul seeds present. The great error of such a policy is only too evident when we see the great struggle that is carried on year after year against weeds, a great many of which came on our own farms in just such a manner—insignificant at first, but, with their great powers of production soon spreading everywhere.

The question of buying seed is a problem that practically all farmers have to face every year.

Too often he is misled as to the value of the seed he purchases by the price affixed to it. Especially is this so in clover and grass seeds. The merchant probably has a sample of clover seed which he offers for \$5.00, and another which he offers for \$7.00 per bushel. The farmer, coming along to buy his seed, is frequently attracted by the \$5.00 sample. True, on taking a casual glance at the two samples, there does not seem to be much difference; the \$5.00 lot is probably a little lighter in color, and contains a few seeds other than clover; so the purchaser, after considering it for a moment, takes the cheaper lot. Now, had that man examined those samples closely and tested them for vitality, he would likely have found the \$5.00 sample to contain a startling percentage of fowl seeds, and undoubtedly low in vitality, whereas the \$7.00 sample was practically free from fowl seed, and standing high in vitality—the seed which it would have paid him many times over to have purchased. "Whatsoever we sow, that shall we also reap." I. C. Brant Co., Ont.

Taxation of the Farm Wood-lot.

It appears to me there can be no two sides to the question of the necessity of conserving our forests. Apart from the advantage to the country as a whole, by conserving moisture and retarding floods, the wood-lot, at this season of the year, may be made a profitable place for the farmer to spend the few hours in the middle of the day that he can spare from his live stock while gathering the fuel supply for the year. Exemption from taxation, however, it seems to me is quite another question. I have had some ten years' experience as assessor in this township, and am strongly convinced that exemptions are an evil and not a benefit. In the first place, exemptions are abused. By the laws of Nova Scotia, a man over sixty years of age is exempt from road tax up to \$1,000 worth of property, and I have known scores of cases where the farm really belonged to the son, but was still kept in the father's name so as to claim the exemption; the exemption to widows and maiden ladies is fully as much abused. I have thought it right to assess the farm wood-lot at as low a rate as possible, and my opinion is that timber-land generally throughout this Province is assessed very much lower in proportion to its real value than other farm property. Then, again, the exemption of say 50 or 100 acres of wood-lot, which is now assessed at \$1 or \$2, or, perhaps in some cases \$5, an acre, would only lower the farmer's taxes about \$1, and that would not be a very strong inducement if honestly followed out. In the third place, I am opposed to exemptions and public favors, from principle. It seems to me when we farmers go before the Tariff Commission and ask for a lower tariff we are not asking any favors; we are practically saying, "all we ask is a fair field and no favors," and I believe that is the only sound principle any business can stand upon; and any business that cannot succeed on this principle is no loss to the community if it goes to the wall. C. H. BLACK.
Cumberland Co., N. S.

Mr. Downey's Exemption Bill Again.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
In the note on Mr. Downey's Bill, published in the January 25th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," the omission of a word quite reversed the intention of a statement. I did not intend to say that the kinds of trees named in the Bill are not desirable for Southern Ontario; indeed, they are the most desirable, but the list does not comprise ALL the desirable kinds.

In further justification of using taxes to encourage forest preservation, may I add a thought that arises in comparing legislative opportunities and duties in this country and the neighboring Republic. Many of the States of the Union are separated by artificial lines, and hence the sources of a State's most precious water privileges may be situated in adjoining States. The latter naturally decline the burden of reforestation for the benefit of neighboring commonwealths. Dr. Hale points out, for example, that the preservation of the conditions furnishing the water-power of Holyoke, which is second in value to only one other on the continent, lies far less within its own State's jurisdiction than in that of New Hampshire. He argues that, since the whole nation is interested in the products of the Holyoke mills, which indirectly owe their efficiency to the New Hampshire forests, the preservation of these is a national rather than a State obligation. The Canadian Provinces that have forests to preserve are, unlike the States above referred to, separated by natural boundaries, and hence no one of them need be deterred by the indifference or selfishness of its neighbors, nor need it wait for or depend upon Federal assistance in the matter of the preservation and extension of its forest areas. JOHN DEARNESS.

A. P. E. Island Farmer's Views on the Tariff.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We read the arguments laid before the Tariff Commission in Ontario by a few representatives of the farmers' associations, which we consider misleading, and not the best policy for a new and growing country like Canada. Now, it is plain to all deep-thinking statesmen that every class of producers must be protected, as far as tariff legislation can do it, before we can hope for a general and lasting prosperity. What the farmers of Canada require now is a steady, sure market that will pay them the cost price for everything they produce on the farm. It is hard to see how a low tariff would raise the price of farm produce, while the United States and other countries have a high tariff wall against us, and as we have to compete with the world in the free markets of England, we cannot be any better off than we are, except by a preference, which they are not willing to grant us. The best market for us is the "home market," for every consumer added to our population that doesn't farm, adds to the home market for farm produce. Those who spoke before the commission seem to think very little of the home market; but, according to the census of 1901, the value of the agricultural products produced that year was three hundred and sixty-three million dollars; and only eighty-five millions six hundred and ninety-six thousand found a market abroad, while nearly three hundred millions found consumers at home. This shows the great importance of the home market. The greatest menace to the Canadian farmer to-day is the ever-increasing number of competitors who are settling in the Northwest, and who will surely raise the supply far above the demand, until such time as the manufacturers and other consuming classes will balance the farming population, so that all classes of producers will find a good home market.

This is what a high tariff has done for the United States for the last forty years, and it is as popular to-day as it ever was. Those who spoke before the Commission believed that a high tariff brought the price of goods manufactured in Canada up to the percentage levied on foreign goods; and if this be so, how could the United States sell us goods to the value of one hundred and fifty million dollars yearly, after paying freight and a thirty-per-cent. tariff cheaper? We also find that United States cheap goods are driving English products out of the markets of the world. Now, if a low tariff or free goods made those products cheaper, why do we have to pay so much for binder twine, coal-oil, corn and breeding stock, as we did when those products were imported under a tariff? The very fact that the present Liberal Party, who were elected on a low-tariff policy in 1896, could not run the Government without falling back on the high-tariff policy of protection, is clear proof that a low tariff will not do for Canada, until such time as the United States is willing to give us reciprocity. We believe that more protection will invite capital into the country that will utilize and manufacture all the minerals and raw material in Canada, consequently bringing millions of consumers of farm products that will be an everlasting home market for the farmer.

Now, if the two hundred and fifty-seven million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods we imported into Canada in 1904, or the greater part of them, had been manufactured in Canada, see what an immense amount of capital and labor it would bring into our country, besides the home market it would create for the farmer.

There is no reason why Canada, with her great water-power, immense supply of coal and raw material, should not become one of the greatest manufacturing countries in the world. What the farmers of Canada to-day need is more co-operation to sell the products of the farm, and get cost price for everything they have to sell, then they will be able to pay the cost price for everything they have to buy from the manufacturers; they will also be able to pay as much wages to their hired help as do the manufacturers.

P. E. I.

Timely Hints.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the lull that follows the holiday season and that precedes the busy spring-time, it will be well if the farmer should give attention to a few matters that he will have little time for later on. First of all, the farmer will do well to look up the pedigrees of the sires he proposes breeding from during the coming summer. The average farmer cannot afford to purchase expensive or pure-bred dams, and so his best plan is to "breed up" by using sires that will help to bring his herd up to the standard he aims at. In the hurry of spring and summer work he has little time to study these matters, so it takes time to look up a pedigree, and it is time that is lacking during the farmer's busy season. Sires

should be carefully examined now, and their history gone into thoroughly. A little attention to this matter may save a deal of time and worry later on. Then there is the matter of fences. How much loss and annoyance, to say nothing of the making of bad neighbors, has been incurred by the neglect of fencing. Now that the wire fence—put in place by skilled labor—is the order of the day, the farmer will do well to decide upon the fencing he purposes doing, and to secure a man, with day and date for having it done. This same applies to any building or repairs. A little foresight will save a deal of annoyance. These are the days, too, to see that the implements are put in good repair. The harrows or the plow or the binder may require a little repairing, and now is the time to have all such attended to. In the rush of the season the repairs agent seems to be required in a score of places at the same time. Just now he has more leisure. If he is procured in time he will have the leisure to do his work properly, to the saving of time and temper, and of good money to the farmer, to boot.

This is a good opportunity, too, to go carefully over the year's earnings to discover the various profits and losses. It is simply astonishing how many of us do a deal of work at a loss, not because we intend to do this, or because we can afford to do so, but because we do not keep account. There are too many cows that are eating up the profit of their thrifty neighbors. Too many fields are sown with crops so unsuited to the soil that they are simply cumberers of the ground. In a word, too many farmers are not getting the profit they should, and this is the season for a little solid thinking for the man who wishes to farm at a profit. Hard work of the right kind is the best work that any farmer does. Little leaks will sink a ship. Little losses will swamp any farmer in time, while little profits gradually increased and thoughtfully invested mean prosperity.

Now, this letter may not have indicated the special line your thinking should take, but if it only stirs you up to hard thinking about how you may do better in your own way, it will not have been written in vain.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

A Small Farm Well Managed.

I have been working a small farm the past ten years—just fifty acres of workable land, ten acres pasture. The soil is a clay loam, nearly level and well underdrained. I do nearly all the work myself, hiring only in haying and harvest by the day. My hired help averages about \$50 a year. I raise mostly spring grain, and I endeavor to get the best seed I can. I clean all the small grain out, for what we sow we reap, and endeavor to sow only the large kernels. There is no better way to invest a few dollars than in good seed grain. There are too many men who never think of what they are going to plant until the time comes to sow, then whatever they can get handiest has to do, and when harvest comes round they wonder how it is they have only 25 bushels to the acre when others have double or treble that amount. I give you below my crop report for this year (1905). Some crops are a little above the average for the ten years, while others are below:

| Acres. | Crop. | Yield. |
|--------|--------|------------------------------|
| 11 | Hay | 30 tons—15 bush. clover seed |
| 14 | Oats | 985 bushels. |
| 9 | Barley | 460 bushels. |
| 7 | Wheat | 190 bushels. |
| 7 | Corn | 420 bushels. |

The oats are Twentieth Century, and the barley Mandshuri. What I sell is for seed, and I have received as high as 50 cents for the oats and 60 cents for barley. I treat all my spring grain for smut. I took two half barrels, bored a hole near the bottom of each, put in a plug, put liquid in, then a bushel of barley, stir well, leave in ten minutes, skim off all the light grain as it comes to the surface, pull out the plug, let the water off (there must be a piece of wire net tacked over the hole on the inside, and left a little loose to allow the plug to fit in) in the other barrel, reversing the barrels each time. The great advantage is getting rid of all the small grain. I clean it as well as it is possible with the fanning mill first. The oats I dip in the sacks. What is true regarding seed grain is also applicable to clover and grass seed—that only the very best should find room on our farms, for what we sow we must expect to reap. If farmers would sell their inferior clover seed, and buy their seed of a good reliable seedsman, there would soon be a marked difference in the quality of seed grown in this vicinity. Buy the very best to be had, and you will get no small seed.

I have had some excellent catches of clover seed on oats the past two years. I sow as early as I can get the ground in proper shape. I sow one bushel three pecks oats to acre. Where clover seed is to be sown I use seeder on the grain drill. The clover is cut for hay, then clover seed, and plowed down for spring grain. The stubble is plowed as soon as crop is off, and kept worked occasionally until November, when I ridge

it up with a ribber. One field of oats I sowed on land treated after this manner went over 80 bushels to the acre. One advantage of the ribbed land is that you can work it down earlier in spring. Thorough cultivation is a necessity, as much so as good seed; the best of seed cannot make up for negligence of the seed-bed. It seems to me that if we are observant, note where we ourselves and others fail, and avoid ever after the things we know can never prove ought but a failure, we could make rapid strides in farming in all other branches as well as grain-growing.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

L. R. B.

THE DAIRY.

Improving the Production of the Dairy Cow.

The aggregate production of the dairy cows of the country is large, bringing much business and wealth to the various people engaged in handling the product. But thoughtful dairymen know well that the great majority of the "men behind the cows" are not getting anything like the profit they might, could, would and should, if they gave their cows better care and kept better cows. Some patrons of cheese factories get returns of 25 to 50 per cent. per cow more than others, due to better care and weeding out the poor cows. "Feed and Weed" is good, but "Feed, Breed and Weed" is better. I put feed, which includes good care, first, advisably, because "breed without feed to success will not lead." All improved breeds have made good by good care and feed, with judicious breeding and mating. Instead of keeping cows that average from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of milk during each season, dairymen can easily, and in a very few years, bring the production of their herds up to 6,000 and 8,000 pounds of milk each season, and many who have special fitness for the business will go beyond this. But whilst this end is so much to be desired, and a veritable gold mine lies right before dairymen, the progress made in developing this mine is not as fast as could be desired. It has been shown that, by weighing milk daily, the production of a herd can soon be increased and the poor cows weeded out. While this is a good plan, very few even good dairymen will take the time to weigh milk daily, and the great majority of dairymen could not be induced to do so. To me, the trouble has always seemed to be how to get at those dairymen who keep the poor cows; it is they rather than the men with the good cows that need to improve. We can write and talk till doomsday and do no good to this class, because the information does not reach them or is not driven home to them personally. After much thought, a very simple way has come to me, and it is this: It is recommended to weigh milk every day to know how much the cows are giving in a year. Well, we can tell from the factory books how much each patron sends to the factory; in fact, every patron can tell for himself how much his cows are giving by simply keeping his statements and totalling up the months. But only a few do this. How, then, can we expect those to weigh their milk every day? Now, nearly every patron can be reached at the annual meeting of the cheese and butter factories, and if the secretaries would simply prepare a statement showing the total amount of milk delivered by each patron, it would add interest to the meeting and be brought forcibly home to each one, and set them thinking. Each patron could easily see how much his cows are averaging him, and he cannot be offended, because no one else need know what each is doing, because the secretary does not know how many cows each patron has, but it will be well for the secretary to get permission from some of the patrons that are known to be the best—and the worst, too, if they are not likely to take offence—and a contrast can be made. But if only the average per cow for the best patron is given, other patrons can, by knowing how many cows they have been sending from, tell how they compare with the best without any publicity, will have the point brought home to them and will strive to do better; also the best patrons will be interested. Fact is required in dealing with the public, as factory officials know very well. There are also many ways that should suggest themselves in which the profit derived from cows can be enlarged upon by some one known to the factory official, and the meeting made very interesting and profitable. For example, if one patron sends 87,500 pounds of milk from twenty cows, and fifteen of those twenty cows average 5,000 pounds each, that would leave only 2,500 pounds for each of the others; and, multiplied by the price per 100 pounds received for the milk, would show the difference in profit between good cows and poor ones. Anyone who milks twenty cows every day does not need the scales to pick out five of the poorest producing cows out of the twenty; or, in other words, a man can cull out 25 per cent. without weighing the milk of each cow. But, when necessary to draw the line very close, it would require both scales and Babcock test. But, even with these,

we have to use much judgment, for it is with known cows give a good deal more milk some years than other years. For simplicity and effectiveness, I believe the plan here outlined is good. If many patrons can be started to think and figure, the end will soon be attained, the poor-producing cows will be culled out, the others better cared for, new blood will be introduced. The example of those who are improving will be caught by others, and it is by example rather than by precept that progress can be secured. A remedy, to be effective, must be applied to the right spot.

GEO. RICE.

Reasons and Remedies for Difficulties in Churning.

By Miss Laura Rose, O. A. C.

While instructing a class the other day in buttermaking, I told the girls to place their cans of cream in hot water, and, using a thermometer and stirrer, bring the cream to the desired temperature, adding that cream should not be placed near the stove to heat. I happened to see the peculiar smile which passed from one of the girl students to another when I said this. That smile plainly said: "Another of our old customs condemned." I smiled back and said: "You must not do it any more, for it isn't a good practice."

"I fancy I hear a chorus of voices saying, 'Why?' For various reasons. The cream may already be ripe enough. Placing it beside the stove to heat requires considerable time, and while the cream is slowly heating it may become too sour. The crock or can may not be turned often enough, or the cream not frequently stirred. The result is that, while the fat in the cream next to the stove may be melted by overheating, the cream on the other side may still be cold, and the result will be an uneven churning and an extra loss of butter in the buttermilk.

It is most detrimental to the quality of the butter to have the cream become so warm or overripe that the skim milk divides into curds and whey. Butter made from such cream cannot have that delicate, sweet flavor, and has not such good keeping qualities. When the curd becomes hard, as it will do when it separates and forms whey, it sticks to the particles of butter, and no amount of washing can get rid of this curd. It may be in such minute particles that the eye cannot detect it, but curd quickly decomposes in butter, hence the reason some butter so rapidly goes off flavor.

The market is more and more demanding a mild-flavored butter, consequently we do not need a high acid in the cream; or, in other words, it is not necessary to have the cream very sour.

Our object in heating the cream is to have it churn within a reasonable time, say from twenty to thirty minutes. By heating it just before churning we are surer to have the temperature exact, and the butter will not be so liable to be soft, as when held for some time at the churning temperature.

Some who have or are experiencing difficulties may ask, "What would you do in case you couldn't get cream to churn at all?" I'd try to find out the cause and strive to overcome it, then in the future avoid a re-occurrence, if possible. I have known people to lose six churning one after another, not getting a pound of butter from the cream.

During my demonstrations I have had brought to me some very hard cream to churn. In fact, this past fall, I really thought one day I was going to be beaten, but, after resorting to many ways and means, I did get firm, granular butter, but not an exhaustive churning. In such cases, after I have churned for half an hour with no sign of butter coming, I investigate. By looking in the churn, I make sure there is not too much cream in it. Keep it well below half full for cream difficult to churn. Next, I see if the temperature has gone down; sometimes it does if the room be cold. If I find the cream too cold, I do not add hot water to raise the temperature. Such a practice cannot be too strongly condemned. The hot water striking the cream, melts the fat and curdles the milk, and results in a pale, weak-bodied butter. When the temperature is too low (and this is the most frequent cause for long churning), I pour the cream from the top of the churn into a tin, and by setting it in hot water raise the temperature of the cream six or eight degrees, stirring the meanwhile, then pour the cream back into the churn. A handful or so of salt sometimes assists in separating the fat. If I had a churning which completely baffled me, and I knew the cream to be sufficiently sour to be well coagulated, I would pour it from the churn into a tin, and setting it in a tin of hot water on the stove, and, constantly stirring, raise the temperature to 160, then cool down quickly to about 50. Hold at that temperature for an hour or

longer. When again ready to churn, heat to from 60 to 64 degrees. Very stubborn cream has likely come from cows long in milk, and probably not getting much succulent food. Such cream has in it a sticky, viscous substance which prevents the massing together of the fat globules. The heating of the cream coagulates this albuminous matter and renders the cream churnable. This is the reason pasteurized cream churns more readily and at a lower temperature than raw cream.

People having any difficulty with long churning I would strongly advise to take a fairly rich cream (25 to 28 per cent. butter-fat), pasteurize it while still sweet, by setting it in hot water and heating it to 160 to 180 degrees. Cool quickly, and when at 65 degrees add some good-flavored sour skim milk as a culture to start the cream souring.

If the milk be set in shallow pans, after they have stood 24 hours, place them over a pot of hot water until the cream begins to wrinkle, then let stand 24 hours longer before churning. Such cream makes a very sweet butter, and is easy to churn. If the cream breaks and the butter will not gather, add several quarts of water at churning temperature, revolve the churn a few times, let stand a few minutes, then draw off half the liquid. The water floats the butter better on the buttermilk, and, by lessening the liquid and churning slowly, the butter may be formed into granules the size of wheat, then it is ready for the rest of the buttermilk to be drawn off.

By studying the conditions, the cause for long churning can usually be accounted for and a remedy applied.

Remedy for Slow Churning.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have noticed in reading "The Farmer's Advocate" quite a number of farmers' wives are having trouble with their cream, not being able to get butter, only by long churning, and sometimes not at all.

Now, I can fully sympathize with these people, as I have been having the same trouble. I always got butter, but sometimes only after three or four hours' churning. Now, I think we have accidentally discovered a remedy. We raised quite a lot of yellow carrots for our cows, but had no pulper, and did not like to feed them whole, as we were feeding the sugar beets. The carrots seemed more difficult for the cows to bite, therefore we did not feed carrots until we got a pulper. Now we are pulping beets and carrots together, and feeding; otherwise, everything is carried on the same, yet now we get butter in less than an hour. I can think of no other cause but the carrots.

I want to say, also, we are feeding cotton-seed meal. I put my cream to seventy degrees to churn. Now, don't condemn that; it is all right, for I get good firm butter in the approved granular form. All ye who feed cottonseed meal go and do likewise. I am writing this, hoping it may help some sorely-tried woman or man, as the case may be.

A. M. BAKER.

Hants Co., N. S.

[From this letter, and that of Miss Laura Rose in this issue, the witch that prevents the butter coming should be brought to light and exposed.—Ed.]

An O. A. C. Dairy Cow.

One afternoon during the O. A. C. Dairy School term, the class critically examined in the room for live-stock one of the grade cows from the stable whose record is very creditable. During the seven years she has been milking, this cow, now nine years old, has given 61,283 pounds of milk, which made 2,553 pounds of butter—the latter calculated by adding one-sixth to the milk fat. This makes an average of 8,755 pounds of milk and 365 pounds of butter yearly, since she dropped her first calf, in November, 1898. During 1905 her feed cost \$36. The profit on her milk and butter over the cost of feed was, respectively, \$112 and \$38. The profit on milk is based on sales at 4 cents per quart, and the butter at 18 to 25 cents per lb. fat, which are the prices paid farmers who delivered milk at the dairy of the College during 1905.

Some may ask, will this grade cow transmit her milking quality to her progeny? We answer, yes, if the male be of proper milking stock. Unfortunately, we have only one heifer from this cow. During 1905, as a two-year-old, this heifer gave 7,383 pounds milk, testing 3.6 per cent. fat, which is equal to over 300 pounds of butter. We expect this heifer to give close to 9,600 lbs. milk during 1906, if all goes well. We have in these two cows examples of what may be expected from good grade cows, which have given of milk over six times their live weight during each year they have been milking.

H. H. DEAN.

POULTRY.

The Poultry Industry of Canada.

I submit the following review on the poultry industry of Canada for the benefit of the interested readers of this great farm journal. The following is an extract from Bulletin No. 8 of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, which shows the growing demand for poultry and eggs: "The demand for good fat poultry and fresh eggs is growing. The more we raise, the greater the demand and the higher the price. A shortage exists for more than half the year. G. F. Johnston, Dominion Statistician, has compiled the following figures and comparisons to show where we stand in regard to this industry. According to census of March 31st, 1901, there were 16,500,000 hens and chickens in Canada, and in 1891 there were 12,700,000, showing an increase in ten years of 3,800,000, or 380,000 a year. There would now be 17,500,000, if that rate of increase has been maintained. Of the 16,500,000 there were 288,612 pure-bred fowls. Of these the Plymouth Rocks numbered 80,102 (34.29 per cent.); the Leghorns numbered 29,088 (12.42 per cent.); the Brahmas 7,788 (3.33 per cent.); Games, 3,955; Cochins, 2,574; and other families, including Orpingtons, (144), 7,502. The pure breeds unspecified numbered 80,215. We had then 164 millions of the scrub or common birds. The industry of this great array of crows and cluckers resulted in the production of 84,182,802 dozen eggs in the twelve months of the census year. The value of these millions of dozens was set down at \$10,268,159—12.28 cents per dozen. In addition, the poultry slaughtered had a value of \$1,369,259. The value of the living birds on March 31, 1901, is set down at \$3,500,000; a total value of products and of stock on hand of \$15,000,000.

How do we compare with our neighbors on the other side of the line. They had 233,598,035 hens and chickens in 1900. That sounds a large number, but when we test the figures, they are not so far ahead of us. We had 8.08 hens per head of our population, and they had 8.33 per head, which is only a quarter of a biddy more per head. If we assume that two-thirds of these were laying hens, the great Canadian hen laid 91 eggs in the year, and the great United States hen laid within a fraction of 100 eggs in the same period; but our hens' eggs had a value of 12½ cents per dozen, while United States hens' eggs averaged 11.7 cents per dozen. Our smaller average number had the same value as their larger number, and our hens were saved the exertion of laying those nine extra eggs. The Canadian hen-raiser must look better after his hens, in their food, their age, their shelter, their breeds and strains, and their general management. He should never be satisfied until he reaches double the present egg-laying record of his hens. It is well to aim high in egg production, as in other things. By breeding from the best, and the best only, each year, and selecting these by the use of trap-nests, where convenient, it will not take many years to double the average production of the Canadian hen. Indeed, if poultrymen and farmers would pay attention to this matter of selection, it would not be too much to expect that before another census year rolls along (1911), the average Canadian biddy would lay at least 150 good large eggs in twelve months.

Prince Edward Island has more hens and chickens per family than any other Province, and she has held this proud pre-eminence for years. She was away ahead of any other Province in 1891, when she had 26.1 fowls to each family, and she maintained her lead. In 1901 she had 27.5 of these barnyard pets, though hard pressed by Ontario, which had 18 per family in 1891, and increased to 21.16 in 1901; and still harder pressed by Manitoba, with 21.50 per family, in 1901, increased to that number from 16 per family in 1891. Nova Scotia has the least number of hens and chickens per family of the Provinces. She had fewer per family in 1901 than she had in 1891, in the latter year having 8.45, and the last census only 8.25.

Renfrew Co., Ont. J. W. DORAN.

(To be continued.)

This is How They Come.

I must say I am more than pleased with "The Farmer's Advocate." I have taken it for four years, ever since I started farming, and my father has taken it for over twenty years, and I think every farmer ought to take it, as it is the best farming paper published. I am going into pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. Have four females and one bull. I also have Clydesdale horses, Yorkshire pigs, and Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn hens. I thought I would try and do a little work for you, and send you the following list of eight names. Wishing you a very prosperous New Year.

Brant Co., Ont. C. E. WILSON.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Pruning the Grape.

By Linus Woolverton.

There is, perhaps, no branch of work in the fruit garden or orchard more important than pruning. Of late very great stress has been laid upon fertilizing, cultivating, spraying and cover crops, but, after thirty years' experience in orcharding, the writer has concluded that judicious pruning is



Fig. 1.—Fuller System.

quite as essential to a first-class crop of fruit as any of them.

The time was when we left the grapevine untouched by the shears, allowing it to spread over its trellis just according to its own sweet will. Sometimes it would climb to the top of one of our oldest apple trees, thirty feet from the ground, and oh! the perilous climbs we boys used to undertake to reach those coveted purple bunches,



Fig. 2.—Fuller System.

with heavy bloom, which hung out in the sunshine. But such neglect soon resulted in thick, tangled masses of vine which produced very little good fruit.

Now this is quite changed on the old homestead, for we have learned some lessons in pruning. No rambling vines are now allowed to climb over fences and trees, but taught, instead, to fol-

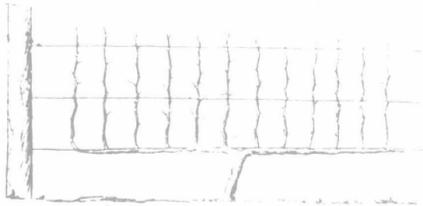


Fig. 3.—Fuller System.

low certain horizontal and perpendicular lines upon rows of wire trellises, with every vine cut back annually to a limited number of buds, producing an annual crop of fine fruit.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

One great object to be kept in view in pruning the grape is the limitation of the number of fruit



Fig. 4.—Fuller System.

buds, so that the vine may not become weakened by overbearing, and so that every bunch may be large and fine. Some vigorous growers, like the Concord, will carry more fruit to the foot of wood than others, like the Wilder, and therefore need shorter pruning.

Many people look upon the pruning of a vineyard as a mysterious process, and are easily imposed upon by travelling pruners who talk wisely, but often work injury to the vineyard, and charge extortionate wages. Anybody can prune with intelligence if he understands that all the fruit is borne in a few clusters near the base of the growing shoots of the season, which spring from the wood of last year's growth. Knowing this underlying fact, it is evident that the less of last year's growth that remains after the annual pruning, the fewer fruit clusters will be formed. It is not possible, just here, to give a definite rule as to how many buds should be left on a vine, because, owing to soil conditions and varieties, shorter or longer pruning may be found necessary. A little observation and little experience in the work will lead each grower to prune his own vineyard far more judiciously than any so-called professional can do it for him.

METHODS.

Three systems of pruning the grape are practiced in Ontario, each of which has its advocates, viz., the Fuller, the Fan, and the Kniffen.

1. The Fuller System.—This method was adopted many years ago by the writer, in whose opinion it makes a more uniformly symmetrical and

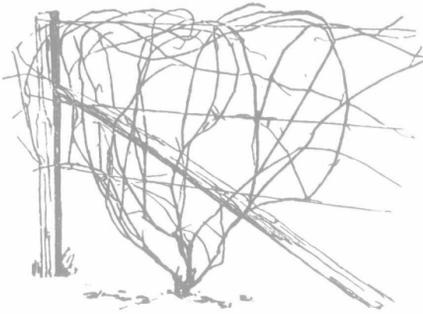


Fig. 5.—Fan-trained Concord.

presentable vineyard, when carefully followed out, than any other. The old wood is low down on the bottom wire, and only the young shoots are tied upon the upper two wires.

The Fuller system of pruning the grape is especially desirable for northern latitudes, where it is necessary to lay down the vines for winter protection. The accompanying illustrations will help the novice in grape pruning to understand the method, so that he can put it in practice during the coming season, if he is planting a vineyard, or even a few vines in his garden.

Fig. 1 shows a vine at the end of the second season, with two canes grown which are to form

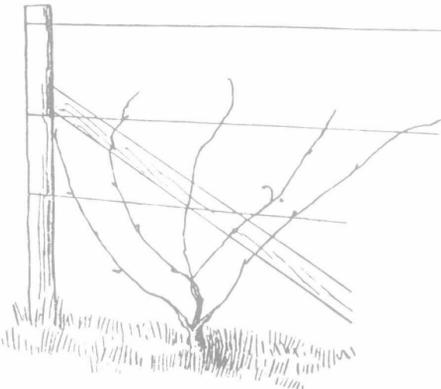


Fig. 6.—Fan System. The Vine Pruned.

the two horizontal arms. It is unnecessary to point out that, during the first season, one cane only had been allowed to grow, that it was cut back in the fall to within a foot or so of the ground, and that only these two canes were allowed to grow the second season.

At the end of the second year the two uprights are cut back, bent over and staked down, as in Fig. 2, ready to be covered for winter protection. In the spring these two canes are tied along the lower trellis wire, and during the growing season a shoot will spring up from each fruit bud.

At the end of the third season the vine will be somewhat as represented in Fig. 3, especially if care is taken to keep the young shoots tied up as they grow, and topped when they reach the upper wire. Then these shoots are each to be cut back to two buds, as shown in Fig. 4. From these, during the fourth season, two upright canes will grow up from every spur, each bearing fruit. At the end of the fourth season one of these canes is cut off close to the arm, and the other one is cut

down to a spur with two buds, and in this way the same process is repeated year after year.

2. The Fan System.—In this method the aim is to renew the wood each year, almost from the ground, thus disposing of all old wood as far as possible. Fig. 5 shows a Concord vine which has been trained in this way, and Fig. 6 the same after pruning and tying up the young shoots in place upon the wires. This system has been



Fig. 7.—Kniffen System. Vine Pruned.

found to bring the fruit so near the ground that it was often sandy, and was inconvenient for tying, so that most of our vineyardists who have adopted it, allow the old wood to climb up a little higher on the wires each year, until very ugly stubs result, which are unsightly, as shown in Fig. 6, which is a photograph of a vine growing in a vineyard in the Niagara district.

3. The Kniffen System.—For southern parts of the Province, where grapevines do not need to be laid down in the fall for winter protection, there is no method so simple, so economical, and consequently so desirable as the Kniffen. It is

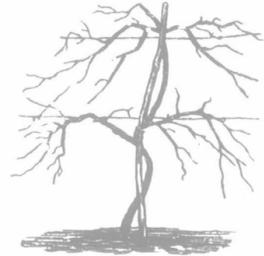


Fig. 8.—Kniffen System.

very generally adopted about St. Catharines, where some large vineyards are pruned in this way.

After the details given for shaping the vines and growing the arms in the Fuller system, we need not give details for the Kniffen, because the same principles apply, if we simply point out the chief destructive feature, which is that the horizontal arms are trained along the top wire instead of along the bottom one, and that young shoots from these arms are allowed to hang down as they grow, thus saving much labor in summer tying, which is necessary in training by the Fuller method. In practice, most vineyardists train two additional horizontal arms on the next wire below the top, thus having four arms to each vine instead of two, claiming that they get more fruit in this way. From these four arms the young shoots grow as they please during the summer, as shown in Fig. 8. There is economy in wire, as well as labor, in this method, for two wires only are required, instead of three, as in the Fuller and Fan systems. In many vineyards an improvement in the training is made by growing a separate cane from near the ground to each wire, which ensures a more even distribution of growth and of fruit than where the four arms are all grown from the same upright cane, as is shown in the illustration.

THE TIME TO PRUNE.

The question, "When shall I prune my vineyard?" is a frequent one, and may be fairly well answered with Peter Pruning Knife's old adage, "Prune when your knife is sharp," only, of course, the grape shears must be substituted for the pruning knife.

Much summer pruning of the grape, however, is not advisable, for the foliage is the lungs of the vine, and in them the sap is enriched to sweeten and mature the fruit.

Barring this exception, the rule holds good, and the pruning may be done any time after the grape harvest, until growth begins in the following year.

This winter has been an exceptional one for pruning, and already many vineyards are pruned ready for tying, and the rubbish cleared and burned, which is a great advantage when it comes to the hurry and rush of spring work on a fruit farm.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of premium Knife sent me, and am much pleased with it. Am also much pleased with your excellent paper, and would not be without it. F. A. DORLAND, Northumberland Co., Ont.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The Canadian Press Association, which meets in Toronto this week, will wind up by a visit to the Agricultural College, Guelph, on Saturday.

The sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of tuberculosis, will be held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, on the 28th of March next. The Hon. Senator Edwards will preside in the afternoon. In the evening a public lecture will be delivered in the Lecture Hall of the Normal School, by Dr. Arthur J. Richer, of Montreal, which will be illustrated with stereopticon plates, showing the stages of consumption and some of the appliances now in use to check and cure the disease. The chair will be taken in the evening by His Excellency Earl Grey.

The Brantford Shropshire Sale.

The fourth annual auction sale of Shropshire sheep, from the flocks of Messrs. J. G. Hanmer and W. S. Carpenter, held at Mr. Hanmer's Belmont farm, near Brantford, January 31st, was a very successful affair. The sheep, comprising 100 yearling ewes, bred to first-class rams, and 60 ram and ewe lambs, were a uniformly good lot, in real good condition, without extra fitting, and typical of the highest standard of the breed; a healthy, wholesome selection, such as delights the eye and the heart of a lover of they of the golden hoof. A fairly large attendance of Ontario farmers, some from considerable distances, with a few from across the border, ensured the success of the sale, as several mail orders from the States were not fully filled, owing to the brisk and prompt bidding of farmers of the surrounding counties, who secured the majority of the numbers at figures above the limit of these orders, evidencing a growing interest in sheep-raising. The competition for the ewes was especially keen, and they were quickly taken, for the most part at prices ranging from \$30 to \$40 each, and ewe lambs at \$15 to \$20 each. The season was not the best for the sale of rams, and some of these went at what appeared rather low prices for the quality, the average being about \$20, some selling around \$30, and one for \$63, the top price of the day. The sale was admirably managed, and the auctioneer, Mr. W. Almas, showed himself a master salesman, selling the whole 160 head, the ewes in pairs and the rams singly, inside of two hours.

New Brunswick Fruit-growers' Meeting.

On January 25th, President J. C. Gilman welcomed the New Brunswick Fruit-growers' Association to their annual meeting, held in the Church Hall, Fredericton. In his address President Gilman referred to the great necessity of planting only hardy varieties, and keeping the soil in good condition. He mentioned the extreme cold winters of 1904 and 1905, also the mid-summer drouths, as reminders of the fact that tender varieties and poor cultivation meant entire failure in fruit-growing. He suggested the appointment of a committee to gather reliable information as to varieties best adapted to local conditions. He also referred to the object lessons to be learned from the Provincial Government's system of illustration orchards placed in different sections of the Province, and the valuable information to be gathered from them by those intending to put out trees in the future. He also spoke of the necessity of spraying, the lessons to be learned at fruit exhibitions, and suggested that the exhibit of fruit be a prominent feature in connection with future meetings.

Mr. Wm. McIntosh, of St. John, addressed the meeting on injurious insects, illustrating his address with specimens and charts. He outlined the life history of each specimen, and spoke of the preparations to destroy them, and strongly advised fruit-growers to follow closely the instructions as outlined in the bulletins issued by the Dominion and Local Departments of Agriculture.

Prof. W. T. Macoun, of Ottawa, spoke on the "Causes of Successes and Failures in Fruit-growing." He dwelt on the importance of selecting varieties suitable to local conditions, and recommended the following varieties as likely to prove satisfactory in the Province: Duchess, Fameuse, Wolf River, McIntosh Red, Canada Baldwin, Alexander, Milwaukee and North Star, or Dudley Winter. The speaker outlined the handling of the young trees from the time they are received from the nurseryman until planted, also the importance of thorough cultivation, a good cover crop of clover, and the care necessary to protect them from mice during the winter. A general discussion followed Prof. Macoun's address in regard to so many apple trees having died during the past season, and the general impression was that it was due to the severe winter.

Prof. F. C. Sears, of Truro, gave a practical demonstration of pruning. With a young tree and a pair of clippers, he showed how a tree should be shaped before setting, giving reasons at the same time. The Professor also gave an address on soil management in the orchard, and by the use of lantern slides illustrated the work of cultivation in the various stages, the proper implements to be used, etc.

There was a very fine exhibit of fruit, and the prizes were awarded as follows: Fameuse, J. C. Gilman; McIntosh Red, J. C. Gilman; Alexander, J. C. Gilman; Wolf River, Geo. McAlpine; Bethel, A. W. Ross; Baxter, I. W. Stephenson; Milding, J. C. Gilman; Ontario, Geo. McAlpine; Golden Russet, Geo. McAlpine; King of Tompkins, Geo. McAlpine; Northern Spy, Geo. McAlpine;

Westby, Henry Wilmot; Gano, Geo. McAlpine; Ben Davis, Geo. McAlpine; Canada Red, S. B. Hatheway; Seedlings, Henry Wilmot; Stark, Mrs. Hunter Boyd; Bishop Pippin, Geo. McAlpine; collection of ten varieties, Geo. McAlpine, first, and H. Gilman, second; best packed box of apples, Geo. McAlpine, first, and J. C. Gilman, second.

Following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, John C. Gilman, Fredericton; Vice-President, I. W. Stephenson, Upper Sheffield; Secretary, Thos. A. Peters, Fredericton; Treasurer, Henry Wilmot, Burton, Sunbury Co. Directors—J. W. Clark, Mauderville; R. Richardson, Waweg, Charlotte Co.; C. W. Esmond, Sussex; Wm. McIntosh, St. John; John Ferguson, Queensbury; Geo. McAlpine, Lower Gagetown; J. F. Tilley, Woodstock; Samuel B. Hatheway, Fredericton.

Good Times in Quebec.

"What a mild winter!" "What fine weather!" "Say! did you ever see a January like this!" Such are the exclamations heard on every hand. Not since the winter of 1879 have we had (so far) such a mild winter. Notwithstanding this fact, we have had good sleighing from early in December; just a little snow-storm occasionally, and just enough cold to keep it from departing. Much hauling has been done, and some bush work, although there is not so much of this to do as a few years ago. A drop of the thermometer in December to 20 below zero, and again in January to 14 below, formed ice nearly 12 inches thick. This allowed the ice harvesters to get to work, and during the week preceding the thaw quite a lot of ice was laid in by our dairymen; but this work was abruptly stopped by the thaw which started on the 21st and lasted three days. On January 22nd the mercury touched summer heat, and the warm south winds took the snow entirely away, broke up the ice, and it passed out of our rivers, so we saw what was never seen before here, the rivers completely free of ice on the 23rd of January. Those who have not a supply of ice laid in will have to wait patiently until Jack Frost has done his work again. We take unkindly to the wagons after such a fine spell of sleighing. The milk supply is being well kept up at many of our creameries, and at the condensing factory. There is a larger output than any previous winter going to supply the City of Montreal. The price this winter is 15c. per gallon for October, and 17c. per gallon for six months, commencing November 1st, delivered in the City; with freight deducted it nets the farmer 14c. per gallon, and with the high prices of labor, feed, and milch cows, the producer's profits are not large. Milch cows are abnormally high, owing to the large number having been bought here for shipment to South Africa, besides the large number shipped last summer. Messrs. Sinclair & Dunn have shipped two lots within the last two months, comprising 250 head of cows and heifers, and a few bulls; good prices were paid, and we are pleased to state that when the tuberculin test was applied only a very slight percentage of them reacted. An abundance of roughage is bringing young stock through the winter in splendid condition. Like many other places, less pork is being fed than usual, but those who have stayed by the business are going to, in part, make up for any losses incurred last year. The packers in the city are offering good prices for hogs, and the drovers are offering \$6.50 to \$6.75 for the right kind of porker. We are getting as much this season on foot as we got last season dressed at this time. Beef is also rising in price, but we do not go into this phase of farming very extensively. Horses are going slow (especially heavy draft), owing to there being little snow in the woods, and the lumberman could not get his logs hauled, but last week there was more, and about two carloads of heavy horses went out. Good prices were paid. This winter has been most suitable for winter manuring. There being little or no snow, most of our farmers have adopted the system of hauling the manure direct from the stable to the land, thereby saving labor and getting the full benefit of the manure. Within the next few weeks our dairy convention will be held, as well as our farm institute meeting. We trust many of our farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity of attending these meetings.

Results of Cheese-scoring Contest.

The cheese-scoring contest at the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, held at Ingersoll last month, resulted as follows: 1, Geo. Cousins, New Hamburg, \$10; 2, W. Cameron, Jarvis, \$5.

| | Flavor. | Texture. | Color. | Finish. |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|--------|--------------|
| Average score of judges | 42.665 | 28.41 | 14.5 | 9.208=94.783 |
| Score of Geo. Cousins | 42.75 | 28.25 | 14.5 | 9.25=94.75 |
| Score of W. Cameron | 43.50 | 27.75 | 14.5 | 9.25=95.00 |

Now is the Time.

Mr. Alf. Hunter writes us: "I wish some one would advertise some kinds of seed oats for sale in 'The Farmer's Advocate.' I wish to change my seed this spring."

Delighted with Knife and with Paper.

I received the Knife all right, and think it is a dandy; am also delighted with the paper. JOSEPH AIRDE. Haldimand Co., Ont.

Some Spicy Notes from Temiskaming.

Farming proper is, of course, at a complete standstill now, and will be for many weeks to come. We listen enviously to the tales of Christmas plowing in other parts of the Dominion, but in spite of drawbacks, few of us would exchange our northland for more favored (as regards climate) districts.

The engrossing topic throughout the district is, and for some time has been, mining. Farmers, lawyers, doctors, storekeepers—all classes and ages talk of shares, cobalt, calcite, silver, etc., almost to the exclusion even of politics. Companies are being formed, both locally and in the cities, to say nothing of the United States, the citizens of which soon seize "a good thing." One or two serious accidents have happened, owing to carelessness or ignorance in handling dynamite, but the enthusiasm displayed in the race for wealth is unabated by such trifles as dynamite accidents! That there will be a boom and rush immediately spring opens is not to be doubted; and that it will equal the famous gold "rushes" is very probable. That the farmers will both directly and indirectly benefit from the necessary development of the country is certain; although some will probably fall between two stools, in their endeavor to hold and develop farms and "get rich quick" at one and the same time.

Very little lumbering is being done this year, for several reasons. Most of the "floatable" timber has already been taken, if near enough to water to pay for cutting, except pine—the dues on the latter, however, being almost prohibitive. As to pulpwood, the freight charges are so high that lumbermen won't touch it, and, as a natural consequence, millions of feet of valuable timber will be burnt in process of clearing, instead of being a source of income to the settler. The Hon. F. Cochrane promised to look into the matter, and we hope he will shortly be able to do something to check the great waste which will, under present conditions, continue to the end of the chapter. We are having a somewhat peculiar winter this year. The snowfall is light, and the weather is much milder than usual. On several occasions the mercury has touched 80° below zero, but the sharp weather generally lasted but two or three days, then giving way to thaw and rain; the latter sometimes heavy, and much more frequent than ever known before. Cancellation of lots has become more frequent of late, giving some of the speculators an uneasy time. It was, indeed, high time that a move was made; for many a poor settler has had to pay money for land when he could ill afford to do so.

The spring being again in sight, the road question is coming to the front once more, taking the shape of petitions to the Government in a good many places. It is said that on the fuller opening of the country as a mining district the roads will be made. We hope it will be so; though why miners should have roads built for them, and farming settlers have to make their own, is a condition of affairs calculated to puzzle even a political economist. However, so that we get roads, it matters little through whose instrumentality, or for whom, they are built, since we shall all be alike able to use them. It strikes one, however, as one of "life's little ironies," that an agricultural district should be opened for the benefit of miners by a Government elected by an agricultural community!

Rapid Promotion.

Some of the celebrities who were in attendance nearly every day at the Chicago International Show were Earl Grey, Gov.-Gen. of Canada; Baron A. Van Schelle, representing King Leopold of Belgium, having control of six magnificent Belgian draft stallions from the royal stables; Senor Aguillaz, Mexican Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. W. Black, Manitoba's Minister of Agriculture, and Andrew Montgomery, the famous Scottish breeder of Clydesdales.

The above, from the Horse Show Monthly, comes as a mild surprise. The gentleman referred to as "Hon. J. W. Black, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba," is known to Canadians as W. J. Black, B.S.A., formerly of "The Farmer's Advocate," London; later Editor-in-Chief of "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg; then, again, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba, and yet more recently President of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Black's rise has been meteoric, but we had not heard of this final achievement. Congratulations!

Round Cement Silo.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I notice in your issue of January 11th and 18th, articles on "Cement vs. Wood Silos." Will you kindly ask the parties who are in favor of the cement silos, and who have built them, to favor us through your paper with a drawing or more complete details as to construction of round cement silos? Do they build them solid or with an air chamber; how is the circular frame made, and are they bothered with them freezing? Wisconsin. B. F. WILSON.

Just the Thing!

Please find enclosed \$1.50, for another year's subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate." I must say I enjoy reading your paper; it is just the paper a farmer should subscribe for. Wishing you every success. A. E. YOUNG. Wentworth Co., Ont.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Trade quiet, and few cattle coming forward. Choice, \$4.60 to \$5; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.50; others, \$3.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4, and cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butcher Cattle—Firm. Picked lots, \$4.40 to \$4.60; good to choice, \$4.10 to \$4.40; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25, and canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade continues quiet, with few cattle offering. Short-keep feeders, \$3.60 to \$4; good feeders, \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2 to \$3.75; good stockers, \$2.80 to \$3.50; rough to common, \$2 to \$2.70.

Milch Cows—Fairly good trade, especially for those of choice quality; \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—Good demand for choice veals; 4½c. to 7c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep steady; quoted, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. for export ewes, and \$3.50 to \$4 for bucks and culls. Lambs, steady to firm, \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt. for grain-fed, and \$5.50 to \$6.50 for medium grade.

Hogs—Markets are easier. Selects are quoted at \$6.75 per cwt., and lights and fats at \$6.50.

HORSES.

The demand for heavy horses in the local market continues unusually brisk, and prices are well maintained. Offerings are large, but everything of a good type is quickly absorbed by outside buyers, who have attended the weekly sales in large numbers, looking for heavy blocks and sound young chunks. Outside of the heavy classes there is nothing much doing, although delivery horses find a fair market. The range of prices the past week has been as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$130 to \$170; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$450; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$160; general-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$150 to \$185; drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$160 to \$200; serviceable second-hand workers, \$50 to \$70; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$80.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white, 79c.; red, 78½c.; mixed, 78c.; goose and spring, 75c., all at outside points.

Flour—Ontario—For export, \$3.15 is bid, in buyers' bags, outside; high patents are quoted \$4 at Toronto, bags included, and 90 per cent. patents at \$3.60. Manitoba—First patents, \$4.40; second patents, \$4.10; bakers', \$4.

Millfeed—Firm; bran, in bags, outside, \$16 to \$16.50; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17.50.

Oats—Firm, at 35½c. to 36½c., outside. Barley—No. 2, 49c. to 49½c.; No. 3 extra, 46c. to 46½c.; No. 3, 43c. to 43½c.

Peas—79c., outside. Rye—70c., outside. Corn—Canadian, 43c., Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 49½c.; mixed, 49c., at Toronto.

Buckwheat—52½c. to 53c., outside. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, 24c. to 25c.; solids, 23c. to 24c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 21c. to 22c.; large rolls, 18c. to 19c.; tubs, 20c. to 21c.; medium, 18c. to 19c.; inferior, 17c. to 18c.

Cheese—13c. for large, and 13½c. for twins. Eggs—22c. to 23c. for new-laid; 17c. for storage, and 15c. for limed.

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

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

Beans—Prime, \$1.65 to \$1.75. Dressed Hogs—\$8.50 to \$8.75. Baled Hay—No. 1, \$8 per ton, in car lots, on track here; No. 2 dull at \$7.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., wholesale dealers in wool, hides, calf skins and sheep skins, tallow, etc.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

quote: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 10c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 10½c.; inspected hides, flat, 9c.; calf skins, No. 1 selected, 18c.; sheep skins, \$1.25 to \$1.30; horse hides, \$3 to \$3.25; tallow, rendered, 4½c. to 4½c.

FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Hay, No. 1 timothy, \$9 to \$10.50; mixed and clover, \$6 to \$8. Dressed hogs, light, cwt., \$9.25; heavy, \$8.75. Butter, 24c. to 26c. Eggs, 25c. to 30c. Spring chicken, dressed, 7c. to 8c.; live, 5c. Old, dressed, 7c.; live, 4c. Turkeys, dressed, 14c. to 15c.; live, 12c. Geese, live, 8c.; dressed, 10c. to 12c. Potatoes, per bag, 85c. to \$1. Onions, peck, 30c. Apples, bbl., \$2 to \$3.50. Beef, hind quarters, 7c. to 8c.; fore quarters, 4½c. to 5½c.; carcasses, 6c. to 7c. Lambs, 10c. to 11c. Veal, 8½c. to 10c. Mutton, 8c. to 9c.

Montreal.

Live Stock—English cables more encouraging than for weeks past. Prices on local market about steady, being 4½c. to 5c. for choicest steers, 3½c. to 4½c. and 4½c. for good to fine, 3½c. to 3½c. for medium, and 2½c. to 3c. for common. Sheep, 4½c., a shade more in a few cases; lambs, 6c. Calves of poor enough quality sold at from \$3 to \$5 each, very few bringing over the latter figure. Some milch cows sold at \$30 to \$55. Hogs lower, owing to the more liberal receipts, resulting from recent high prices, from 7 1-8c. to 7½c. for a few selects.

Horses—Draft horses, light, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., cost about \$175 to \$200; heavy, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300; coal-cart horses, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., \$175 to \$225, and express horses, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200; ordinary, light, broken-down or old animals range from \$75 to \$125 each, while young, sound, stylish drivers and saddle horses range all the way from \$250 to \$500 each.

Butter—A car of dairy butter was received last week from Manitoba. Manitoba butter is improving in quality, and now comes nearer the requirements of consumers. Ontario dairy, choice, 20c. to 20½c. No difficulty in making purchases of finest winter-made creamery at 22½c. to 22½c., while finest Octobers are obtainable at 22½c. to 23½c. Many holders are demanding higher figures, but they are not receiving them in a wholesale way.

Cheese—Inactive, holders, perhaps, a little less independent than a month ago, but still asking 13c. to 13½c.

Eggs—Easier. Fresh have been coming forward freely. Cold-storage and limed, 16c. to 17c.; selects, 21c., and fresh, candled, 24c. to 25c.

Poultry—A carload of assorted poultry was ordered from Winnipeg. The buyer offered 9c. for fowl, 11c. for chickens and ducks, and 13c. for turkeys. Some dealers, however, ask 14c. for turkeys. No fresh-killed poultry has been on the market.

Dressed Hogs—Market slightly easier for live hogs. Demand still fairly brisk, however. Abattoir-killed, 10c. to 10½c.; country dressed, 8½c. to 9½c. Provision market firmer. Extra large hams, 25 lbs. and upwards, 12½c.; large, 18 to 25 lbs., 13c., and medium, 12 to 18 lbs., 13½c.; extra small, 12 lbs., downwards, being 14c., rolled ham being 14c. to 15c.

Bacon, green long clear, 11½c., and 13½c. to 15c. for finest smoked. Barrel pork, short-cut back and mess, \$21 per bbl.; heavy, \$20; clear backs, \$21.50; light, short clear, \$19.50; and special, \$22. Lard, 7½c. to 13c., according to quality, in 20-lb. wooden pails.

Seeds—The end of the season for the receipt of clover seed from the country is now approaching. Quite a quantity has arrived, the prices paid for it being about \$6.25 to \$7 per bushel of 60 lbs. of red clover, and \$4 to \$6.50 for alsike, f. o. b. Timothy is rather slow arriving, and is possibly a little scarce. Dealers do not expect receipts to fall off for another month yet. After that, the tide will turn, and farmers will commence to buy again. Dealers are paying \$2.25 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. for timothy. Flaxseed is almost dead, prices paid being \$1.80 per 100 lbs., Montreal.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, f. o. b. cars, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; No. 1 clover-mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.50, and clover, \$4.50 to \$6. Demand is rather quiet, and the situation is steady.

Grain—General quotations of oats are 38½c. store, for No. 4 white oats, 39½c. for No. 3, and 40½c. for No. 2, but transactions have taken place at 39c., 40c. and 41c. Now that prices have advanced several cents, there is not so much room for farmers to hold for higher, as advised some time ago, yet the outlook is firm.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3.40 to \$6.30; cows, \$3 to \$4.40; heifers, \$2.25 to \$5; bulls, \$2 to \$4; calves, \$3 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$3.95.

Hogs—Choice to prime, heavy, \$5.65 to \$5.80; medium to good, heavy, \$5.60 to \$5.75; butchers' weights, \$5.60 to \$5.80; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$5.60 to \$5.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$5.90 to \$6; Yorkers, \$6 to \$6.10; pigs, \$6.10; roughs, \$4.90 to \$5.50; stags, \$3.50 to \$4.

Sheep and Lambs—Slow and lower; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.60; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.75; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.90; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.60; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.60; Western lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.40.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 12c. per lb. refrigerator, 8½c. to 9c.

ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE ON A FARM.—The garden of Western Canada. Best wheat farm in Canada. In that magnificent country along the Pheasant Hills branch C. P. R., main line Canadian Northern, main line Grand Trunk Pacific. These lands will double in value in four or five years, undoubtedly. All Government lands in these settled with prosperous settlers, soil, number one rich black loam with clay subsoil—best soil in the world; abundance of fresh water, firewood convenient. Only one dollar per acre required in cash, five to ten years for balance. All our land carefully selected. Within easy reach of stations or town sites. Address Western Canada Settlers' Mutual Land Co., 22 Canada Life, Winnipeg, Man. —Advt.

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A combination auction sale of Short-horn cattle—30 females and 10 bulls—by Messrs. W. H. Taylor & Son, Park Hill, and R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., date to be announced next week, is advertised in this issue.



HOME MAGAZINE



Life, Literature and Education.

The Immortal "Robbie."



Robert Burns.

It seems almost impossible to realize that nearly 150 years have passed since the birth of Robert Burns, and nearly 110 since his death. So truly has he become, especially to the Scottish, the people's own poet, that "Robbie" Burns seems to belong of right to our own day, to our own circumstance, a fact which of itself would place him among all true poets, who, no less than Shakespeare (it is granted, of inferior ability), are of "no age" because of all.

Robert Burns was born Jan. 25th, 1759, in an "auld clay biggin," a little two-roomed clay cottage in the village of Alloway. His father is described as a man of rare strength of character and striking individuality, and from what we know of him we may judge him to have been one of those "mute inglorious Miltons" whom circumstance, rather than ability, has harnessed to the "common round." Nevertheless, it was from his mother that the poet inherited his talent for rhyming, and from "an old maid of his mother's, who was remarkable for her ignorance, credulity and superstition, but who had the largest collection in the country of tales and songs concerning devils, ghosts, fairies, etc.," that he received the first impetus of that vivid imagination which afterwards stood him in good stead.

Upon the earlier part of Burns' life, few rose leaves fell. Misfortune seemed to follow the family, which moved from farm to farm without seeming to better its fortunes ever. Burns himself speaks of having had to toil "like a galley-slave," and we are told that at no time during his farming did his income amount to more than seven pounds a year in cash.

As may be imagined, under such circumstances, his chances of a liberal school education were few. He attended school, in fact, very little more than for 2½ years in Alloway, and later for a term on the smuggling coast, Kirkoswald. But his studies at home were constantly directed and encouraged by his father, and such was his precocity that he was described as being "a critic in substantives, verbs and particles" (does this mean that he

could parse well?) at 10 or 11, and had begun the study of French and Latin a little later.

But, though he never shone greatly in these last, he was being continually educated in a school still more effective in view of his future work, the school of life itself. He had attended dancing school, spent some time in learning dialling, and later had gone to Irvine to learn wool-combing. Moreover, he had fallen in love at 15, from which time, as he tells us, he was "constantly the victim of some fair enslaver," and he had mingled in all sorts of rural gatherings, and among all sorts of rural people. All this, in the case of a more ordinary type of man, might, it is true, have had but a poor showing, and, it has to be confessed, in that of Burns, many and many a time, it had a most lamentable one. Yet, who can say that some of the very best of his poetry was not an outcome of much of this same haphazard knocking about? All the time his knowledge of human nature and of the world was extending, and, as has been remarked, "to-day the market price of this article (knowledge) just stands at about the same figure as it did to our two first naked progenitors in the Garden of Eden." Burns made mistakes, it is true, and he paid the fee in the bitter upbraidings of conscience, which so often appear in his poems. He learned, too, to know men and things, and had courage enough to denounce that which he deemed worthy of denunciation, e. g., the Ultra-Calvinistic doctrines of his day. Where, for instance, is there a more telling bit of sarcasm, or a more deserved one, than "Holy Willie's Prayer"? Yet he never lost hold of the warm, throbbing sympathy that bound him, not only to his kind, but to all things weak or suffering, even to the wee field mouse that his plowshare turned out of its warm nest; nor did he ever lose reverence for what he deemed the truly good. We must not forget that the same hand that penned Holy Willie's Prayer, penned also the "Cottar's Saturday Night." His lash was all for cant, but he is ever willing to bare his head to sincerity.

Burns sang as the birds sing, because he could not help it. Into his poems he threw himself, faults and all, with that impetuosity which marked all his doings. He did not at first write for publication, and when the celebrated Kilmarnock edition was issued, it was only under stress of circumstances which made him contemplate a voyage to Jamaica, and, in this way, attempt to provide himself with passage money. The poems, however, took so well that, instead of going to Jamaica, the poet went up to Edinburgh, where he was for a time feted as a nine-days' wonder among the aristocracy, only to be afterwards forgotten by these same lions, who are now themselves scarcely known even by name. That troubled him little, however. He returned to Mauchline, married Jean Armour, and received a position as exciseman, in which he was thenceforth enabled to earn an easier living, and to devote more time to his writing. His work was, however, cut off in July, 1796, when he succumbed to an attack of rheumatic fever.

It seems almost a pity to leave off

with Burns here. Yet, to go on with a detailed criticism of even a few of his poems, or to talk of his pathos, his keen sense of humor, and the reason of his strong hold on the human heart everywhere, would require a thesis. Suffice it to say that, among poets themselves, Burns has been considered a poet. Goethe has called him the first of lyrists, and Carlyle, who surely writes poetry in prose, has recognized in him those elements of strength which must have been positive indeed to win a Carlyle's approbation. There has been much discussion as to which is his best poem, and popular opinion will divide between "Cottar's Saturday Night," some of his lyrics, and his more philosophical work, such as "Epistle to a Young Friend," or "A Man's a Man for a' That." Burns himself considered his masterpiece "Tam o' Shanter," one of the most rollickingly, rascally fanciful bits of description in the language.

"The First American."



Abraham Lincoln.

On the twelfth of February, the citizens of the United States will celebrate the ninety-seventh anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, to whom the passing generations are giving the title of "The First American." Perhaps America has not yet produced the equal of this truly great man. Other men have come, and have been accorded public recognition for their great services in social life, in commerce, in politics, in the army or navy, or in philanthropy, or in religion. Faithfully have these men served their generation, and gratefully have their good deeds been acknowledged; yet their work seemed done at their death, and others have followed in their steps who have excelled them in their good offices. But, with Lincoln, the passing years only bring his name more prominently before his countrymen.

His whole life is a wonder. Born in a Kentucky cabin, on the frontier of civilization, and passing his early days amid the crude work that backwoods life entailed, he, nevertheless, succeeded in acquiring a grasp of the problems of his country that for sound, practical sense, and for al-

most prophetic vision, was not only ampler and stronger and keener than that of the most cultured statesmen of his day, but so superior that we may say it differed from theirs in kind rather than in degree. His school training was of the meagerest; yet this man, with his gaunt, uncouth figure and hands hardened and gnarled by such crude work as pig-sticking and rail-splitting, became the author of speeches and addresses that are models of public utterance for all time. A teller of stories, sometimes coarse, often vulgar, but always apt, he was recognized as one of the foremost platform speakers and debaters of his own or of any other country.

Honesty, genuine downright everyday honesty, was his pillar of cloud by day and his pillar of fire by night. In his chosen profession of law, he is said to have never undertaken to plead a cause that he knew to be unjust. Combined with this, he had a knowledge of men and events, and a penetration that made him well-nigh invincible. Where others could see only for the day and its concerns, he could trace events in their logical consequences, and so he knew when to move, or when to lose with the sure project of victory in a year, or in five years.

When he came prominently into public life, the question of slavery had forced itself upon the public men of his country. Lincoln saw that the struggle was to resolve itself into a struggle between two ideals of government; and, to put it in his own way, he declared that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." For him it was not mainly a question of freeing the blacks, or of retaining slavery, but of preserving the union, and to the work of preserving the union he gave his time, his wonderful gifts, and his prayers, and his life at last. A thousand conflicting interests tore around his heart; yet he never seemed to err. The simplicity of a little child remained with him, combined with a grasp of affairs so wonderful that the plots of selfish and cunning men never disturbed him. Day by day his strong back stooped beneath the load of affairs he carried, yet he found time enough to listen to any tale of distress, to right any injustice that came to his notice, though the victim was the most humble of his subjects; and so he kept on till the war was over, and the country he loved so well was preserved in her integrity. He led his people through the wilderness to the promised land, where they were destined to work out their greatness, but, like Moses, it was not his to enter that land.

And so he belongs not only to the United States, but to the world. Washington fought for his country's independence, and laid the foundations of her greatness. Lincoln preserved her unity, and taught his fellow countrymen what was in store for them, provided they left their sectionalism behind them, and marched forward, one and undivided, with firmness in the right, as God gave them to see the right. The Blue and the Gray are united now, and vie with each other in honoring the memory of this great man who loved them both, and whose great powers directed their destinies so well. The stormy passions that raged around them during the dreadful days of conflict of their day are dead, let us

hope, forever, while the memory of the noble man who remained unconquered by the fierce struggles stands out separate, colossal, by virtue of a certain largeness that was his alone.

J. A.

Mr. McGregor's Letter Answered.

While agreeing most heartily with John D. McGregor's general principles as to the value of reading for young people, as laid down in his article in Jan. 18th number of "The Farmer's Advocate," I would like to take exception to the list of books that he recommends for the mental development of our young people. While agreeing most heartily with his statement that "a great mind makes an impression that never dies"—"mind is the measure of the man"—I fail to see where a really great mind can be developed by such reading as the average of what your correspondent suggests. In looking over his list, I find it is composed almost exclusively of fiction. I agree with him as to the value of reading the poets. I consider such reading is absolutely necessary to the attainment of a cultured, rhythmic literary style in public address, as well as with the pen, and I also consider that the man who cannot appreciate poetry cannot appreciate, to the fullest extent, the other beauties of life, although I don't know that I would place Bobbie Burns first. I fancy I would place some really greater mind before Burns—Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth or Tennyson, for instance.

As for the remainder of the list of reading he recommends, I do most emphatically take exception to it. Fiction may have a value as recreation for people who are engaged in occupations that demand a great deal of strenuous mental effort, although I doubt very much the advisability of seeking mental recreation in fiction. Poetry or nature study, for instance, should afford plenty of recreation for the weariest brain, and will also give something of some value; but farmers are not generally so strenuously occupied mentally as to need mental recreation. Rather, on the other hand, do they need mental effort in order to develop really "great minds." As for myself, I consider that I have not the time to wade through page after page of nonsense in order to reach some little moral lesson that might be expressed as effectively in as many sentences. I cannot find enough time to suit me, as it is, for the more solid reading I so much enjoy. Time was when I did not enjoy solid reading, but I am thankful I was able to see the folly of wasting my time on reading fiction, when I was young enough to change my reading with comparative ease. When I was about fifteen years old, I got the idea into my head that the fiction I was continually reading was doing me no good, and so I quit reading fiction, and started to read a different kind of literature. It was no easy task at first to get myself down to solid reading, especially since my mind had been so dissipated with the light, trashy nonsense I had been reading; but I stuck to it, and now I enjoy nothing better than to settle down for a few hours' reading of some deep scientific or theological book. This is the kind of reading that will develop really great minds, if there is any inherent greatness in the minds of our young people.

By way of a few counter suggestions to those offered by your correspondent, here are a few: I would place, among the poets, Shakespeare first, then Milton, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Longfellow. For a high-class Canadian poet, I would recommend Wilfred W. Campbell, a volume of whose poems has just been issued. For prose, we will have, of course, the Bible, then Bunyan's works, and, for more recent books, Public Men and Public Life in Canada, by Hon. Jas. Young; Our Canadian Heritage, by F. A. Wightman; Our Own and

Other Worlds, by Joseph Hamilton; Heart Talks, by W. H. Giestweit; Extemporaneous Oratory, by Jas. M. Buckley; Husband, Wife and Home, by Charles F. Goss; In God's Out of Doors, by Wm. A. Quayle; Morley's Life of Gladstone, if not too expensive. Many others we might name, but this will serve as a suggestion. In this list, you will find literature suited to the tastes of the most fastidious, who is really desirous of improving his mental capacities, from lighter, entertaining and yet instructive reading, to reading that will require real mental effort to comprehend its meaning.

In closing, I will echo the wish expressed by your correspondent that our young people will not spend their leisure time in a vicious nor yet in an aimless way, and I might say that I believe the aimless way most in vogue is the reading of literature such as Mr. McGregor suggests. When you find people spending their leisure hours reading fiction, you will generally find they have no very definite aim in view. They just want to while away a few hours that might otherwise hang rather heavily, and they care not whether they learn anything of value or not, whether their mental capacities are being improved or dissipated. In short, they are spending their leisure time in an "aimless" manner, and in an aimless manner that is sure to result in the dissipation of their mental abilities rather than the building up of those capacities.

Trusting these rambling thoughts may lead someone to look more carefully in the future to the character of his or her reading, even though it may cost severe mental effort, I remain,

J. D. TAYLOR,

Waterloo, Ont.

[We think Mr. Taylor has brought out some admirable points in his discussion of this subject. Yet, while it is true that the reading of fiction may be carried to an excess not only unwise, but positively injurious, and equally true that a superabundance of such reading, injudiciously chosen, has converted far too many of our libraries into what Prof. Goldwin Smith has called "intellectual saloons," we still feel that there is much, very much to be said in favor of the right kind of fiction. . . . There is, too, the point to be emphasized that the kind of reading must, of necessity, vary according to the temperament, advancing age and development, etc., of the reader. Indeed, it seems that in our varying "likes" and capacities for digesting the book world, there are about as

many "ages" as there are "ages of man." Personally, we began with travels, passing onward through varying stages of fiction, biography and history, poetry, and philosophy. Now we are glad to take a turn at any of them, and find that we can enjoy something of all. We shall be glad to hear the opinions of others on this question.]

Our Literary Society Pin.

We are pleased to be able to give you, to-day, a picture of our Literary Society pin, now being made in quantity at a fashionable jeweller's, even though we know full well what a hazy idea such a picture must give of this dainty little article. If you can



imagine the pin which corresponds to this black-and-white reproduction, as rolled gold, enamelled in white, blue and crimson, the tiny green leaves at the top outlined in gold on a white background, the beaver gold on a crimson background, and the letters prettily pricked out in blue on a fashionable dull gold ground, you may possibly have some idea of what our pins look like; but we feel quite sure that you will need to see them before you will be able to appreciate them fully. As stated before, these pins are perfectly suitable for being worn as an everyday article of jewellery, either by ladies or gentlemen, being dainty both in color and design. Our entire office staff has, in fact, fallen in love with them, and has unanimously decided to wear them.

HOW TO GET ONE.

As we tried to make clear last week, these pins are no money-making dodge on our part. We have simply ordered them because several of our members wished us to. You don't need to have one in order to be a member of our Literary Society; neither do you need to be a member in order to have one. You must, however, be either a subscriber or one of a subscriber's family. If you can comply with these conditions, then, and wish a pin, you may get one in any of the following ways:

1. Send us a new subscriber to our journal, and get one free.
2. Remit to us 60c. by postal note.
3. Write a first-class essay on one of our Literary Society topics, and obtain one, if you choose, in preference to a book.

In closing, we repeat what we said before, these pins are genuinely good value. You couldn't begin to buy one of the same quality retail for 60c. We are quite sure, if you receive one, that you will be well pleased with it, and that you will use it as a means of helping our Literary Society along.

NOTE!

Will all correspondents to the L. L. and E., and to every other department of the paper, kindly take note of the following rules: (1) Write only on one side of the paper. (2) Send full name and address, also nom de plume, if one is used, with every communication. We cannot promise to publish any matter whatever in which these provisions are neglected.

Fishermen's Homes, Pittenween, Fife, Scotland.

Our group of Scotch fisher homes is by one of our best known Canadian artists, and is a type of many such in the fishing villages of the Old Country, from the most northern points of Scotland to those on the coast of Devon and Cornwall. The hour is evidently after mid-day, for the children, before going to school, are playing between the puddles, whilst the mothers are busy within doors. A slight breeze lazily stirs the few articles upon the lines, and the tide is at its lowest. Later on, there will be life enough when the waves flow back and beat against the wall, and when the tongues of the gudewives are set free for the neighborly "crack"—their soul's love—and which makes a pleasant and let us say always a kindly break in the monotony of their busy lives. H. A. B.

"There was a Glasgow man to whom his wife said:

"Donald, next Thursday is Helen's birthday. She will be eleven years old. Give me a little money, please, to get a birthday present for her."

"The man, as he took out his purse, said querulously:

"How the deuce are you able to remember so exactly the dates of all our children's births?"

"Easily enough," the woman answered. "Our first child was born on January 17, and on that day you gave me a necklace of diamonds and rubies. Our second was born on June 2, and on that day you gave me a needle case worth sixpence. Our third child was born on October 27, and that date is firmly fixed in my mind through a terrific rumpus that you made about a milliner's bill."



Painting by W. St. T. Smith, St. Thomas, Ont.

Fishermen's Homes, Pittenween, Fife, Scotland.

News of the Day.

British and Foreign.

Thousands are suffering, and many dying of starvation in North Japan.

Lord Roberts is urging the increase of the British army to 1,000,000 men.

Dr. Jacobs, of New York, states that he has proved conclusively that cancer is of bacterial origin, and that it can be cured by a system of vaccination.

Serious conflicts have been renewed between the famous Moroccan bandit, Raisuli, and the Anjera chiefs, and some of the Moroccans attending the conference at Algeiras have hastily returned to Tangier in consequence.

The Marquis Ito has outlined the policy of Japan in Corea, which includes the entire national defence of the country by Japan. A rather amusing sensation has been caused in England by a cablegram, which states that, before the Budget Committee of the Diet of Jan 31st, Mr. Oishi, leader of the Progressive party at Tokio, interrogated the Minister of War as to whether the Japanese Government intended urging on Great Britain the reform of her army organization, the answer being that the Government intended to do so. "Not an agreeable pill for a proud nation to swallow," says the Daily News, in commenting upon the incident. The statement of the Minister of War will probably lead to some diplomatic correspondence.

THE LIBERAL VICTORY.

The Liberal victory in England has been complete, each day's returns only adding to the grand total, which would seem to indicate that Campbell-Bannerman's platform is, for the present at least, the most popular collection of planks in the United Kingdom—popular most of all, perhaps, by reason of the general belief that the new Government will concentrate its attention on the home affairs of the people, whereas the efforts of the Balfour Ministry were mainly concerned with foreign affairs. Now that the Liberals are in power, it is interesting to surmise what they will do. Fiscal reform will, of course, be a main issue in future bickerings, and against protection will the Liberal arrows continue to be levelled. Upon other points, the line of action is more clearly defined. An immediate stop will be put upon further importation of Chinese into South Africa, and a local, elective Parliament will be given to the colonists there as soon as may be. The cattle embargo will be again resurrected and, this time, a change in the law requiring foreign cattle to be slaughtered at the place of landing may possibly be looked for. In England, especial interest will be attached to amendments to the last Education Act, which will, it is to be hoped, relieve the grievances of those dissenters who have been compelled to pay heavy taxes towards upholding Anglican schools. The question of Home Rule for Ireland will also be given voice again, the intention of the new Government being to give Ireland control of her own affairs through an executive responsible directly to an Irish elective body—a policy which will be strongly contested by the Unionists. The Liquor License Law, reorganization of the army, and the question of disposing of the unemployed will also be matters for readjustment. The new Ministry is said to be very competent, and, as its reputation of being so gains, the rumblings of the Conservatives grow stronger against Mr. Balfour, who is charged with a weakness unbecoming the leader of a great party. Chamberlain, in fact, is declared to be the only man worthy of the position, but it is asserted on authority that his loyalty to his colleague is such that he will refuse to accept the leadership in his stead.

"Le Roi est Mort; Vive le Roi!"

All Europe is in mourning over the sudden death of King Christian IX. of Denmark, which occurred because of heart-failure on Jan. 29th. King Christian was 88 years of age, but still in full possession of all his faculties, and that kindly, yet kingly, dignity which has won for him the



The late King Christian of Denmark.

undivided love of his subjects. The story of King Christian's early life is well known—how he lost, through the war with Germany, his provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, and, before his claim to the throne of Denmark was clear, was buffeted about, at one time in such straits for money that he was obliged to teach school. But a more brilliant fortune awaited him, and he was destined before long to see himself installed as Denmark's king, with his children and grandchild occupying half the thrones of Europe: his son, George, King of Greece; daughter, Alexandra, Queen of the British Empire; daughter, Empress (now Dowager-Empress) of Russia; grandson, Nicholas, Czar of



King Frederick of Denmark.

Russia, and grandson, Charles, newly-appointed King of Norway. Besides these, numerous other descendants have been married into princely German families. King Christian is succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick, who was proclaimed king at the Amalienburg Palace, on Jan. 30th, amid wild acclamations, which broke in for a short time on the evidences of mourning everywhere visible. The new king is 62 years of age, and is already a great favorite with his people, whom, perhaps, he knows better than do most monarchs, since, in his boyhood, because of the uncertain fortunes of his family, he was educated in the grammar school of Copenhagen. Although not greatly identified with the political life of his kingdom, he takes a strong interest in all affairs that concern the public. He is Chancellor of Copenhagen University, head of the Free Masons

of Denmark, and Inspector-General of the army, and is, for a king, remarkably democratic in his opinions—a most suitable sovereign for a kingdom that is recognized as the most democratic kingdom in Europe. His

wife, Queen Louise, is a tall, handsome blonde, immensely wealthy by reason of fortunes inherited from Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and Prince Charles of Sweden.

About the House.

Dainty Cooking.

Sometimes, on a farm, it is very hard to find time to "fuss" over things for the table in order to make them look as well as taste more appetizing, and, so long as things are wholesome and well cooked, one has, perforce, to be satisfied. There are, however, many "easy" days in which there is plenty of time for fixing up some little surprise for the home circle when it meets at dinner or tea time; and, of course, there are always those other days upon which one is expecting friends "in" and when one must manage to have things just as fine as possible. . . . Right here, however, don't you think it is a mistake to keep

all the dainties for visitors? The home folk are, after all, the ones nearest and dearest to us, and the ones whom we should be most anxious to please. And surely the sight of a dainty table arrayed with the daintiest of cookery must aid in bringing smiles and gentle manners, where a dirty cloth and sloppy-looking food might be conducive to irritable words and general boorishness. One cannot always, you know, answer for the humors in which the different members of a family assemble about the "board," and if that board prove a general sweetener, why all the better. I think, sometimes, that we do not value even as highly as we should the influence of dainty and beautiful home surroundings. "But," says someone, "I can't afford to have things nice."

Now, consider, is the matter of having things nice wholly one of dollars and cents? I think, if you really think about this matter long enough, you will agree with me that it isn't. Cleanliness and that delightful, elusive, never-to-be-mistaken thing called good taste are the main essentials. All others are but secondary. One of the most attractive little homes I ever saw was an old, vine-covered log house. You saw the cleanliness fairly bulging from it before you got up to the door, and once in, what bright fires, what white, white table linen and window curtains, and how very many beautiful plants growing wherever there was a spot suitable for them!

In cookery, too, expense is not always necessary to good results. The following recipes, with illustrations, the one from McCall's, the other from Harper's Magazine, will well serve to illustrate what I mean: For the first, you will need some nuts; butternuts or hickory nuts will do very well, if you have any left over from the fall gathering. If not, nuts are good, nourishing food, and a few cents spent in them occasionally will not be money ill-spent. At the great Battle Creek Sanitarium, you know, preparations of nuts are made to take entirely the place of meat.

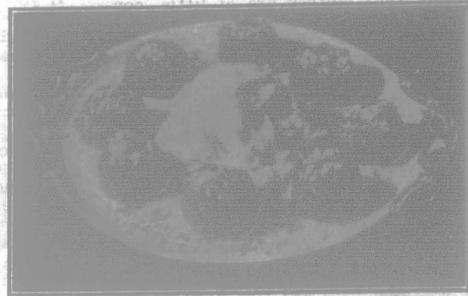
APPLES STUFFED WITH NUTS.

Select good, tart apples of uniform size, and take out the cores. Next pare the apples, or leave the skins on as you choose. Place in a baking pan, and fill up the cavities with chopped nuts, then bake until the apples are tender. Serve on a dish the center of which is occupied by a pyramid of whipped cream, and eat with the cream and sugar.

[Note.—Cream which is 24 hours old and very cold, whips most easily. A regular cream whipper, or a rotary egg-beater, is the best. If using the latter, put the cream in a rather small, round-bottomed bowl. Whipping greatly increases both the bulk and digestibility of cream.]

STUFFED POTATOES.

Choose six potatoes of equal size. Wash well, and cut a slice off each end, so they will stand; then bake until cooked. Cut each in two, scoop out the interior carefully so as not to break the skin, and beat it smooth with salt, pepper, 1 ounce of butter, and the yolks of 2 eggs. If you have any nice cold meat on hand, mince it and season. Into the empty potato shells put, first, a spoonful of the prepared potato, then a spoonful of the meat, and then pile up with the potato. Put a bit of butter on top. Place in the oven, and brown. Serve immediately with parsley for a garnish.



Apples Stuffed with Nuts.

[Note.—Baked potatoes are said to be much more digestible than boiled ones. As for the parsley, do you know that you can grow it in the house in the winter? Raise it either from seed or by moving roots in in the fall.]

Recipes.

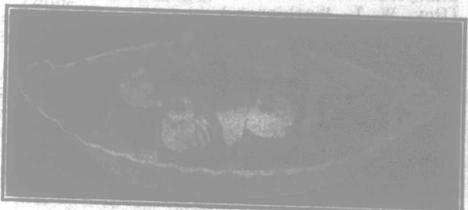
Molasses Cookies.—2½ cups hot molasses, 1 cup shortening, 1 teaspoon ginger, and 1 of cinnamon. Dissolve 2 teaspoons soda in 1 cup lukewarm water, and mix. Add enough "Five Roses" flour to make a soft dough.

Buttermilk Cake.—2 lbs. "Five Roses" flour, 1 lb. butter, ½ lb. currants, 2 ounces candied peel, 1 pint buttermilk, 2 teaspoons soda. Beat well, and bake in a cake-tin.

Lord Plunket's Bad Cook.

In a chapter on verbal infelicities, the author of "Collections and Recollections," relates an anecdote concerning Archbishop Trench, a man of singularly vague and dreamy habits, who resigned the See of Dublin on account of advancing years and settled in London.

He went some time after to pay a visit to his successor, Lord Plunket.



Stuffed Potatoes.

Finding himself back again in his old palace, sitting at his old dinner-table, and gazing across it at his old wife, he lapsed in memory to the days when he was master of the house, and gently remarked to Mrs. Trench:

"I am afraid, my love, that we must put this cook down among our failures." What the feelings of Lord and Lady Plunket were on hearing this comment history does not relate.—[Argus.]

White Robes for Every Day.

"I would not keep my fairest thought,
Like folded garment, laid away,
With brodered imag'ries enwrought,
Too fine for simple song to say:
Nor own dim dreams beyond the reach
Of outward tending use and speech.
I would not put emotions by,
Ethereal, remote from deeds,
Like robes in lavender that lie
Awaiting death or bridal needs;
But I, adown life's travelled way,
Would wear my soul's best, every day!"

In all the Christian ages there has been a great deal of discussion about the meaning of the wedding-garment, without which no guest may venture to present himself at the marriage-feast of Christ. Some think it is faith, while others feel sure it is love; some say it is Christ's righteousness imputed to the sinner, while others declare it to be that personal holiness without which no man may see the Lord. It is not my custom to try and settle vexed questions, but may I not suggest that the wedding-garment includes all these? It is wonderful how often the symbol of a beautiful and glorious robe is used in the Bible—God evidently does not think that clothes are of little consequence. The Bride of Christ is "arrayed in fine linen, clean and white; for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints." She is also said to be "clothed with the sun"—a magnificent robe indeed!—and we know that the brightest light is brilliantly white. She is clothed with the "sun," and Christ is Himself the Sun of Righteousness, who counsels men to come to Him for white raiment that they may be clothed, and that the shame of their nakedness may not appear. Faith without works of loving service is dead, and personal holiness—the whiteness of a soul which ever reveals itself in an outwardly beautiful life—results from a close union with Christ, the Bridegroom.

Let no one make the great mistake of thinking that those who follow the Great Leader, "clothed in fine linen, white and clean," have turned their backs on earthly happiness for the sake of future joy. As a modern writer forcibly says: "Righteousness in its essence is blessedness. A wedding robe—not a convict's garb—for righteousness knows nothing of bitter servitude; not a hair shirt, for a pure life is not a course of irritating prohibitions and mortifications; not a poisoned robe, like the tunic of Nessus, for there are no secret griefs feeding on a pure heart; not mourning weeds, for the service of truth is not a life of tears; not a shroud, for goodness does not mean death and despair. The emblem of righteousness is bridal attire, wrought with flowers, bedropped with gold, lighted with jewels. The convict's rig, the hair shirt, the poisoned tunic, the mourning weeds, the shroud—they are not in the wardrobe of the Church of God at all. These ghastly things are worn by Passion and Fear, by Avarice, Selfishness, Pride, Lust, Ambition, outside the Christian Church. All our garments smell of myrrh. We walk in white, our heads anointed with the oil of gladness."—(Rev. W. L. Watkinson.)

Young people make a sad mistake when they decide to live for selfish pleasure first, intending to choose the service of Christ later on in life. Joy and gladness walk hand in hand with holiness, and no one can sow the wild oats of sin without reaping its natural harvest of miserable regret.

"Oh, white young souls, strain upward,
upward still,
Even to the heavenly Source of Purity."

Wear your white robes of holy thoughts and high ideals every day, keeping your whole soul open so that Christ may pour his purifying Presence through and through you. We know how wonderfully the sun can whiten discolored garments; so, also, the Holy Spirit will grow white and clean if they are continually bathed in the light of the Sun of Righteousness. If the thoughts are



fixed on Him, and all sins are brought into the light of his penetrating gaze.

"Let no earth-stain thy robe of glory mar:
Wrap it around thy bosom undefiled;
Yet spread it daily in the clear
Heaven's sight,
To be new-bathed in its own native Light."

If you have "loved God at first sight, and have never fallen away from your first love," thank God on your knees for this great grace, and try to walk watchfully and prayerfully lest you soil your white robes, daily bringing them to Christ to be purified from every stain. "Blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments."

If you are tempted to read a book that you instinctively feel will tarnish and sully the whiteness of your thoughts in the slightest degree, put it down instantly, as you value the bright purity of your soul. Remember how easily a white robe may be stained, and how hard it often is to get rid of the stain. Though a crime may be committed in a moment, the punishment for it may be lifelong, and a few foolish, unkind words may destroy a long friendship beyond remedy. It may seem to us that the penalty is extreme and almost unjust, but at least we are not unwarned. Both our bodies and souls are delicately poised, and must be handled carefully. A child, by one foolish act of bravado, may make himself a helpless cripple for life; so the daring determination to read one doubtful book or to join in a doubtful conversation, may be regretted—with good cause—for a lifetime. The white robes of purity are intended for every-day use, and they should be kept with jealous care, as a bride keeps the bridal dress in which she desires to stand before God's altar. Never fear that you will have the smallest reason to regret your wise choice, for those who—like the Bridegroom Himself—love righteousness and hate wickedness, are, like Him, anointed with the oil of gladness above their fellows. Their white garments are fragrant with myrrh, aloe, and cassia, being brought out of the King's own wardrobe, even "out of the ivory palaces, whereby they have made thee glad."

"And her face is lily-clear,
Lily-shaped, and dropped in duty
To the law of its own beauty.
And her smile, it seems half holy,
As if drawn from thoughts more far
Than our common jestings are.
And a stranger, when he sees her
In the street even, smileth stilly,
Just as you would at a lily."

If you wish to be one of God's snowy, fragrant lilies, keep your eyes on Him day after day, and look up often into the starry silence of the night. Lilies grow slowly, accepting joyously the sunshine and the rain which God sees fit to send, make use of everything, even of the clogging earth beneath their feet, trusting God to send all that is necessary for their beautiful development.

Then what of those who have not kept their white robes? Is there no shining, wedding garment for a penitent, stained soul that is weary of sinning and longs to be clean again? Surely our Bible is indeed a gospel of "good news" for such as these. Think of the publicans and sinners who came to the King while He was on earth—was any one of them sent stormily away? Think of the beautiful parable of the Prodigal Son. He was drawn home to his father's heart, not by love, but by deepest need. Instead of severe rebuke, he received a glad and tender

welcome. Not a moment was wasted in examining his rags or his motives for return. The revised version of St. Luke, xv., 22, reads: "The father said to his servants, bring forth quickly the best robe and put it on him." There was no delay; he entered his father's house dressed in the very best robe, although he had no claim on anything there, having recklessly wasted all his portion. Only God can truly say, "Thy sins be forgiven thee!" He has the power as well as the will to cleanse a guilty soul, to say: "Take away the filthy garments from him. . . . and I will clothe thee with change of raiment."

"Every day is a fresh beginning;
Every morn is the world made new;
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you:
A hope for me and a hope for you."

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Lust, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And in spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted, and possible pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin again."

HOPE.

A short time ago one of our readers wrote an article for "The Quiet Hour," referring especially to the death of young children. Yesterday I read, in one of Bishop Brooks' sermons, the following beautiful words on that subject; perhaps they may prove comforting to some of our readers.

What is it when a child dies? It is the great Head-Master calling that child up into His own room, away from all the under teachers, to finish his education under His own eye, close at His feet. The whole thought of a child's growth and development in heaven instead of here on earth, is one of the most exalting and bewildering on which the mind can rest. Always the child must be there. Always there must be something in those who died as children to make them different to all eternity from those who grew up to be men here among all temptations and hindrances of earth. There must forever be something in their perfect trust in the Father, something in the peculiar nearness and innocent familiarity of their life with Jesus, something in the simplicity and instinctiveness of their relation to the truth, something pure even among all the perfect purity which we shall all have reached, something wiser than the wisest, showing that even there there is a revelation that can be given only to the babes. Something more perfectly serene and triumphant to mark forever the perfected life of those who never sinned, and whose whole education has been in the full sunlight of their Father's presence.

RT. REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D.

My Treasures.

One day when a restless child,
I clambered into a chair,
And found on a shelf above me
A casket of jewels rare.
They were so bright and sparkling,
And I quietly sat on the floor,
And carelessly handled the jewels,
When my father stood in the door,
To him, perhaps they were holy,
And I knew not what it meant,
But his eyes were fixed on me
With a sad and grave intent.
Then he gently took my playthings,
"Though I pleaded in childish woe,
"O father, let me keep them,
"Dear father, I want them so."
He held me close in his arm,
While my tears fell down like rain,
"My child, I must keep these treasures,
But they shall be yours again."
He had never failed me, never,
In his word my heart could rest,
So the storm of sobs and tears
Was hushed on my father's breast.

The happy years sped quickly,
And carried my childhood's days,
And brought to my heart a treasure
That made me glad always.
But one day a sorrow came,
And again I was pleading low,
"O Father, let me keep him,
Dear Father, I want him so."
At length he lay asleep,
And I knelt by his low white bed,
His smile was still so sweet
When the pure young soul had fled.
And I heard my Father's voice,
While the hot tears fell like rain:
"My child, I must keep this treasure,
But it shall be yours again."

Sunshine or Cloud: Which?

A CHAT WITH OUR GIRLS.

Girls, the world has for us a sad or a sunny face, just as we look at it from day to day, for very much of our sunshine comes from within. God's sunshine is always around and about us, but sometimes our hearts are heavy and our eyes too blind to see it, and sometimes we have been so determined to choose our own lot that we put ourselves into a dark corner, and then are inclined to blame others for the gloom around us.

Not long ago I read a German story of two little girls. It told how they played together in a strange garden, and then went home to their mother.

The first came in with a clouded brow and a slow step.

"The garden is a sad place, mother," she said.

"Sad, my child! Why sad?"
"I have been all round," she replied,
"and every rose tree has cruel thorns upon it."

Then the second child came running in, her face wreathed with smiles, her eyes dancing with joy. "Oh, mother, the garden is such a beautiful place!"

"Beautiful, is it?"
"Oh, yes, mother; I have been all round, and every thorn bush has lovely roses growing on it."

"Well, that little story needs no comment. Its simple moral is that we find what we look for. Some of us, perhaps, are inclined to think it a hardship, to have to work, whereas work is our greatest blessing, for surely life would be intolerably dull if we had not each found something definite in it to do, apart from the fact that work in this world is part of our training for the life which awaits us in the world to come. Where a choice is possible, it is our wisest course to try to find such work as best suits us, and for which we are best adapted by taste and temperament, for then we are more likely to do it well, and to be happier in the doing. To this common-sense, practical view of the question I would add that even for one whose work is uncongenial some amelioration may be found. Why need workers at the desk, who have to use their brains from morning until night, forget that they have arms and legs, which by natural laws become clumsy and stiff and unusable if they get no chance for exercise? A turn at the broom indoors, and a brisk walk, or, even a little digging in the garden in summer, or a vigorous use of the snow shovel in winter, will even things up nicely. Then, per contra, why should not those whose occupation entails manual effort, mere mechanical toil, let their brains lie fallow? In these days of night classes, lectures on every possible subject, and free libraries, no one need become narrow or stupid. All that is wanted to avert such a calamity is to establish an intelligent fellowship between brain and muscle.

But to revert to our first contention, that the world has a sad or a sunny face for us, according to the light with which we meet it from within. "Peak like you do when you laugh," cried the weak little voice of a sick child, quick to detect the despondent tone in the voice of her usually cheery visitor. To others, our countenances are easily-read barometers, and according as their record is interpreted may the day be a sad or a hopeful one to those who read them, for none of us liveth unto himself.

In an issue of only a fortnight or so ago, a dear little original poem appeared on "Work," sent to our "Home Maga-

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zine" by a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" in Alberta. Read it, dear girls, and glean from it comfort and inspiration, when you are inclined to be downhearted in the doing of your daily work; but if, on the other hand, you are willing and free for loving service to those less happily circumstanced than yourself, think,

They might not need me—
Yet they might!
I'll let my heart be
Just in sight,
A smile so small
As mine, might be
Precisely their
Necessity."

H. A. B.



"The Heroism of John Binns."

Thirteen years have passed away, but it is as fresh in my memory as if it happened yesterday. The clanging of the fire-bell, the hoarse shouts of the firemen, and then the great crowd that gathered around the burning building!

All seemed very much excited, but, suddenly, in the midst of the clamor, a hush passed over the people, for high up, very high up, in a window, stood a little boy. It seemed utterly impossible that ever human aid could reach him, for it was so high up, and the flames were getting more fierce every minute.

But even then it was coming. Four men were trying to climb up on poles, with iron hooks in the ends, and when they got to one story, they fastened them into the one above; and thus they went on, not resting a moment until one man, who was braver than the others, was only a few feet from the window just as the iron hook fell at his feet, and the lurid flames burst forth eager to seize their prey; but the man had the little boy in his arm, and was on the ladder, waiting to be received by those below.

Everybody was very much astonished at the brave deed they had just witnessed. Women wept in the streets; policemen forgot their dignity and cheered with the rest, while the man and the little boy were carried across the street without being seen.

John Binns was made captain of his brigade, and next parade day, they presented him with the Bennet Medal. (Copied by) MARY B. McLEOD (age 13), Teviotdale, Ont.

A Plucky Girl.

Debbie never dreamed that she would by and by become a heroine. Even in the wildest flights of her imagination, such a thing never seemed possible. Her name had always been a source of discomfort to her, for she thought it was so hopelessly commonplace. Besides, she had no opportunities to do anything out of the ordinary line of her home duties. It was just in the doing of her ordinary duties that her chance to distinguish herself came.

"Debbie, your father and I are going to drive over to town to-night to see cousin Eliza Ann, so you must stay at home and mind the children. Get Dottie to bed as soon as you can, then you and Rob can roast chestnuts if you like."

"All right, mother, I'll look after things," said Debbie, with as womanly an air as if she had been fifty instead of twelve.

While she was washing the tea dishes, she remembered several burglaries being committed in the neighborhood. The burglar had never been caught; but once some one had come near enough to catching him to find out he had a club foot. Perhaps he might come and try to rob them some day, and Debbie's heart beat fast as she thought she would not see her father and mother again before ten o'clock, for she was only a timid little girl.

She soon forgot about her fears in her efforts to put wilful, two-year-old Dottie to sleep, after which she and Rob set about their preparation for a chestnut roast. Debbie went to a large closet at the end of the kitchen, and was stooping over to take some nuts out of the bag into her basket, when she saw something

that made her heart stop beating and her head reel.

There was a pile of old horse blankets thrown over a chair, and just protruding from under the blanket was a club foot, which she recognized as surely as if she had seen it before. She wondered afterwards that she did not scream, but her sturdy common sense came to her rescue. What should she do? She could not run away, for Dottie was soundly asleep in her crib; but no thought of making her own escape and leaving the sister committed to her charge ever occurred to faithful Debbie. She must stay by her post. Did the burglar know her father had been paid for several head of stock that day, and the money was in the house? She must not let that money be stolen, for father needed it so much.

A bright idea entered her head, and she acted on it at once. In less time than it has taken to tell all this, she had come out of the closet with her nuts, and with a mighty effort of her will to keep from showing alarm, she said to Rob: "It seems too bad for us to have all the fun of a chestnut roast to ourselves, I'm going to write a note so Mollie and Jim Sayers to come over, and then we'll have a roast and candy-pull."

"All right," responded Rob, and taking a piece of paper and a pencil, she wrote with trembling fingers: "Come, with help, at once. The burglar with a club foot is in our kitchen closet."

She folded it up and gave it to Rob, who never guessed upon what an errand he was sent.

"Now, run as quick as you can," said Debbie. "The sooner they come, the more fun we'll have."

Poor little Debbie! What do you suppose she did when the suspense became almost unbearable, and she felt as if she should scream. She opened her mouth and sang, "Hold the Fort for I Am Coming," and the chorus grew louder and louder, as her fears increased. Oh, why did not Rob run faster!

At last the sound of hurried footsteps was heard, and Mr. Sayers, with two of the other neighbors, armed with pistols enough to have killed a dozen men, rushed into the room. Debbie was sitting in the armchair, her cheeks fairly burning away with excitement, and her eyes ablaze. The words died away in a hysterical laugh as they entered the room.

"In there," cried Debbie, and rushing into the bed-room and throwing her arms around Dottie, she quietly fainted away for the first time in her life.

"Well, if she isn't a game un!" said the captured burglar, with unwilling admiration, as he learned how neatly he had been caught by the little girl.

Of course, Debbie was a heroine after that, and was much praised; but it didn't spoil her a bit. She was just the same willing little helper that she had always been.

Copied by A TEMISKAMING LASSIE (aged 14).

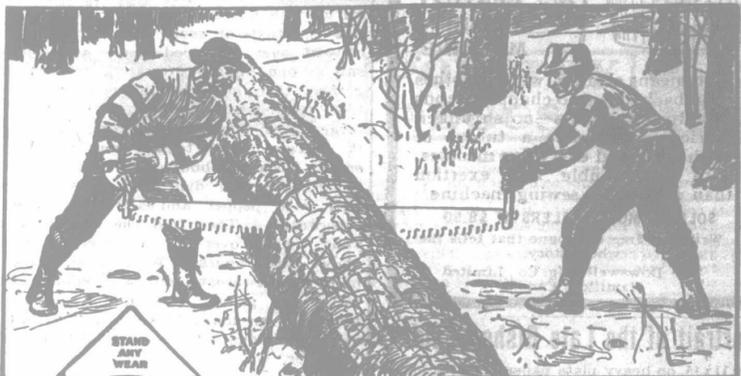
An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't you ever spekerlate or wait for somethin' to turn up. You might jest as well go sit down on a stone in the middle of a medder with a pail 'twixt your legs and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

A newspaper man once essayed to write an agricultural item and said, having in mind the Darwinian theory, that, if the farmers persisted in removing the horns from their cattle, in the course of time all cattle would be born without horns. He was embarrassed when we asked him if he had ever seen a calf born with horns.

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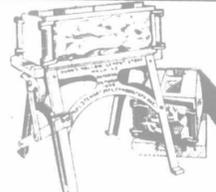
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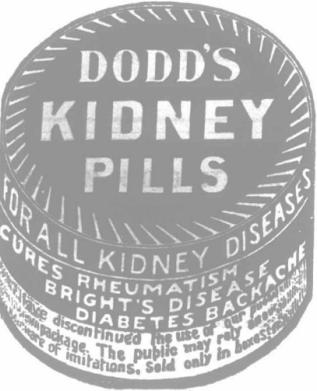


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Mrs. Kingsley—You say you like colored servants better than white because they are slower. How is that?

Mrs. Bingo—It takes them longer to leave.



Health in the Home

How to Give a Hot-air Bath.

A hot-air bath cannot be given without the proper apparatus for giving it. This consists of a cabinet, which, when closed, is flat and can be conveniently carried, and when opened for use forms a square enclosure, in which the patient sits on a chair, with a folded blanket under him, and another at his back to lean against. Flaps of leather fasten around the neck, and the space left is filled in with a large towel to keep out air. That part of the cabinet which is directly behind the patient as he sits, is provided with a small door, which can be opened to light and extinguish the alcohol lamp used for heating, which is placed in a tin pan, or on a tray, immediately under the chair, and through which the flame can be watched and the heat tested, for the prevention of accidents. It takes a few minutes to get the cabinet warm, so the lamp can be started before the patient gets in. All the clothing must be removed, and the patient wrapped in a blanket; he seats himself in the chair, his feet resting on a hot-water bag. Then the cabinet is shut, and the loosened blanket taken out through the opening at the neck, the towel put around, as before mentioned, with another towel wrung out in cold water over that, and a cloth wrung out in ice water bound around the head. This must be kept cold by frequent changing. The lamp must be carefully watched, and the blankets arranged in such a way that they cannot take fire, and so that the patient cannot set fire to himself while handing out the blanket, or sheet, in which he was wrapped to enter the bath. Finally envelope the cabinet in a blanket to protect the cracks. Twenty minutes is the usual length of time for a hot-air bath, but some will not be able to stand so long. People with heart trouble often cannot take these baths, and they should not be given without the doctor's order. Very much of the same result is obtained by giving a footbath in bed, which is generally better for those who are weak, or have some heart trouble.

TO TAKE THE PATIENT OUT OF THE BATH.

First, put out the lamp, remove the cloth from the head, sponge face with cold water, and dry, and take off the wet towel around the neck. With the dry one, reach in and wipe the patient's chest and back, and leave it as a covering for these parts. Then give the patient a towel so that he may help to dry himself, and the cabinet can be opened enough for the nurse to wipe his feet, and give him his slippers. The blanket against which he has been leaning, and which is warm, can then be taken out and spread on his bed, and as he rises, the blanket which enveloped the cabinet, also warm, is thrown around him, and he gets into bed as fast as possible, where, after a few minutes' rest, he is rapidly sponged off with warm water, to which may be added a handful of salt, or, if the perspiration is very acid, causing irritation, some baking soda. If the patient is strong enough, he may get into a tub of hot water and take an ordinary bath, in all cases resting in bed for an hour afterwards. While he is in the cabinet, let him drink as much water (cold or hot) as he will, and be especially careful to keep the head cool by means of the cold cloth, or sponging with cold water, if necessary.

A. G. OWEN.

Here they come! That is right; come along!

D. D.

Nickel, Silver, Ceiling.

Dear Dame Durden.—For a number of years I have been a silent admirer of our little Ingle Nook chats.

You invited us to come with some of our difficulties, so here I come. Can you tell me the best way to keep nickel-plating on a stove clean? 2. With what and how can I keep silver bright? 3. In papering a ceiling that has always been whitewashed, is it necessary to give the ceiling a wash in glue water to make the paper hold? I brushed the lime off the ceiling, then washed it with vinegar before papering; but when the ceiling got warm, the paper cracked and loosened.

SUET PUDDING.

Here is a recipe for suet pudding. It is an English dish, so will give it for the benefit of those who, like myself, have an English husband; but any of you who like the taste of suet, just try it. One cup of suet (chopped fine), a teaspoon salt, one quart flour. Stir well together, then add enough water to make the consistency to roll; roll out in a large sheet; line your pudding dish with it. Take nice tender beef; cut it in small pieces about an inch or two square; fill your dish with this; season well with pepper and salt; add one-half cup water. Then fold the remainder of your crust over for a cover. Steam about three hours. When done, make a hole in the crust, and add enough hot water for gravy. Hoping I have not tired you so much this time, but that I may come again.

MRS. BEE.

Winger, Ont.

I am very glad you have decided to keep silent no longer. Now for your questions: 1. I find the following recommended for keeping nickel clean: Scour with pulverized borax. Use hot water and very little soap. Rinse in hot water, and rub dry with a clean cloth. 2. To keep silver bright, try mixing fine whitening with spirits of ammonia; apply to the silver, let dry, and polish with chamois. Never let white cloth or white paper touch silver, as the sulphur used in bleaching may have a blackening effect. For filigree silver, or articles with a pattern so intricate as to be hard to clean the whitening from, simply wash in soapuds with a dash of ammonia in it. 3. For your ceiling, a coating of glue water would probably help in making the paper stick. Great care must be exercised in brushing all the loose particles off the ceiling, or the paper will be likely to drop. . . . Come again; many thanks for your recipe. Does this pastry require no soda?

Canning Meat.

Dear Dame Durden.—I have been an interested reader of the Ingle Nook chats for some time, but have never ventured to ask for, or give, any help; but, after the kind invitation which you gave a week or so ago, I feel at liberty to do so. Offers of help are things which are likely to be appreciated, you know, and it is nice to have someone to tell us the many things we don't know. I would like very much if someone would tell me how to can beef in self-sealing glass jars so that it would keep until summer, and be convenient for some of those times when one wants meat in a hurry.

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.
Maxwell, Ont.

The following two ways of canning meat have been recommended:

1. Boil the meat till it falls from the bone; press firmly in jars; cover with the stock the meat was boiled in, and seal while boiling hot. The jars should be the wide-mouthed kind to allow for taking out afterwards, and should be thoroughly sterilized before the meat is put in.

2. Boil till the meat falls from the bones; pack firmly in crocks, and pour melted lard over the top until all the

meat is covered. Tie a cloth over the crock, and keep in a cool, dark place.

I am glad to hear that our offers of help are appreciated. That is what we are here for—to find out things for our people.

Lime in Kettle.

Miss A. D., Windsor, N. S., writes: "Kindly let me know, through the columns of your valuable paper, a good method for removing the lime secretion from the inside of granite water kettles. We have 'The Farmer's Advocate' in our family, and I am an interested reader. By giving me the information, you will greatly oblige."

In this case, prevention is better than cure. The best plan is not to let the lime accumulate. This may be done by emptying the kettle every day, and rubbing the deposit off while it is soft. It is said, also, that a flat oyster shell kept continually in the kettle will attract the stony particles to itself, and prevent their forming on the kettle. If, however, a thick coating has already formed, you might try this method, taken from Dr. Carlin's book of recipes: "Put in your kettle 1/2 lb. of Spanish whiting, fill with water, and boil until the lime is removed." We shall be pleased to hear from anyone who can suggest any plan that has been successfully tried.

Banbury Tarts, Chocolate Pie.

Dear Dame Durden.—I always enjoy so much reading the letters in the Ingle Nook, and often thought of drawing my chair into the circle too, but somehow I never before got so far; and, now, dear chatters, if you will welcome a poor little girl like me, who is seeking information in the housekeeping line, I am going to ask for some recipes.

First, I must tell you I have just read Julia's chat of her home in the northern woods. How happy she seems in her little log cabin, with her bairnies, and I can just see them all cozily sitting round the wood fire, enjoying these delightfully-long winter evenings. I love these winter evenings, when we sit and chat and read, or finish up a bit of mending while someone reads aloud. Now I am afraid you will think I am making a pretty lengthy call for the first time, but, Dame Durden, your invitation was so kind, and one feels so perfectly at home, that I don't like to leave. Can any of the readers of the Nook—and this will save Dame Durden trotting all around town, for the streets are not very nice now anyway—give me the recipe for banbury tarts. They are made like turnovers, in that shape, I mean; also a good recipe for chocolate pie? Wishing you all a very Happy New Year.

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.
Peel Co., Ont.

Yes, my dear, the full name and address must accompany each letter to the Nook, or to any other part of the paper. The name will not be published, of course, unless you wish it to be.

Now for your question. Can anyone tell how to make the tarts? It seems to me that I have seen the word spelled "Banbury," but I have searched in vain for a recipe. As for the pie, you might try these:

1. Chocolate Pie. 1 coffee cup sweet milk, 2 tablespoons grated chocolate, 1 cup sugar, yolks of 3 eggs. Heat chocolate and milk together, add the sugar and yolks beaten to a cream. Flavor with vanilla. Bake with under-crust, and spread meringue of the whites over the top.

2. Chocolate Pie. Bake crust first. Make a custard of 1 even tablespoonful cornstarch, 1 small cup sugar, yolks of 2 eggs, 1/2 square chocolate (grated), 2 cups milk. Cook until thick; set cool a few minutes; pour into crock, and frost with the whites.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalogue
40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures. 20 house plans. We make broods, cure diseases, etc. Send 10c for mailing catalogue.
Incubators 30 Days Free Trial.
J. E. Brubaker Jr. & Co., Box 41, Delavan, Wis.

\$12 WOMAN'S SPRING SUITS \$4.50
MADE TO ORDER. Suits to \$15.00. Jackets, Rain-coats, Waists and Skirts at manufacturers' prices. Send for Samples, Cloths and Fashions. (Dept. 27)
SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, CAN.

Glengarry School Days.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.
By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.
CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

During these days, too, Foxy revealed in his power over his rival, and ground his slave in bitter bondage, subjecting him to such humiliation as made the school wonder and Hughie writhe; and if ever Hughie showed any sign of resentment or rebellion, Foxy could tame him to groveling submission by a single word. "Well, I guess I'll go down to-night to see your mother," was all he needed to say to make Hughie grovel again. For with Hughie it was not the fear of his father's wrath and heavy punishment, though that was terrible enough, but the dread that his mother should know, and that made him grovel before his tyrant, and wake at night in a cold sweat. His mother's tender anxiety for his pale face and gloomy looks only added to the misery of his heart.

He had no one in whom he could confide. He could not tell any of the boys, for he was unwilling to lose their esteem, besides, it was none of their business; he was terrified of his father's wrath, and from his mother, his usual and unflinching resort in every trouble of his whole life, he was now separated by his terrible secret.

Then Foxy began to insist upon payment of his debts. Spring was at hand, the store would soon be closed up, for business was slack in the summer, and besides, Foxy had other use for his money.

"Haven't you got any money at all in your house?" Foxy sneered one day, when Hughie was declaring his inability to meet his debts.

"Of course we have," cried Hughie, indignantly.

"Don't believe it," said Foxy, contemptuously.

"Father's drawer is sometimes full of dimes and half-dimes. At least, there's an awful lot on Mondays, from the collections, you know," said Hughie.

"Well, then, you had better get some for me, somehow," said Foxy. "You might borrow some from the drawer for a little while."

"That would be stealing," said Hughie.

"You wouldn't mean to keep it," said Foxy. "You would only take it for a while. It would just be borrowing."

"It wouldn't," said Hughie, firmly. "It's taking out of his drawer. It's stealing, and I won't steal."

"Huh! you're mighty good all at once. What about that half-dollar?"

"You said yourself that wasn't stealing," said Hughie, passionately.

"Well, what the difference? You said it was your mother's, and this is your father's. It's all the same, except that you're afraid to take your father's."

"I'm not afraid. At least it isn't that. But it's different to take money out of a drawer, that isn't your own."

"Huh! Mighty lot of difference! Money's money, wherever it is. Besides, if you borrowed th's from your father, you could pay back your mother and me. You would pay the whole thing right off."

Once more Hughie argued with himself. To be free from Foxy's hateful tyranny, and to be clear again with his mother—for that he would be willing to suffer almost anything. But to take money out of that drawer was awfully like stealing. Of course, he would pay it back, and after all it would only be borrowing. Besides, it would enable him to repay what he owed to his mother and to Foxy. Through all the mazes of specious argument Hughie worked his way, arriving at no conclusion, except that he carried with him a feeling that if he could by some means get that money out of the drawer in a way that would not be stealing, it would be a vast relief, greater than words can tell.

That night brought him the oppor-

tunity. His father and mother were away at the prayer meeting. There was only Jessie left in the house, and she was busy with the younger children. With the firm resolve that he would not take a single half-dime from his father's drawer, he went into the study. He would like to see if the drawer were open. Yes, it was open, and the Sabbath's collection lay there with all its shining invitation. He tried making up the dollar and a half out of the dimes and half-dimes. What a lot of half-dimes it took! But when he used the quarters and dimes, how much smaller the piles were. Only two quarters and five dimes made up a dollar, and the pile in the drawer looked pretty much the same as before. Another quarter-dollar withdrawn from the drawer made little difference. He looked at the little heaps on the table. He believed he could make Foxy take that for his whole debt, though he was sure he owed him more. Perhaps he had better make certain. He transferred two more dimes and a half-dime from the drawer to the table. It was an insignificant little heap. That would certainly clear off his whole indebtedness and make him a free man.

He slipped the little heaps of money from the table into his pocket, and then suddenly he realized that he had never decided to take the money. The last resolve he could remember making was simply to see how the dollar and a half looked. Without noticing, he had passed the point of final decision. Alas! like many another, Hughie found the going soft and the slipping smooth upon the down incline. Unconsciously he had slipped into being a thief.

Now he could not go back. His absorbing purpose was concealment. Quietly shutting the door, he was slipping hurriedly up to his own room, when on the stairway he met Jessie.

"What are you doing here, Jessie?" he asked, sharply.

"Putting Robbie off to bed," said Jessie, in surprise. "What's the matter with you?"

"What's the matter?" echoed Hughie, smitten with horrible fear that perhaps she knew. "I just wanted to know," he said, weakly.

He slipped past her, holding his pocket tight lest the coins should rattle. When he reached his room he stood listening in the dark to Jessie going down the stairs. He was sure she suspected something. He would go back and put the money in the drawer again, whenever she reached the kitchen. He stood there with his heart-beats filling his ears, waiting for the kitchen door to slam.

Then he resolved he would wrap the money up in a paper and put it safely away, and go down and see if Jessie knew. He found one of his old copy-books, and began tearing out a leaf. What a noise it made! Robbie would surely wake up, and then Jessie would come back with the light. He put the copy-book under the quilt, and holding it down firmly with one hand, removed the leaf with the other. With great care he wrapped up the dimes and half-dimes by themselves. They fitted better together. Then he took up the quarters, and was proceeding to fold them in a similar parcel when he heard Jessie's voice from below.

"Hughie, what are you doing?" She was coming up the stair.

He jumped from the bed to go to meet her. A quarter fell on the floor and rolled under the bed. It seemed to Hughie as if it would never stop rolling, and as if Jessie must hear it. Wildly he scrambled on the floor in the dark, seeing for the quarter, while Jessie came nearer and nearer.

(To be continued.)

CLARK'S CORNED BEEF.
EVERY BIT EATABLE

and enjoyable. Fine fed beef—no bone or waste, put up in air-tight germ-proof tins; and ready to serve. It provides a meal in a minute which satisfies for hours. Order some now from your dealer. It won't be the last by any means.

WM. CLARK, Mr. Montreal

POULTRY AND EGGS

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, Pot Stock, and miscellaneous advertising. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

FIRST-CLASS grain and dairy farm for sale or rent. 180 acres. Situated on lot 15, con. 1, Delaware Tp., Middlesex Co.; 3 miles from Southold station, 14 miles from London. Large brick house. Two barns and suitable outbuildings. Large orchard. Terms reasonable. Possession 1st March. Apply Jos. Weld, Farmer's Advocate Office, London, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—123 acres in the County of Elgin, 3 miles from the town of Aylmer. Two-story brick house. Soil clay loam, well tiled. Very convenient to school, cheese factory and markets. Telephone in house. Deep well. Steel windmill. Apply to Lewis Adams, Aylmer, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—150 acres. Choice clay loam. Well located for stock or dairying. Good buildings. Good well and windmill. Box 7, Putnam, Ontario.

IMPROVED FARM for Sale.—Lot 16, con. 11, Floss, Simcoe Co. Apply, Marshall Charles, Allanwood, Ont.

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

WANTED—A farmer competent to act as working foreman on a 300-acre farm near Amherstburg, Ont.; wife to board help. To take charge March 1st, 1906. State wages, experience and references. G. E. Stevenson, 606 Union Trust Building, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—Active, experienced married man to manage first-class dairy farm, 350 acres, with 100 head of cattle. State salary, experience, age and references. A. W. Johnston, Kirby House, Brantford, Ontario.

THREE Trying Times in A WOMAN'S LIFE WHEN MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are almost an absolute necessity towards her future health.

The first when she is just budding from girlhood into the full bloom of womanhood.

The second period that constitutes a special drain on the system is during pregnancy.

The third and the one most liable to leave heart and nerve troubles is during "change of life."

In all three periods Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will prove of wonderful value to tide over the time. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking your Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, as I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

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

BARRED and Buff Rock, Buff Orpingtons, White and Brown Leghorn, Black Minorca eggs, \$1 setting. Ready now. Stock for sale. Brownville Poultry Yard, F. Gill, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—Cockerels: White Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes, \$1 each. Black Orpington cockerels: Cheap incubator eggs: \$4 hundred from Leghorns. William Daniel, Box 31, Flatville, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, heavy birds, bred from prizewinning imported toms, stock from the first-prize Pan-American winners. Pairs and trio mated not akin. E. G. Ross, Glenworth, Ont.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington cockerels, good quality. Write for prices. Wm. Kendall, Toronto, Ont.

GUARANTEED Roup Capsules.—Cure any case of Roup in from one to three days. 50 cents a box, prepaid. Your money back if it fails. J. F. Sellock, Morrisburg, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze, White Holland, Slate turkeys. Winner of more prizes than all other exhibitors combined at Toronto, London and the Ontario Poultry Show. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

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

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys; Silver-Grey Dorkings; Barred Rocks. Fine lot of birds from prizewinners. Pairs mated, not akin. Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, Ont.

NINE breeding pens of Buff Orpingtons, seven of Laced Wyandottes, three Barred Rocks; one White Wyandotte; Cheap; for room. Quick. James H. Esdon, Bainsville, Ontario.

Peachgrove Farm—Bronze turkeys. Heavy, well-marked birds. Correspondence invited. Frank Baldwin, St. Thomas, Ontario.

WHITE Wyandottes, Baldwin females; great layers, mated to prizewinning Martin males. Strong exhibitors combined at Toronto, London and Ontario. Chas. A. Goulding, Vinemount, Ontario.

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

WHITE Wyandotte stock for sale, bred from second Ontario cockerel, good laying strain. Eggs in season. A. Witmer, Berlin, Ont.

WHITE Plymouth Rocks. Fine cockerels \$1.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ontario.

40 COCKERELS for Sale.—W. Rocks and W. Wyandottes, bred from Toronto and Ontario winners, at \$2 each and up. J. A. Carroll, St. James' Park, London, Ont.

10 WHITE Rock pullets; 3 Minorca, 2 Langshan, 1 Andalusian, cockerels. A1 stock. Cheap. Biggar, Trafalgar, Ontario.

Have left 30 Mammoth Bronze turkeys, heavy birds, from imported prizewinning stock. Toms, 24 to 27 lbs., and hens, 16 to 18 lbs. Write for prices.

T. HARDY SHORE — Glenworth, Ont.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Store for ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hand-Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites,
or write ALBERTS, 73 Farringdon Street, London, England. Agents: Evans Sons & Co. Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co. Montreal; Parks & Parks, Hamilton, Ont.

THE THORNCLIFFE CLYDESDALE SALE.

The Clydesdales to be sold at Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Todmorden, near Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 28th, inst. (property of Mr. Robert Davies), represent an investment of upwards of a hundred thousand dollars, not to mention home expenses for breeding and keep. Included in the lot are the very best blood known to the Scottish, American and Canadian studbooks, and undoubtedly some of the very best individuals that have ever appeared in the sale-rings in Canada or the United States. Among them are not only prizewinners at the leading shows, but champion and grand champions. It is expected that the sale will prove one of the most important ever held on this continent. Some heavy-weight saddle horses and hunters, and some extra carriage horses, as well as a number of imported Yorkshire sows, will be offered at the same time. Catalogues can be had on application to Mr. Robert Davies, 36 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont., or to the farm.

The Extended Popularity of Diamond Dyes

Induces Speculators to Introduce Weak and Worthless Imitations.

DIAMOND DYES, true home helpers and money-savers for mothers and wives, are dear to every woman's heart. Recently, speculators have gone into the package dye trade with the view of gaining a share of the immense and ever-increasing trade held by the manufacturers of the DIAMOND DYES, but all such efforts will, as in the past, result in failures.

The crude and worthless dyes brought out in opposition to the DIAMOND DYES, can never become popular, for the simple reason that they have not one good quality to boast of. The merchants of Canada who were induced to buy these adulterated package dyes now find them dead and worthless stock.

The progressive and busy druggists and dealers of Canada sell only the DIAMOND DYES, which have an established reputation of over twenty-five years. The modern merchant has not the time or inclination to encourage the sale of worthless and deceptive goods.

If our Canadian women desire full, brilliant and fast colors, they should at all times ask for the DIAMOND DYES, the only guaranteed package dyes in the world. When buying package dyes, see that the words DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES are on each packet handed out by your dealer. Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., will send free to any address their new Dye Book, Card of Dye Samples, and new book in verse entitled "The Longjohns' Trip to the Klondike." This little book is interesting thousands.

GOSSIP.

W. F. STEPHEN'S AYRSHIRES.
W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Que., is one of the best known Ayrshire breeders in that great Ayrshire Province, from the fact that his herd is not only a high-class one, but, so far as we know, he is the first Ayrshire breeder to keep a correct account of the producing record of each individual cow in his herd, and the record for the year just past is a highly creditable one, the total yield of milk from 15 cows, including a number of heifers, being 107,390 lbs., or an average of 7,159 lbs. per cow; testing an average of butter-fat of 3.9, representing a total of 5,051 lbs. of butter, or an average of 336 lbs. 14 ozs. per cow. The herd at present numbers about 30 head, a large, representative lot, true to type, and in splendid condition. The present stock bull is Lessnessock Crown Prince (imp. in dam), a bull of great scale and depth of body, and his calves are coming with ideal form. Among the younger ones are several two-year-old heifers, safe in calf to the stock bull, and sired by Comrade's Last of Glenora. There are also a number of younger ones, by the same sire. In young bulls, there is one yearling, by Comrade's Last of Glenora, and out of White Rose, whose yearling milk record is 6,151 lbs., testing 4 per cent. Another six-months-old bull calf is sired by Lessnessock Reliance (imp.), and out of Peace, whose yearly milk record is 8,457 lbs., testing 4 per cent. Both these young bulls are for sale, together with females of all ages. Mr. Stephen reports the demand for Ayrshires as quite unprecedented.

The young Clydesdale stallion, Maple Cliff Stamp, whose picture appears on another page in this issue, was foaled in June, 1901, is a bay, sired by The Right Stamp (2245), dam by Sir Walter (imp.) (8272). He was winner of first prize in his class at the Ottawa Exhibition in 1903 and 1905. He is a horse with good action and bone and feather.

Mr. R. Keevil writes from Crampton, Ont.: "I am glad to say that enquiries for our Hackney and Shire stallions, stabled at the farm of Mr. H. George, Crampton, Ont. (Putnam Station, C. P. R.), still continue to flow in, and the sales are good. This week, ending Jan. 27th, we have sold the Shire stallion, Eton Harold (22347), to James Barons, Esq., Belmont, Ont. This active young stallion, rising three years old, left our stables on Jan. 24th in first-rate condition, and there is no doubt that Mr. Barons has been very fortunate in securing one of the best bred stallions ever imported in this country. He has all the quality of his famous champion sire, Harold, and being a sure stock-getter should prove a grand investment. We also sold on Jan. 26th the Hackney stallion, Star Fireaway (6204). Mr. Longfield, in purchasing this horse, has secured a typical Hackney stallion, full of the best blood, a London (Eng.) prizewinner and a stallion that has proved himself a sure stock-getter. I am pleased to say that the majority of our enquiries come through 'The Farmer's Advocate,' which I consider an excellent advertising medium."

GREAT COMBINATION SALE

OF STRAIGHT-BRED

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The property of **W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, and R. & S. NICHOLSON, Sylvan, Ont., at Elmdale Stock Farm, Sylvan, 4 1/2 miles south-west of the town of Parkhill, G. T. R.**

30 FEMALES AND 10 YOUNG BULLS,

imported, or bred from imported sire and dam. This is as good a lot as was ever offered for sale in Ontario. Teams will meet trains at Parkhill evening before and morning of sale. **Terms:** 10 months' credit. Catalogues sent on application. Date of sale will be announced next week. Address all communications to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer. W. H. NICHOLSON, Sylvan P.O., Ont.

T. REDMOND'S SHORTHORNS.

Close to the village of Millbrook, Ont., on the Port Hope and Midland branch of G. T. R., lies the beautiful home of Mr. Thos. Redmond, the well-known breeder of high-class Shorthorns, whose advertisement runs in this paper. Few breeders in Canada have to their credit the honor of breeding so many Toronto winners as Mr. Redmond. The herd is made up almost entirely of the large, thick-fleshed, early-maturing and extra good doing Marigold strain, a number of them being daughters of Imp. Royal Member and Imp. Prime Minister. The present herd header is the massive, thick, mossy-coated bull, Sailor Champion, by Imp. Royal Sailor, dam Violet's Bud, by Imp. Warfare. As a sire, Sailor Champion is proving one of the greatest that is, or has been, his sons having won junior championships at Toronto at least three times, notably Lord Chesterfield and Marigold Sailor, both bred by Mr. Redmond. At present there are five young bulls coming on, one, a full brother to Lord Chesterfield, that bids fair to be equally as good. These youngsters are for sale, together with three heifers, two, three and four years of age, a thick, level, well-put-up lot that will be a well-paying investment for the man that gets them. One of them, the four-year-old, by Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. Mr. Redmond reports sales as very satisfactory, having recently sold the bull, Challenge Plate, to Mr. A. E. Meadows, of Port Hope, Ont. This calf won fourth place at Toronto last fall in the senior calf class. Lord Primrose, a full brother to Lord Chesterfield, to Geo. Johnston, of Galt, Ont. This calf was second at Toronto in the junior yearling class. Eclipse, another very thick, good one, by Mr. Robt. F. Thorne, of Reabro, Ont. If in want of something good, write Mr. Redmond to Millbrook P. O.

Attention is directed to the advertisement on another page of the auction sale, on Feb. 28th, of the entire herd of over 20 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle belonging to Mr. Geo. Herrington, Edville, Ont., near Brighton Station, G. T. R., further particulars of which may be looked for in our next issue.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERCHERONS.

Messrs. I. A. & E. J. Wigle, of Kingsville, Essex Co., Ont., announce in their advertisement in this issue that they will, next month, dispose of their entire stud of registered Percheron stallions and mares, numbering about 50 head. This will be a rare opportunity to secure good specimens of this hardy and useful class of farmers' horses. Write early for the catalogue. Watch for the date and fuller particulars in later issues of "The Farmer's Advocate."

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

The attention of breeders and dairymen is called to the advertisement in this issue of the dispersion sale, by auction, on Feb. 22nd, of the herd of pure-bred registered Holstein cattle belonging to the estate of the late Daniel O'Mahoney, of Renton, G. T. R., Norfolk Co., Ont. These cattle are richly bred on producing lines, as the catalogues, which will be mailed on application, will show. There are 17 registered cows, from 3 to 5 years old, besides heifers of breeding age and 5 bulls, including the sires in service, Eunice Clay's Paul, by Sir Paul DeKol Clothilde, dam Eunice Clay, and Sir Schuling Posch, by Abekerker Posch, and two others old enough for use. The names of these are enough to commend the cattle to the attention of breeders acquainted with the great dairy families they represent. See the advertisement, and send for catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

Purity of the Blood

THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE—OBTAINED BY USING

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

If you enquire into the cause of sickness, pain and suffering, you will find that fully nine-tenths of it results from derangements of the liver, kidneys and bowels.

This was the truth arrived at by Dr. Chase when he began experiments which led to the discovery of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The liver and kidney are intimately related as filters of the blood, and the regularity of the bowels depends on the healthful action of the liver.

Hence it happens that when the liver and kidneys are made healthy and vigorous by the influence of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, such diseases as biliousness, liver complaint, kidney disease, indigestion and constipation soon entirely disappear.

With the liver and kidneys in healthful working order, the purity of the blood is ensured, and you are protected against colds, fevers and contagious and infectious diseases.

As a family medicine to promptly cure the most common ills of life there is no preparation that can be compared with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In every neighborhood there are people who have proven the merit of this medicine. Ask them.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Pain cannot exist where Dr. Chase's Backache Plaster is applied.

I. A. & E. J. Wigle, importers and breeders of Percheron horses, write: "We sold, last year, a beautiful black stallion, Glenavon 40052, to Mr. Wm. M. Atcheson, of Bognor, Grey Co. The horse did so well, and the demand for Percherons is so great in that district, that Mr. Atcheson has been back and bought Diamond 41045, a very promising three-year-old, of the wide-as-a-wagon sort, with a leg on each corner. He carries with him style and action, which is of no burden. We hear good reports from all of our sales. Every horse yet has proved to be a getter of over 50 per cent., and two have made the remarkable percentage of 85 per cent. We do not beef our horses, but feed for usefulness. We have not a stallion but will wear the harness, single or double. Our mares all work, and we grow strong colts."

HE WAS LAID UP FOR OVER A YEAR

Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Kidney Troubles.

Now He's Perfectly Healthy and Able to Work—Gives All the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Wapella, Assa., N.-W. T., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—Cured of Kidney Disease that had laid him up for over a year, Mr. Geo. Bartleman, a well-known man here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills, for to them and nothing else he claims he owes his cure.

"Yes, I had Kidney Trouble," Mr. Bartleman says. "I had pains in my back and in other parts of my body, and though the doctor did what he could for me, I grew worse till I was unable to work."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work. I took in all twelve boxes, and now I am perfectly healthy. My pains are all gone, and I am able to work. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the kidneys. Healthy kidneys strain all impurities, all seeds of disease, out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure such a wide range of diseases, including Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and Urinary Troubles.

TOOK FIRST PRIZE.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 30th, 1905.
 Dear Sirs: We have a calf weighing 770 lbs. at seven months old. He took first prize. We feed him "International Stock Food," and believe it is splendid for either horses or cattle. We have a calf only three months old, weighing 350 lbs., that we are feeding "International Stock Food" to. It is certainly a splendid food, and at every feeding our calves will bawl for it. Yours truly,
 (Sgd.) E. J. HOLMES.



WITHOUT EQUAL FOR CALVES.

Maynard, Ont., Feb. 23rd, 1905.
 Dear Sirs: We have used your "International Stock Food" for our horses, cows, pigs and calves, and think it is without an equal for young calves, and we can easily see a big difference on the other animals. Yours truly,
 (Sgd.) JOS. E. KNAPP.

WHY THROW GOOD GRAIN ON THE MANURE PILE?

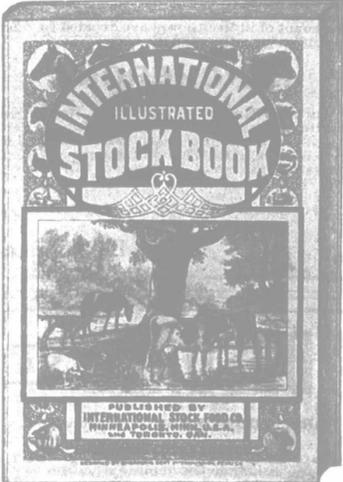
Under the old system of feeding a large part of the grain fed to live stock was wasted, because it passed through the system without being digested, and was thrown on the manure pile. Recent inventions of farm machinery have saved you a great deal of time and money. Is it not reasonable to suppose that new ideas in regard to stock-feeding can save you just as much? We know that International Stock Food, "3 Feeds for One Cent," will save you money, for it will save you a large part of the grain you have had to throw on the manure pile, because it was not assimilated or taken into the system.

International Stock Food is a highly-medicated preparation, composed of roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc., and is fed in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration for the purpose of aiding digestion, and insuring perfect assimilation. It is entirely harmless even if taken into the human system, and we positively guarantee that it will save you more than its cost, which is, 3 Feeds for One Cent.

Practical farmers know that an aid to digestion is needed when stock are taken off pasture and put on grain. Many of the best farmers in Canada are using International Stock Food now. Their letters to us show what they think of the results obtained. If you have not tried International Stock Food, we want you to do so on the agreement, that if you are not satisfied it will not cost you one cent. We believe that you will consider this a fair and reasonable proposition, and hope that no matter what you may think of International Stock Food now, you will make a trial at our expense.

International Stock Food will fatten your stock in from 30 to 60 days' less time than you could without it, it will cure and prevent many forms of disease, and every ton you feed will make you a net profit of \$350. It is also the cheapest high-class medicated Stock Food you can buy. Our feed measure is a very small one, and it costs you only 3 Feeds for One Cent to feed the genuine "International" and to be guaranteed paying results.

International Stock Food and International Veterinary Preparations have been on the market for many years, are sold all over the world, are in use by over 2,000,000 farmers and stock-raisers, and are sold on a positive guarantee to give satisfaction. You will save money by calling on our dealer in your town and making a trial for yourself.



A \$300000 STOCK BOOK FREE

CONTAINS 163 LARGE ENGRAVINGS. The cover of this book is a beautiful live-stock picture printed in six brilliant colors, without any advertising on it. (See illustration.) The book is 6 1/2 inches wide by 9 1/2 inches long, and cost our engraving department over \$3,000 to produce. It gives illustrations and descriptions of the various breeds of horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an up-to-date veterinary department which treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells how to cure them. This department alone should save you hundreds of dollars. A copy of the International Stock Book should be in the home of every farmer and stock-raiser in Canada, being a book of great interest, and containing, as it does, pictures of some of the most famous horses in the world, including Dan Patch, 1,552, the world's champion harness horse. We mail this book absolutely free. Postage prepaid by us. Write at once, and answer the following questions: 1st—HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS HAVE YOU? 2nd—WHERE DID YOU SEE THIS OFFER? Address at once:

Largest Stock Food Factories in the world **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY,** Capital paid in, \$2,000,000
TORONTO, CANADA.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF THEY FAIL TO CURE

If "International" Preparations were not up to the standard we could not afford to make such an offer. We hereby agree to forfeit \$1,000 if we ever fail to do as we say.

- "International Stock Food"
- "International Colic Cure"
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- "International Foot Remedy"
- "International Silver Pine Healing Oil"
- "International Worm Powder"
- "International Hoof Ointment"
- "International Heave Cure"
- "International Pheno-Chloro"

Prepared and Sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Can.

GOSSIP.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS.

Lyndale is the name of the splendidly-equipped stock and dairy farm of Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont., the well-known Holstein breeders, whose farm is only about 2 miles from Lyn Station, G. T. R., and 4 1/2 miles from Brockville. At the present time there are some 50 head in the stables, including calves of those in milk. Twelve are in the Advanced Registry, and several more are being prepared for testing this winter, among them being Fair Jewel Hengerveld; seven-day butter record of 24 lbs. 12 oz., and a thirty-day butter record of 97.70 lbs., which constitutes the largest Canadian thirty-day butter record. Inka Josephine Abbecker has a seven-day record of 18.72 lbs.; Empress Josephine of Brookside a seven-day record of 18.60 lbs., and Carborn De Kol, a Toronto sweepstakes winner, has a seven-day record of 17 lbs. There are other matured cows with equally as good records, also several three-year-old heifers that have records of 15 lbs. in seven days. The herd are not only record-producers, but a number of them are show animals as well, having made their mark at Toronto, London and Ottawa shows. At the head of this splendid herd is the richly-bred bull, Beryl Wayne's Paul Concordia, whose dam, America Concordia Netherland, has a two-year-old butter record of 17 lbs. in seven days, and her dam, a three-year-old record of 19.14 lbs. in seven days. She also won the seven-day butter test at the Pan-American. His sire is De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, whose dam has a seven-day record of 27.14 lbs. Great things may reasonably be expected from such producing breeding, and coupled with the record cows of the herd, the produce can scarcely fail to be record-makers. In the herd, for sale, are a number of young cows from four to six years of age, all in milk to the stock bull, a number of heifers from six to twelve months of age and six bull calves, all by the stock bull, and several of them out of Advanced Registry cows—a choice lot, richly-bred, and should not remain long in their present stables.

TUBULARS WRING GOLD FROM MILK

Tubular butter brings 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth only one cent for stock food. Yet many farmers have no separator—only half skim their milk by setting—lose 24 cents on cream fed to stock—and wonder why dairying don't pay. Tubulars stop this loss. Tubulars get the last drop of cream out of the milk—make big profits. Tubulars are the only modern separators. Notice the low can and enclosed gears. Write for catalog S 198
 THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., WEST CHESTER, PA.
 TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.



DISPERSION SALE BY AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1906

At his farm, Lot 11, Con. 3, Township of Cramahe, 5 miles north-west of Brighton Sta., on the G. T. R., MR. GEO. HERRINGTON, Edville, Ont., will sell by auction, positively with- out reserve, his entire herd of over 20 head of Lavinia-bred

SHORTHORN CATTLE

together with all his horses, implements, etc., including the stock bull, British Prince = 53087. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Brighton on day of sale.

Terms: 8 months' credit on approved paper at 5 per cent. per annum.
 J. HICKS,
 F. W. SILVERSIDES, Auctioneers.

J. B. HOGATE'S

Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.

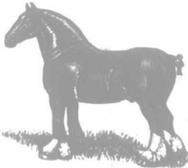


My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prizewinners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

Clydesdales & Hackneys



Our new importation of Clydes (stallions and fillies) combine size and quality to a marked degree. Their breeding is unsurpassed. Their individuality cannot be duplicated on the continent. Come and see them. We sell cheaper than any other importer. Also, we have a few gilt-edged Hackneys on hand.

G. & J. HAY, Lachute, Que.
 A few miles from Ottawa.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

R. R. NESS' AYRSHIRES.

One of Canada's leading Ayrshire herds of cattle is the Burnside herd, numbering at present over 80 head, 25 of which are imported from the leading herds of Scotland, personally selected by the enterprising owner and acknowledged critical judge, Mr. R. R. Ness, Jr., of Howick, Que., who alone on this continent holds the award of merit given by the directorate of the World's Fair at St. Louis, in 1904, to the breeder of the largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at that Exposition. This herd was not exhibited last year, owing to the show animals being sold to an American breeder, even after they had been entered at Canada's leading shows, and the same lot swept everything before them at leading State fairs last fall. Mr. Ness intends to import a number of selected animals next spring, and will surely be out for honors next fall. The present stock bulls are King's Own (imp.) and Monkland Speculation (imp.), both prizewinners, and the young stuff show them to be sires of a very high order, as the dozen or more heifers are an exceptionally even lot, showing type of the highest order. This herd is not only a show herd, but they are producers as well, the average being from 50 to 56 lbs. of milk a day, testing from 3.80 to 4 per cent. butter-fat. There are some fourteen heifers under a year, the get of the stock bulls, and several of them out of imported dams. Mr. Ness reports the demand for high-class stock continually on the increase, particularly from the other side of the line. During the past year he has shipped a very large number of animals, the bulk of them to the States, but several went to Japan. So great has been the demand on him for bulls that at present there is only one bull calf left, but he can supply females of any age, imported or Canadian-bred. Write Mr. Ness, to Howick P. O., Quebec.



GOOD LIFE

That's what horses have that are normal and not troubled with disease. If your horse is dull and has no appetite, he is out of condition and needs help. A few doses of

American Horse Tonic

will put him in the pink of health very quickly and will take away all dullness and heaviness. It is a powerful tonic for the blood and nerves, stimulates the appetite, assimilates the food and invigorates the internal organs; cures coughs and colds, lung and bowel troubles, worms, and puts new life and strength into the horse. Horse Tonic is not a cure-all, but a specific for certain ailments of horses and is for horses only. As an every-day remedy it is a positive necessity to the horse owner. Sold by dealers; if yours cannot supply you, we will send it direct. Write today for free "HORSE COMFORT" book; if you keep cows ask for book "THE COST OF A LOST COW." Both books free. DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., Lyndonville, Vermont, U. S. A.



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
Not trouble—no risk—your money back if it over fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and remedies of cattle and horses. Write for it today. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.



CLYDESDALES

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

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. J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.



Tuttle's Elixir

cures nearly all common horse ailments. When we say cure, and it fails, \$100 reward. Never claimed yet. Get free "Veterinary Expertise," 100 pages. Makes you master of horse ailments and diseases. Write for copy. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Lyman Knox Sons, Montreal and Toronto. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.



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

Advertise in the Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DANDRUFF IN HORSE'S TAIL—DUCKS WANTED.

1. Can you give me a cure for dandruff in a horse's tail?
2. Can you tell me where I can get some good ducks? Why do not these men who got prizes at the Fat-stock Show, Guelph, advertise their ducks?

J. J. Ans.—1. Wash with warm soap suds and follow with a weak solution of creolin, 1 to water 200 or 300 parts.
2. Those having ducks for sale should take note.

CARBIDE AS FERTILIZER.

Is the spent carbide after having been used for lighting purposes any use as fertilizer? J. F.

Ans.—Spent carbide, which is a refuse in the production of acetylene gas, is not a valuable fertilizer. It has possibly about the same value as slaked lime. The calcium carbide is a compound of calcium and carbon. When this comes into contact with water, the acetylene gas, C₂H₂, is liberated, and calcium hydrate, Ca(OH)₂, is deposited, and, together with any impurities there may be in the calcium carbide, forms the spent carbide. R. HARCOURT, Ontario Agricultural College.

WINTER FEEDING OF HENS.

Will you kindly tell me the best method of feeding and attending to hens to make them lay in winter? H. P.

Ans.—There are many methods which will give good results with the right person. What we consider the best plan might not commend itself to everybody else as the best. However, if you follow the following plan intelligently, and your hens are of the right strain, you should get eggs: Provide a fairly warm, dry house, with lots of light and ventilation, keeping not over 25 or 30 hens in one flock, allowing six to eight square feet of space per bird. Have a place for scratching just inside a sunny window, and every morning scatter a feed of grain in it, covering with a basket of chaff or other light litter. The pen should be cleaned out every other morning, at least—better, every morning—before throwing in the grain. Give as much grain as will be eaten up before noon. Oats may be the staple, changed occasionally with wheat screenings, buckwheat, corn, or millet seed. At noon, give a light mash composed of table scraps, bran, corn meal and scalded milk, mixed with a few vegetables or steamed cut clover. The more variety you can get in the mash, the better. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, give another feed of grain—roast corn is good in cold weather—so the fowls may go to roost with full crops. Keep plenty of pure water before the fowls in covered drinking vessels; have a supply of grit always on hand, and always keep a box of lime, ashes, or road dust, where they can dust themselves at will. This is a great preventive of lice. Meat scraps and green, cut bone help to make up for the lack of the summer insect diet, and a mangel hung up for them to pick at is a partial substitute for grass. Keep the nests filled with clean straw; give the hens outdoor exercise when the weather invites, but at other times protect them from drafts. A rather low temperature is not bad, so long as there are no drafts. Watch the hens, and study their wants. Plenty of nourishing food, with variety as spice, lots of exercise in scratching for grain, and care in guarding against vermin, and attending to the flock generally, are some of the simple, though very important, secrets of a good egg yield; but, after all is said and done, the person in charge is the principal factor in the equation of success.

On Wednesday, Feb. 8th, 1906, Mr. Geo. Herrington, Edville, Ont., will sell at auction his entire herd of over 20 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, together with all his horses, farm implements, etc., at his farm, lot 11, con. 3, Cramah Township, five miles from Brighton, G. T. R., in Northumberland County. The terms of sale are exceptionally liberal: nine months' credit on approved paper, or five per cent. off for cash. The cattle are a thick, mossy lot, extra good doers, and heavy milkers. There will be no reserve, as Mr. Herrington has sold his farm. Fuller particulars will be given in our issue of Feb. 22nd.

Oaklawn's Experience



Works for you when you buy a horse here. It is when the colts begin to come that you will know just how successful you are to be. First, you must have good ones and then lots of them. The experience gained in forty years of eminently successful breeding governs the selection of the horses we offer. We have had to meet and solve in actual practice all the problems of stallion owner and breeder, and we select our horses in the light of the knowledge thus acquired. In the second place, we offer you only good straight young horses (no come-backs or failures), backed by a rigid guarantee, in its terms the most liberal and favorable to the purchaser given anywhere. If you would be as successful in your field as we have been in ours, you cannot afford to buy without first visiting Oaklawn.

Percherons, Belgians and French Coaches

of the choicest. Our last importation arrived December 1st, 1905. Prices right. Read our ad. next week.

DUNHAM & FLETCHER, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM



On account of ill health we have decided to offer to the public our entire stud of

PERCHERONS

by Public Sale, consisting of Registered Stallions and Mares; also a number of grades. The sale will number nearly 50 head of well-selected stock. Don't miss this chance. Further announcement later. Catalogue will be ready about Feb. 15.

SALE WILL BE IN MARCH.

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ontario.

IMPORTANT CLYDESDALE SALE

At THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM, TODMORDEN, near Toronto, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th, 1906, at 1 p.m.

Fifty Clydesdales, home-bred and imported, champions and grand champions, yearlings, two-year-olds, stallions and brood mares. Best on the continent. Also some heavyweight saddle horses and extra carriage horses, and improved Yorkshire sows. Catalogues on application to 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont., or at the farm. Conveyances to farm from Broadview Ave., leaving every 15 minutes, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ROBERT DAVIES, Prop., Thorncliffe Stock Farm.

125 Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares.

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

OFFICE: LEW W. COCHRAN, 607 109 1/2 South Washington Street. CRAWFORDVILLE, INDIANA. West Main Street.

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



LaFayette Stock Farm

J. Crouch & Son, Proprietors.

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

J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind. Sedalia, Mo. Nashville, Tenn. San Jose, Cal. Portland, Ore. Write us at London, Ont., or LaFayette, Ind.



INNIS & PROUSE

New importation of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS represent such noted blood as: Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Up-to-time, Pride of Blacon, The Dean, Prince Fauntleroy and Lord Stewart. They were selected with great care; combine size and quality. They are an A1 lot. 21 head to choose from.

INNIS & PROUSE, Woodstock and Ingersoll.

Trumans' Champion Stud

Bushnell, Illinois.

SHIRE, PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

Head our record at the great International Show recently held in Chicago. We won the following prizes on Shire and Hackney stallions:

| | | | |
|-------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 4-year-olds | - | - | 1st, 3rd and 4th |
| 3-year-olds | - | - | 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th |
| 2-year-olds | - | - | 1st and 4th |

Also Champion and Reserve Champion Hackney Stallions

Our stallions were admired by all who saw them. Before buying a stallion of either breed, we respectfully ask that you write and let us know your wants. We can save you money. Our prices and liberal guarantee will astonish you. Our record in the show-rings is evidence that we keep nothing but the best. Our barns are full of prizewinners, and they are all for sale. We insure stallions against death from any cause, if desired.

Write for illustrated catalogue of our horses. Importations arrived, July, September and November.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM
H. W. TRUMAN, Manager, LONDON, ONT.



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Bestique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 83 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

WHEN BUYING HACKNEY AND SHIRE STALLIONS BUY DIRECT



From a well-known breeder and save the middleman's commission. A select lot of newly-imported prize-winning Hackney and Shire stallions and pedigreed colts from a Clement Keevil's world-renowned Shire and Hackney Stud, Sidington, Beds Eng., will be found at Crampton, Ont. These horses are of the best blood that has reached this country, being sired by such noted champions as Prince William, Ince's shire Lad, Harold Markeaton Royal Harold, Premier, Buscot Harold, Royal Albert, etc. Horses from this stud have won champion and premier prizes at the principal shows of England, America and Germany. Now is the time to pay us a visit and select your sires for the coming season. Our stallions are found, and are sure stock-getters. Shires from 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. in weight. Come and see them.

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



NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions

Just arrived from Scotland. Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE," CLAREMONT

Importers of HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

Established for 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

KICKED ON STIFLE.

Eight-months-old colt was kicked on the stifle joint six weeks ago. The skin was not cut. It went lame for a short time, but goes sound now. There is a soft, puffy swelling near the seat of injury.

E. M.

Ans.—These puffy swellings are very hard to remove. All that can be done is to blister it repeatedly. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns.

V.

SALLANDERS.

Two years ago my mare broke out in front of both hocks; sometimes they almost heal, and then break out again.

S. M.

Ans.—This form of erythema is called sallanders, and on account of the motion of the joint is very hard to treat, especially when of two years' standing. Apply a little butter of antimony with a feather once daily for three applications. Follow this by dressing three times daily with an ointment composed of six drams boric acid, one dram Zenoleum, and two ounces vaseline, thoroughly mixed. Keep her as quiet as possible.

V.

NASAL DISCHARGE.

An enlargement appeared on mare's nose last summer. She has been under treatment by a veterinarian ever since. A few weeks ago, a mass of matter four or five inches long and as thick as a man's wrist, escaped from the nostril. This gave temporary relief, but she is breathing heavily again. Some days there is a bloody discharge, and some days a discharge of matter from her nostrils. The discharge has a very foul odor.

A. E. M.

Ans.—This is probably a case of nasal gleet, with decay of bones of the head, and probably the presence of growths far back in the nasal chambers. It is doubtful if a recovery will take place, and no doubt your veterinarian is doing all that can be done.

V.

LYMPHANGITIS.

One morning my horse was lame, and the inside of one hind leg, from sheath to hock, was swollen and very sore. I treated with liniment, and the lameness disappeared, but the leg swells from the foot to the body when he stands, but disappears on exercise.

D. F.

Ans.—The horse had what is called weed, or lymphangitis. The present swelling is the result. Give him a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgative begins, and do not exercise until bowels regain their normal condition. Then give 1 dram iodide of potash, three times daily every alternate week, as long as necessary. Give regular exercise; feed lightly; hand rub, and bandage the leg from foot to hock. In many cases, a chronically-enlarged leg remains.

V.

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESSES WANTED

M. A. H. asks for the following addresses: Andrew Carnegie, Skibo Castle, Sutherland, Scotland; John D. Rockefeller, 4 W. 54th St., New York. Getting these men's addresses is one thing; getting replies from them may be another. No doubt, their secretaries consign bushels of correspondence to the waste-basket.

SHIRE HORSE, BLACK DOUGLAS.

Can you give me the studbook number of an imported Clydesdale stallion named Black Douglas, owned by a Mr. John Robinson, of Nissouri Township, near London, about 1880?

J. R.

Ans.—We do not find such horse in the Clydesdale Studbook. We are informed that a Shire horse named Black Douglas, foaled in 1872, was imported in 1874 by John Mason, of London, Ont., and later owned by John W. Robinson, St. Mary's, Ont. We find this horse recorded in the Canadian Shire Studbook as Black Douglas [31].

HORSE OWNERS! USE GONHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best CAUSTIC ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

Hackney Stallion

Ridgewood Danegelt—160—, rising four years, first at Western Fair, London, 1904 and 1905, sire Langton's Danegelt, dam by Barthorpe Performer (imp.).

Shire Stallion

Desford Marquis (imp.), first at Western Fair, 1904 and 1905, a proved sire of quick-selling stock at highest prices.

These will be sold well worth the money, as the owner, Mr. E. C. Attrill, is giving up farming. For prices, apply to

Mr. Chas. Garrow, Agent, Goderich, Ont.

NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES and HACKNEY STALLIONS.



males and fillies ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Up-to-Time, Marcellus, Pride of Blaen and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best

sires obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write

DUGALD ROSS, Streetville, Ontario.

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



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 33, Kincardine, Ont.

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

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

IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

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

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull, by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to W. D. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.

How to Cure Rheumatism!

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ, and I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 Druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

ONTARIO'S LARGEST AND FINEST HERD OF HEREFORDS.—We sell our beauties to breeders all over Canada, because we sell our stock at much below their value. Come with the rest and get some of the bargains in 25 bulls a year old and over, 25 heifers and 30 cows, or write to have us save you some. (Farm inside the corporation of the town.) A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

4 Hereford Bulls 4

10 to 14 months old, sired by "Bourton Ingleside," champion at Toronto and London exhibitions, 1905. These are young bulls of show-yar character, and will be sold cheap to prompt buyers.

H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

Broxwood Herefords

Young bulls for sale from 6 to 18 months old, all from imported sire and dams, prizewinning stock at Royal and leading English shows.

R. J. Penhall, Nover P. O., Ont.

HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE.

A number of nice young bulls, from 6 to 24 months old, low-down, beefy fellows. At rock-bottom prices.

W. BENNETT, Chatham, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 2-year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale.

A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P.O., or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O.

Ilderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 18 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

HEREFORDS

We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you.

J. A. LOVERING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE

One year-old bull, two bull calves and females of all ages, by imported bull. Drumbo Station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Chester White Hogs

Principal prizewinners at Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Breeding stock and young things for sale. Write for prices.

A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

BOWHILL Shorthorns and LEICESTERS STOCK FARM

1 imported bull, 2 home-bred bulls and a few females.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

Mildmay, G. T. R. Teeswater, C.P.R.

The imported Shire stallion, Desford Marquis—321—(16639), first at Western Fair, London, 1904 and 1905, also the three-year-old Hackney stallion, Ridgewood Danegelt, first at London, 1904 and 1905, are advertised for sale by Mr. E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, Ont., through his agent, Mr. Chas. Garrow, of that town. Mr. Attrill is travelling for his health in Europe, and urgently wishes these horses sold, as he is giving up farming. Mr. Attrill is spending the winter in south of Europe for the benefit of his health, which is in a rather precarious condition.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling, the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send without charge, my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

Blatchford's Calf Meal

RAISES THE FINEST CALVES AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF MILK

Free Pamphlet at your Dealers or BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

Established at Leicester, England, in 1890

Asthma

Chinase wear out. Smokes, Sprays and "Specifics" relieve only temporarily; they cannot cure. Our CONSTITUTIONAL treatment, founded 1883, permanently eliminates the CAUSE of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that nothing brings back the old symptoms or attacks. Write for BOOK 27 F, containing reports of many illustrative cases that have STAYED CURED for years. Mailed FREE. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAITLAND BANK SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Broadhocks Prince 55002 at head of herd. Five young bulls and a number of females, got by imp. bull, and some of them out of imp. cows, all of choice Scotch breeding, for sale at lowest prices for quick sale.

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON, St. Thomas, Ont.

11 SHORTHORN BULLS 11

Five imported, six from imported sire and dam. Highest quality, lowest price. I have also an interesting proposition in some imported cows.

ROBERT MILLER - Stouffville, Ont.

HURON HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

The great stock bull, Imp. Broadhocks Golden Fame, at head of herd. Young bulls and females at low prices.

A. H. JACOBS, Blyth, Ont.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A few good pigs, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices.

W. J. MITTON, Tharstonville Sta. & P.O., Maple Park Farm.

EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns STOCK FARM

Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O., Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

Shorthorns—Heifer calves from four to eight months old. Also a few young cows in calf.

Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont. Hastings Station.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long distance telephone. WM. SMITH, Columbus, P.O., Brooklyn and Myrtle Sts.

High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marjolds the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. This is an extra good lot.

THOS. REDMUND, Millbrook P.O. and Stn.

GOSSIP.

We wish to direct the attention of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to the advertisement of Mr. W. F. Spafford, of Compton, Que., in which he is offering for sale, at reasonable prices, several head of Polled Angus cattle, including the prizewinning bull, Black Diamond, three years old, a bull that was never beaten at either Ottawa, Sherbrook or Quebec shows, sired by Tip of Eastville, dam Gold 2nd of Eastville. Mr. Spafford is also offering two young bulls, one nine months old, and one four months old; both these youngsters are bred from prizewinners on both sides. If in want of a young bull, write Mr. Spafford.

BACON HOG PRODUCTION.

If the bacon trade of Canada is to continue to improve, it is necessary that hog-raisers adhere to the class of animals most suited to the requirements of the British market. In the production of hogs of the lard type, Canada cannot compete successfully with the United States. A visit to the Chicago Stockyards and to the Western cattle feeding centers affords ample evidence of this. A large proportion of the cattle are fed on snapped or shelled corn. Herded with these are hogs that thrive and fatten on the undigested corn left by the steers. These hogs, constituting a by-product of cattle feeding, are produced at a cost much lower than pork can be raised in Canada. All United States hogs are not fed in this way, but a large proportion of them have, at least, the advantage of cheap corn, than which there is no better feed for producing fat hogs of the lard type. Let the Canadian farmer go back to the thick, fat type of hog, as some talk of doing, because they feel they have a grievance with the packer, and it will not be long before the price of Canadian bacon will have fallen to a level with the United States product, which is usually from ten to fifteen shillings per hundred, and twelve pounds lower than the quotations for Canadian "Wiltshire" sides. It seems to be very generally supposed that pork is more cheaply and easily produced from hogs of the thick, short American breeds than from the three English breeds which are favored for bacon production. Why such a belief should be so general is difficult to understand, as repeated tests conducted at various experiment stations have shown that hogs of the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth breeds produce pork as cheaply as those of the Poland China, the Chester White, or the Duroc Jersey breeds. In the opinion of Prof. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is foremost among authorities on bacon production, the lusty, growthy pig of the bacon type is the most economical pork-maker we have, especially when reared, as the bacon hogs should be, largely on such foods as roots, soiling crops and dairy offal. There is much difference of opinion regarding the cost at which hogs, fit for market, can be produced, and there is probably as much difference between the cost to one feeder and the cost to another as between these opinions. Under general conditions, the production costs in the neighborhood of five dollars per hundred pounds on an average. In summer, under favorable conditions, the cost may be somewhat lessened, but in winter pork can hardly be produced at the figure mentioned. As in all other lines of production, the cost will vary according to the character of the animals fed and the amount of intelligence exercised by the feeder. Taking one year with another, the Canadian farmer on good land, who understands crop-growing and hog-raising, can undoubtedly raise hogs as cheaply as the figures quoted, and probably for less. He will keep only such sows as produce large, lusty litters of the right type. He will grow such pasture and soiling crops as clover, alfalfa, rape, vetches, mangels, sugar beets, and such coarse grains as yield the greatest number of pounds of hog-feed per acre. In other words, he will manage his operations in such a way that will return him the greatest return in hogs per acre of land, and, in so doing, will learn to reduce the cost of raising hogs of the best type to a minimum.

JAS. B. SPENCER, Live-stock Branch, Dept. of Agriculture.

Rupture SURE CURE

No return of Rupture or further use for Trusses. No Operation. Pain Danger, nor Time from Daily Work. Cures in every case. Read the following proof:



REV. SHERMAN

REV. E. D. SHERMAN, Harrow, Essex Co., Ont., writes: "Your Method has cured me of a dangerous Rupture at 67 years."



MR. McLACHLIN

MR. JNO. McLACHLIN, Glencoe, Middlesex Co., Ont., writes: "I suffered five years from Rupture. Your Method has cured me at 73 years."



CAPT. SHARP

CAPT. D. M. SHARP, Sub-Collector Customs, Port Credit, Ont., writes: "I suffered 18 years. Your Method has cured me at 76."



MR. MAY

MR. S. H. MAY, 127 Harrison St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "You have cured me of a very large Rupture. I recommend you to all."



MR. FITZGERALD

MR. T. FITZGERALD, Dundas, Wentworth Co., Ont., writes: "I was ruptured 27 years. Your Method cured me at 70 years."

FREE TEST, and "FREE ADVICE," and learn the TRUTH about curing RUPTURE. Don't listen to anyone who says "You can't be cured," for You Can be, the same as any other human being. Don't put it off. Write me at once—DR. W. S. RICE, 21 Queen East, Block 278 TORONTO, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM



Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, write to

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



First herd prize and sweepstakes, Toronto Exhibition, 8 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Bull Ramden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, Ist, Toronto, 1908.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns



TWO CHOICE YOUNG BULLS, both roans; one by Marquis of Zenda (imp.), the other by my stock bull, Derby (imp.). Prices reasonable to make quick sale.

W. J. Shean & Co., Rosevale Stock Farm, Owen Sound, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.).

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

17 bulls from 7 to 13 months old, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee—28861—; also a choice lot of cows and heifers, those of breeding age bred to Imp. Loyal Duke.

Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Louis P.O., Elmvale Sta. Hillsdale Tele. & Telephone Office.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Eight newly-imported bulls, eight for quality, color and breeding.
 Six home-bred bulls, mostly from imported cows, sired by imp. Bapton Chancellor, by Silver Plate.
 Imported Cows and Heifers in calf or with calves at foot, of the best breeding, at easy prices.
 Also Yorkshires, all ages, for sale.

H. J. DAVIS,

Importer and Breeder
 Yorkshires and Shorthorns,
 WOODSTOCK, ONT.

C.P.R. & G.T.R.

A. EDWARD MEYER
Box 378. Guelph, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

A specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary; Radium, a Cruickshank Mysie. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Large English Yorkshire Swine.
 Herd headed by the Duthie-bred bull (imp.) Joy of Morning, winner of first prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.
 Present offering: young Shorthorns of either sex; also a choice lot of Yorkshires of either sex, six months old, from imp. sire and dam. Prices easy.

Sinkham P. O., Ont. Erin Station and Tel.
Valley Home Stock Farm
 For sale: Seven young

SHORTHORN BULLS

and some choice females. Also 25 Berkshires of different ages, bred from show stock, and of prolific strains.
S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowdale, Ont.
 Stations—Streetsville and Meadowdale, C. P. R. Brampton, G. T. R.

HILLVIEW STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows.
 Apply to **JOHN E. DISNEY & SON,**
 STATIONS: Greenwood, Ont. Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1908 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull:
 (Scottish Hero) (Scottish Archer (59699), Missie 134th, by William of Orange.
 (Broad Scotch) (Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterly 49th (Sittyston Butterly).
JAS. A. COCHRANE, o Compton, P. Q.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Choice yearling heifers, Straight Scotch.
 Two bull calves at easy prices.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

For Sale: Shorthorns—Four young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Queenston Archer—48998—at head of herd. Shropshires all ages and sex. Also 1 Clyde filly rising 3 years old, 1 Clyde mare rising 6 years old.
BELL BROS.,
 "The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM.

Seven good young Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 6 to 15 months old; sired by Brave Ythan (imp.), some from imp. dams. Prices right.
JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O. and Tel.

SHORTHORNS AND DORSETS.

3 bulls, seven to nine months old; also a few ewe lambs and ewes in lamb for sale. Prices reasonable.
R. H. HARDING,
 Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls by Prince Misty—37864—. Prices reasonable.
 Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

For Sale—Three Shorthorn bulls, two 20 months and one 9 months. Trumvir (imp.) heads the herd.
DAVID CLOW,
 Whitechurch P.O. and Station.

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE.

King Edward 40388; a show-ring animal, in good condition, active and sure getter. Is perfectly quiet to handle. **W. J. WEADS,** Ayton, Ont. Flesherton Station, C.P.R.

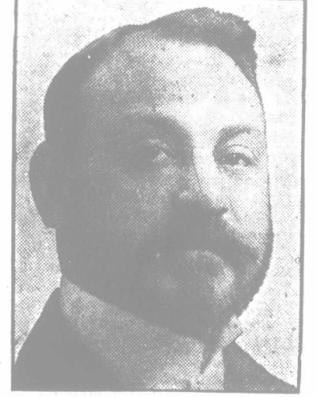
PROSPECT STOCK FARM.

For sale: 4 Shorthorn Bulls, including Gold Mine (imp. in dam), also some choice young females. Stations: Cooksville and Streetsville, C.P.R.; Brampton, G.T.R. Peel Co. **F. A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont.**

MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Making Men's Diseases a Specialty for Years, Will Accept Your Case, Giving It Individual Treatment. You may Use it in the Privacy of Your Own Home.

You May Pay When You are Cured. A Detroit Specialist who has 14 diplomas and certificates from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, and who has a vast experience in doctoring diseases of men, is positive he can cure a great many so called incurable cases:



DR. S. GOLDBERG.

The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates, who has no money that he does not earn.

In order to convince patients that he has the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg will accept your case for treatment, and you need not pay one penny until a complete cure has been made; he wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poison, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up; so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured, he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It seems, therefore, that it is to the best interests of everyone who suffers to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, which will receive careful attention, and a correct diagnosis of your case will be made free of charge; if you have lost faith write him, as you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; you must remember not one penny need be paid until you are cured. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 135 Detroit, Michigan. Medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., consequently there is no duty to be paid.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 12 bull calves, 2 yearling bulls, a number of them from imported sire and dam; also high-class females, all ages, either imported or Canadian-bred. The herd is headed by (Imp.) Lord Roseberry.
R. MITCHELL & SONS,
 Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, SALEM P.O., Elora station

13 miles north of Guelph, on the G.T.R. & C.P.R. Mildred's Royal, winner at Chicago International, first at New York State Fair, first at Winnipeg Industrial, at head of herd. Can supply cattle to suit any order. We also offer an extra fine Clyde filly, rising three years, and a promising young stallion.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor—45187—. 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.
HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers, Athelstanes, Lady James and Roses.
 We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three-year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams.

Peter Cochran, Almonte P.O. and Sta. SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Five choice young bulls, 8 to 12 months; also four heifers. **W. H. WALLACE,**
 Woodland Farm, Mt. Forest, Ont.

GOSSIP.

HAY BROS.' CLYDES AND HACKNEYS

At Lachute, Quebec, a few miles from Ottawa, on the Ottawa-Montreal, north shore branch of the C. P. R., is the home of Geo. and John Hay, the well-known importer of Clydesdales and Hackneys. Few men in Quebec are better known in connection with the importing and judging of Clydesdales than Mr. Geo. Hay. Having been all his life importing and exporting horses, he is recognized as one of the most expert judges in Canada, and his many customers get the benefit of his life's experience when they buy a stock horse or filly of his importation. He is a strong believer in a well-marked combination of size and quality, which is certainly the recognized keynote of success in Clydesdales, and the present lot combine great size, with high-class quality to a greater degree than is usually seen. The first one shown was the only Shire brought out this time. He is Conquering Harold Hero, by Coldstream Guard, dam by Conquering Harold, by Harold. He is a black two-year-old, stands 16.1, and is quality from the ground up, with a nice, flat, clean bone, perfect feet and ankles, and moves grandly, is, in short, a show horse of a high order. The Clydesdales were all purchased from A. & W. Montgomery and Peter Crawford, and represent the pick of these noted stables. They all possess faultless bone, feet and ankles, and are certainly a high-class lot, and being purchased with spot cash, and bought right, they will be sold right, on terms to suit customers. Royal Armour is a bay three-year-old, stands 17 hands high, and is built on the lines of a winner in any company, sired by Sir Labori, dam by Prince Erskine, grandam by Sir Hilderbrand. Doune Chief is a brown two-year-old, a rare nice sort, with style and quality galore, got by Prince Priam, dam by Captain Alexander, grandam by Knight Errant. Dalmore is a brown two-year-old, by Marmion, dam by Lord Colum Edmund, grandam by Prince of Bothwell. He stands 16.2, weighs 1,700 lbs., and with his great size is an abundance of quality. He is a show colt all over. Choice One, by None Such, dam by Cawdor Cup, grandam by Prince Gallant, is a bay, four years old, standing 17 hands, weighs 1,900, and is full of Clyde character, with abundance of bone of A1 quality. Blackside is a bay two-year-old, by Dumure Castle, dam by Scottish Prince, grandam by Macgregor. He is a colt of great scale, and also possesses a vast amount of quality—the making of a very large horse. Cashbox is another two-year-old bay, by McRaith, dam by Callendar, grandam by What-Care-I, great-grandam by Darnley, a colt of more than ordinary scale, full of quality, and the making of a cracker. Dunty Blae is a brown two-year-old, by Hillhead Chief, dam by Sir Thomas, grandam by Rosedale. This colt is a model of Clyde perfection, a show colt all over, combining size, style and quality, and moves like a machine. Gallant Macilroy, by Macilroy, dam by Sir Morell, grandam by Mackenzie, is a bay two-year-old, a colt full of Clyde character, combines size and quality, and the making of a show horse of a high order. Prominent among the Hackneys is the champion, and still unbeaten aristocrat, Knockinlaw Squire, a horse of faultless form and finish, and whose style and action leave nothing to be desired. Copestone is a brown two-year-old, one of the coming champions sure. He is by Precious Stone, dam by Rosador, and carries the blood of such notables as Danegelt and Denmark. Colon Ganyrold, by Ganyway, dam by Junior, is another chestnut two-year-old, more compactly built, and shows very flashy action. In Clyde fillies there are two, a rare good pair, and a pair that will be hard to beat in the ring next fall; both are two-year-olds. Kyle Rose, by King of Kyle, dam by Ascot, grandam by Eldorado, is a winner several times in Scotland. Shapely Queen is another cracker, possessing size, style and quality, and moves well. Write Hay Bros. to Lachute, Que., if you want something good.

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.
 Now cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**
 Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks.
JOHN LEE & SONS,
 Highgate, Ont.
 40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R. & P.M. Ry.

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. 6 young bulls, three reds and three roans, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the herd will be met at Ripley station and returned.
R. H. REID,
 Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont.

CLEAR SPRING SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Spicy Broadhooks at the head of herd. Young bulls from 6 to 11 months old, females of all ages.
 Prices reasonable. Call or write

JAMES BROWN, Thorold. PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by imp. Old Lancaster—50068—. Grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families; can spare a few young cows bred to imp. Old Lancaster and two extra good young bulls by him.
GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat St. and P.O., C.P.R.
JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 3267, at head of stud. Farms 3/4 miles from Weston, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

Have from choice milking strains two registered bulls for sale. Prices right.

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta P.O.

Station, St. Thomas, C.P.R., M.C.B. and G.T.R. **Oak Grove Shorthorns**—Present offering is: Several imp. females, several heifers and several young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right.
W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Sta., Harwood P. O., Co. Northumberland.

Shorthorns For Sale—Two choice red yearling bulls, from imported sire and dam; also females of all ages. Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd.

ALEX. BURNS, Reekwood P.O. and Station, G.T.R. MAPLE HILL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS STOCK FARM

of best families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star—48585—. A few choice young bulls.
 Box 496. **WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.**

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

Offers Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, cows and heifers, 60 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not akin. A bargain for quick sale.
D. H. BUSHNELL, Stouffville, Ont.

Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1866 Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

Imp. Rostercruan of Dalmeny—45920— at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.
JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SCOTCH-TO PED SHORTHORNS.

Three young bulls, from nine to thirteen months old; also several young heifers by Scottish Baron (imp.) for sale. Prices reasonable.
H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont.
 Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R. **SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.**

Imp. Bapton Chancellor—40250— (78986) heads the herd. We have for sale a choice lot of young bulls of the very best breeding and prices right. Inspection and correspondence invited.
 Address:
KYLE BROS., Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.



Burnside Ayrshires.

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

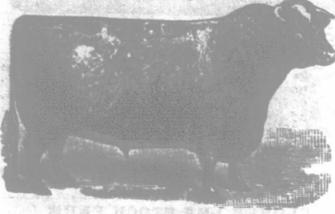
R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P. O. AND STATION



AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Young bulls, 2 Aug., 1904, sired by Prince of Barocheskie (imp. in dam); 1 March calf sired by Royal Star (imp.). Heifer calves, 2-yr.-old heifers and young cows. Young sows ready to mate. Pigs ready to ship. Prices right. Correspondence solicited.

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale, at moderate prices, 12 high-class yearling bulls, all sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings.
- 29 heifers, calves.
- 4 bulls, yearlings.
- 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Maple Shade

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep. 16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-heads. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations (Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.) Long-distance telephone.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854. An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 13 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. on

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires—1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O., Bradford and Beeton Sins., G.T.R.

AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves, Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats.

For particulars apply to

MACDONALD COLLEGE St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Fit for service; sired by Royal Peter, imp. Grand Champion at Dominion Exhibition this year; also one May and several August calves by a son of imp. Douglassdale and imp. Minnie of Lessnessock, both champions and out of daughters of imp. Daisy and imp. Kirsty.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

Ayrshire Bulls

For Sale 12 Ayrshire bulls one to two years old. Bred from deep milking stock, both by sire and dam Price reasonable. Correspondence and inspection solicited.

W. Owens, Monte Bello, Que. Riverside Farm,

Brookside Ayrshires

Every first prize won in the Ayrshire cow class at the Ontario Winter Fair dairy test from 1902 to 1905 (both inclusive) has been won by Brookside cows, which have made the greatest records for the breed in the history of the Winter Fair. A grand bull calf from one of our best cows, and sired by "Royal Star of Ste. Anne's," for sale.

H. & J. McKEE, Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

Meadowside Farm

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale.

A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifer calves dropped Aug., 1905. For full particulars address, D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont.

H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Props. Offer 11 Ayrshire Bulls, from 8 months to 3 years old, from heavy-milking cows with large teats. Also a number of Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets. Prices reasonable.

Wardend Ayrshires

We are now offering a few young bulls, from 3 to 12 months of age, richly bred and out of producing dams; also females of any age. Will sell cheap for quick sales as we are over-stocked.

F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Sta., G.T.R.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Cows and heifers, all ages; 1 bull 2 years old, 2 bulls 1 year old, and bull calf 2 months old, out of the Pan American winner. Dams are extra heavy milkers.

John W. Lagan, Howick Station, Que.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

AYRSHIRES

Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, B. H. FULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., writes: "In your 'Gossip' items of Jan. 25th, you have me quoted as having added two imported Yorkshires to my stock of hogs. I think you will find the original reads Berkshires, as I am breeding Berkshires exclusively. Kindly correct."

In the "Gossip" notice of the fine Ayrshire herd of Messrs. Alex. Hume & Co., in our issue of Jan. 25th, page 150, the daily-milking record of his cows was given at 40 to 65 lbs. It should read from 40 to 56 lbs, which is big work for dairy cows of any breed, but Mr. Hume is a straight breeder, and has no desire to overstate the case. The prizewinning record of his herd at leading shows in Canada has been an exceedingly creditable one, and the sires at the head of the herd rank with the best in America.

In the stock "Gossip" notes in "The Farmer's Advocate," for Jan. 18th, page 99, of the choice Shorthorn herd of Mr. W. J. Isaac, of Harwood, Ont., his address was, by mistake, given as Harwood. The same error occurred in his advertisement. Harwood is a few miles north of Cobourg, G. T. R. Mr. Isaac has an excellent herd of Scotch-bred cattle, mostly imported, and at the head is the red four-year-old Cruickshank bull, Nonpareil Duke (imp.) =45203=, by Golden Fame (76786), by the Dutch-bred Golden Fame. As his daughters are now of breeding age, this grandly bred bull is for sale, and should find a place at the head of some other good herd. There are also two richly-bred young bulls by him for sale, besides heifers and a few imported cows. Mr. Isaac handles only choice cattle, and sells at living prices.

MACDONALD COLLEGE AYRSHIRES.

As the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are, no doubt, aware, the noted herd of imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires, lately the property of Mr. Reford, has been purchased by Sir Wm. Macdonald, together with the farm, and Tredinnock Farm is now known as Macdonald College Farm, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. This noted herd is one of the best on the continent. Having been in the past exhibited at all the leading exhibitions of Canada, and many of the leading exhibitions of the United States, their show record is a brilliant one, and it is much to be regretted that it is doubtful if they will ever again be seen in the show-ring, as Prof. Robertson, Director of the Farm and College, informed us they will be kept entirely for college purposes. At present there are about 100 head on the farm, a great many of which are imported from the leading herds of Scotland. They are an exceptionally large lot, many of them weighing 1,400 lbs., and they are producers of very high order, as the following, taken from the Monthly Record of Production, will show: Lady Sterling, in September, gave 1,470 lbs. of milk; Mary Osborne, 1,309 lbs.; Miss Sterling of Ste. Annes, 1,280 lbs.; Betsy of Fairview Mains, 1,800 lbs.; Belle 1st of Ste. Annes, 1,428 lbs.; Blue Belle of Ste. Annes, 1,274 lbs., and Pearl, 1,194 lbs. in October. These are only a few of the many equally as good. One of the stock bulls is Spicy Robin, by Sterling Boy of Ste. Annes, a son of Imp. Napoleon of Auchenbrain, dam Lady Sterling, by Imp. Silver King. The other is Imp. Davy of Fairview Mains. In young bulls on hand, for sale, are eight yearlings and eleven calves from four to six months of age, ten of the lot being out of imported dams, and sired by Spicy Robin and Imp. Fizzaway, a bull that won the championship at Toronto, London and Ottawa, and last year at the leading State fairs won the championship wherever shown. These young bulls are an exceptionally choice lot, and anyone wanting a herd header should look after them soon. Lately a herd header was sold from this herd to the Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, and another to the Agricultural College, at Guelph. The whole herd, under the master hand of Mr. James Boden, the Farm Superintendent, are in grand shape, and present a picture to the admiring eye not soon forgotten. The P. O. address is Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and the station Ste. Anne, G. T. R. and C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

BLOOD HUMORS

PIMPLES Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unseemly blotches, eruptions, fleshworms and humors, and various other blood diseases.

BLOTCHES Eruptions FLESHWORMS HUMORS

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted, as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow—cast in the mould of grace and beauty—have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost, and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment?

There is an effectual remedy for all these defects, it is,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Miss Annie Tobin, Madoc, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Burdock Blood Bitters to any one who may be troubled with pimples on the face. I paid out money to doctors, but could not get cured, and was almost discouraged, and despaired of ever getting rid of them. I thought I would give B.B.B. a trial, so got two bottles, and before I had taken them I was completely cured and have had no sign of pimples since."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, for over 30 years, and has cured thousands in that time. Do not accept a substitute which unscrupulous dealers say is "just as good." "It can't be."

Highgrove Jersey Herd—Our present offering is: 5 young bulls and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls. o ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Pine Ridge Jerseys—Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered). o WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Ontario.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

A prizewinning herd of imported, officially tested stock. Bulls of all ages for sale, also a few cows. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ontario.

Grove Hill Holsteins

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

With Cheese at 12c. and Butter at 25c. why not

Buy a Holstein Bull

and Improve Your Dairy Herd? I have them Right in Breeding, Right in Quality, Right in Price. Order early if you want one. o G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS and CHESTER WHITES.

Our Holsteins are producers and prizewinners. Young bulls and a few choice heifers for sale, also some extra good young Chester White pigs, both sexes. D. G. GOODERHAM, Thornhill P.O. G. T. R. and street cars.

MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM

Can now offer one young bull, born last spring, and four bull calves, born in Aug., Sept. and Oct., from select cows, and sired by the great imp. bull, Sir Alla Posch Beets. Any female in the herd can be secured at their value. o G. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed. o G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Sta.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SPRUCE TREES.

Where can I purchase spruce trees, and at what cost? A. E. G.

Ans.—Write the seedsmen and nurserymen advertising in our columns. We cannot undertake to publish their quotations.

MANGELS OR CARROTS FOR HORSES

Are mangels and sugar beets reckoned to be as good food for horses as carrots are? The mangels are more easily and cheaply raised, and the horses seem to be as fond of them.

A LOVER OF HORSES.

Ans.—It is usually considered that carrots are the best roots for horses, then turnips, and then mangels and sugar beets; though we are inclined to think it doesn't make much difference what kind are used so long as the horses relish them, and they are given in moderation. The carrots are usually preferred by them. They would be more likely to tire of mangels.

STEER BLOATING.

What is the cause of a fat steer bloat-ing and breathing heavy? We feed it 1 1/2 bushels of prepared turnips, 3 gallons of pea and oatmeal, good clover hay and water daily. C. H. R.

Ans.—It is almost certain you are over-feeding him, and the trouble is indigestion. Reduce the roots to a bushel a day and the grain to two gallons a day. Change the meal ration by giving a mixture of 1 part pea meal, 1 part crushed oats, 1 part bran, and 1 part corn meal; water often; give occasional exercise, and begin to increase the feed again very gradually, watching the animal carefully and slackening on the feed whenever he shows symptoms of a recurrence of the trouble. To reduce bloating, if serious, give a pint of raw linseed and half a teacupful of spirits turpentine.

SALT FOR BARLEY—BUFF ORPINGTONS

1. Field was all in with hoed crop in 1905—part on sod, part on oat stubble after sod—manure applied before hoed crop. Want to sow barley in 1906, and seed to red clover to plow down. Is salt good for barley and clover seeding? How much per acre, and probable cost? When is it best time to apply?

2. I understand Buff Orpingtons to be a made breed. If so, how made?

3. Give standard description and weight of Buff Orpingtons, also Indian Games, and best kind to keep.

W. A. B.

Ans.—1. It is scarcely likely it will pay you to apply salt to this field, although you might try it on a small plot and note results. It sometimes increases productiveness and promotes brightness and strength of straw of cereals when applied in moderate quantities on certain classes of soils. Its application, though, is often of no benefit, or sometimes actually harmful. It generally gives best results with mangels. Try it at the rate of 200 or 300 lbs. per acre and report results. Wood ashes, or lime, would be more likely to prove a profitable dressing, benefiting the clover particularly.

2. Buff Orpingtons are an English breed, which were originated by Wm. Cook, of Orpington House, Eng., whose object was to produce a distinct type, or strain, of birds that would combine the good qualities of some of the breeds that were known to be egg-producers and table fowls. They are an excellent general-purpose breed.

3. We are not at liberty to reprint from the Standard of Perfection a full description of any breed. Buff Orpingtons are large and stately in appearance, with long, round, deep bodies, and very full breast and back development. In color a harmonious blending of rich golden buff in all sections is most desirable; weight of cock, 10 lbs.; cockerel, 8 1/2 lbs.; hen, 8 lbs.; pullet, 7 lbs.; legs white or pinkish white; comb, single, of medium size, perfectly straight and upright. Cornish Indian Games are a meat breed; ordinary to poor layers of tinted eggs; sitters; pea combs; red earlobes; yellow skin and legs; full in the breast; broad at the shoulder; back convex, instead of flat or concave. Standard weights: Cock, 9 lbs.; cockerel, 7 1/2 lbs.; hen, 6 1/2 lbs.; pullet, 5 1/2 lbs. We would prefer Orpingtons to Games for utility purposes.



DR. HESS, M.D., D.V.S. IN HIS LABORATORY

Knowledge—not guesswork

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food is a regularly licensed Doctor of Medicine and a Veterinary Surgeon. He is a graduate of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio; Matriculate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College, and in addition is a practical stock feeder of many years' experience. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a medicinal food prepared from a highly successful prescription used by Dr. Hess in his many years regular practice before the food was put on the market. It requires only common sense to see that unprofessional manufacturers cannot equal a preparation formulated by a practical physician and based upon accurate knowledge, long experience and observation. Furthermore,

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD FOR CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND HORSES

Is sold under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. It contains tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Food have the endorsement of the Veterinary Colleges and the Farm Papers. Recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own government, and sold on a written guarantee.

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

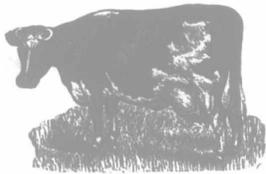
A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Remember, that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

DR. HESS STOCK BOOK FREE, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Polivry Pan-a-cis-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.



You need a HOLSTEIN BULL

to head your herd, sired by such noted sires as

Plebe De Kol," whose dam and sire's dam records average 619.2 lbs. milk, 27.31 lbs. butter in 7 days, or "Duchess Aggie De Kol Beryl Wayne," grandson of the famous "Beryl Wayne," 92 lbs. milk in one day, 27.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, 17,175 lbs. milk in 10 1/2 months. We have 12 imported and home-bred bulls to offer of such breeding; also heifers and young cows. Just imported, 36 head in the past six months. 72 head from which to select. It will be to your interest to enquire before buying elsewhere.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Seven miles from Ingersoll.

ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

are the greatest of the breed individually, and backed by great records, viz.:

Brookbank Butter Baron, dam and sire's dam average 23 lbs. butter in 7 days, 4.5 per cent. fat. First-prize bull at Ottawa and Toronto, 1905. Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam average 26.1 lbs. butter in 7 days, 86 lbs. milk in one day, 3.6 per cent. fat. Also a prizewinner at Toronto and Ottawa.

Wopke Posma, imported in dam from Holland. Sire Wopke, his dam Boss, greatest cow in Holland. Record: 17,169 lbs. milk in 336 days, 734 lbs. butter, 3.97 per cent. fat. You don't draw a blank in purchasing a bull from such sires and such dams as are kept at Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

GEO. RICE, Prop.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each. We also have three young bulls fit for service.

BROWN BROS., LYN. ONT.

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.

At present we have 1 young bull, 8 Oxford ram lambs, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 aged ram, Tamworths, both sexes.

J. A. Richardson, South March P.O. and Stn.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths.

Present offering: Some choice heifer calves; young boars fit for service; young sows ready to breed, and younger ones at reasonable prices.

R. O. Morrow, Hilton P.O. Brighton Tel & Stn.

R. Money, Brickley, offers Holstein bull calves of the richest quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn. Warkworth P.O.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Meechilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners.

SOUTHDOWNS

For Sale: 25 ewes in lamb to the imported rams, Babraham Hodge, Pattern and Glory.

COLLIES Puppies by imported New York Show winner, Wishaw Hero, out of noted prizewinning dams.

ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Nearly sold out. Now offer 4 good quality, medium size shearing ewes. 15 real good ewe lambs; best of breeding.

Young ewes, were bred to St. Louis champion ram and Albamont, a proved excellent sire. Aged ewes were bred to Fair Star Rose, the sire of more winners than any ram in America.

Great bargains offered to clear out season's offerings. JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type.

A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices.

Correspondence promptly answered. R. R. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, C.P.R. Teeswater, Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario

Farnham Oxford Downs

Won 70 Prizes in 1905. Present offering: 50 ewes from 1 to 4 years (bred), 15 imported rams; also a number of ram and ewe lambs at reasonable prices.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

John Miller, - Brougham, Ont

HIDES SHEEPSKINS, FURS

Consignments Solicited. Top Prices. E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.

Sheep and Cattle Labels. Be sure and see these labels. If you have not my circular, write to-day for it and sample.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF

Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tamworths of both sexes, from 3 months to 2 years old; a half-dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call on BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G.T.R. The Gully P.O.

TAMWORTHS 3 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 3 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable. Glenairn Farm. Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

Blmfield Yorkshires Young stock, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam, and the get of imp. sire and dam, up-to-date type with plenty of bone; also one 18-months-old Short-horn bull, dual-purpose bred. A good one. G. B. MUMA, Ayr P.O., Ayr and Paris stations.

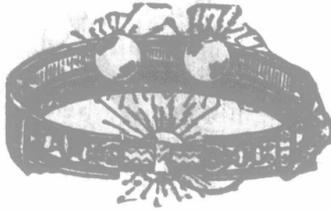
YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS For Sale: Boars and sows, 6 weeks to 5 months old; ram and ewe lambs, of good quality; at moderate prices. Write C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

YORKSHIRES My offering is: young stock of both sexes and all ages; bred from imp. stock and the get of imp. stock, they are true to type and first-class in every particular. Write me for what you want. L. HOOEY, Powis's Corners P.O. Fenelon Falls Station.

POLAND-CHINAS—Two litters farrowed Oct. 19th. Price, \$10, registered, crated and f.o.b. here. Order early, as supply is limited. F. S. WETHERALL, Bushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

Advertise in the Advocate

Men It's Free!



Until You Are Cured

I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day and like an old, broken-down hack the day after), those men who have tried so many things that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. Those are the men I appeal to, and I am willing to give my electric belt free until you are cured.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will secure me so that I will get my pay when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get a cent.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt because it couldn't be used again. I refused, and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

I don't charge much for a cure. My Belts are as low as \$5. That will cure some cases, and it won't cost you a cent if it doesn't. Did you ever see a doctor who would agree to cure you for \$5 and wait for his money till you were cured?

I've cured lots of men who had paid over a thousand dollars to doctors before they came to me.

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for 30 days. I am feeling fine, the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better, and my appetite has improved a great deal. I can now eat a good meal and be satisfied, which I couldn't do before. I feel like a new man entirely, and if I keep on improving the way I have, in another month or so I will be in good shape.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in the old style Belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble, banishes pain in a night never to return.

Dear Sir,—I must say that your Belt has done me a lot of good. Since wearing it, three years ago, I have never been troubled with Rheumatism. I find the Belt is just the thing to do as you say. I have lent it to others, and they speak well of it. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours very truly,

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town.

That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there is a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass and say, "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

I've got a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you free, sealed, if you send this coupon. Call for consultation free.

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sat. until 9 p.m.

Write Plain.

ORCHARD HOME HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, Feb. 8th: A choice lot of boars and sows, 3 to 4 months old. We furnish stock of most approved type and high quality. Our record for 1905: Every customer pleased and satisfied. Place orders now for spring pigs. Address,

S. D. CRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

Improved Yorkshires

Present offering: Choice boars fit for service, and sows bred and ready to breed; also a number of thrifty youngsters, not akin, ready for shipment.

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.O., Ontario.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine Sta., G. T. R., near Barrie.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance 'Phone

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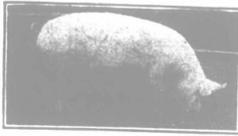
Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.

Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid. JOHN BOYES, JR., 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 the champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:

E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LUMP ON KNEE.

Mare has soft lump, as large as an apple, on the outside of her knee. It has been there about eight weeks, and does not lame her. E. A. H.

Ans.—I infer from what you say, that this lump appeared suddenly, and is probably a serious abscess. It is either an abscess or a bursal enlargement. If the former, it should be lanced, and the cavity flushed out daily with a three-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, until healed. If the latter, it must not be opened, but may be reduced by repeated blistering. As the knife needs to be carefully used about a joint, I would advise you to show her to your veterinarian. V.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Horse had a bad cough all fall. I used Hess Heave Powder, but he is still coughing. C. W. B.

Ans.—Chronic coughs are always hard to cure, and if a case of heaves has developed, it cannot be cured. If heaves be not developed, the following will probably effect a cure, but it will require some time: Give every morning a ball, composed of 1½ drams gum opium, 2 drams solid extract belladonna, 1 dram camphor, and 30 grains digitalis, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper, and then administer. If the bowels become constipated, give 1 pint raw linseed oil. V.

ECZEMA.

Heifer developed some skin disease on her dewlap, and it has extended over considerable surface of her body. Small pimples appear in the skin; they become reddish and exude a sticky substance, then a scab forms. The disease causes intense itching. A. G. A.

Ans.—This is eczema. Give her 1 ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily every alternate week. Wash the affected parts thoroughly with strong warm soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush. Keep her warm and well clothed until dry. Then dress, twice daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum. V.

LUMP JAW.

Cow has a lump on her jaw. It commences under the mouth and extends backward on the right side. There are small ulcers on the surface. Is the milk fit for use? J. D. A.

Ans.—This is lump jaw, and the milk is not supposed to be fit for use. This is evidently an advanced case, and will be very hard to treat successfully. Roll 5 grains corrosive sublimate in tissue paper and insert into the opening in each ulcer. In a few days you will be able to pick out some of the tissue, then dress daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. Give the iodide of potassium treatment internally. This consists in giving the drug three times daily. Commence with dram doses, and gradually increase the dose by, say, 15 grains daily, until she refuses food and water, tears run from her eyes, and saliva from her mouth. When any or all of these symptoms appear, cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment in two months, if necessary. V.

LUMPS ON HOCK AND FETLOCK.

1. As the result of kicking, my horse has a hard lump, as large as a hen's egg, on outside of his hock. Give a sure cure. 2. Horse got kicked on fetlock last fall. The lameness has disappeared, but there is still an enlargement. Give a sure cure. J. P.

Ans.—1. We wish we could give sure cures for such cases. I do not think this lump can be entirely removed, but repeated blistering may reduce it considerably. Take 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the part, tie head so that he cannot bite it; rub well with the blister once daily for two applications; on the third day wash it off, and apply sweet oil. Turn him loose in a box stall now, and oil every day until the scale comes off. Then tie him up and blister again, and once every four weeks after this, as long as you can give him rest.

2. This is about as hard to treat as No. 1, and should have the same treatment. V.