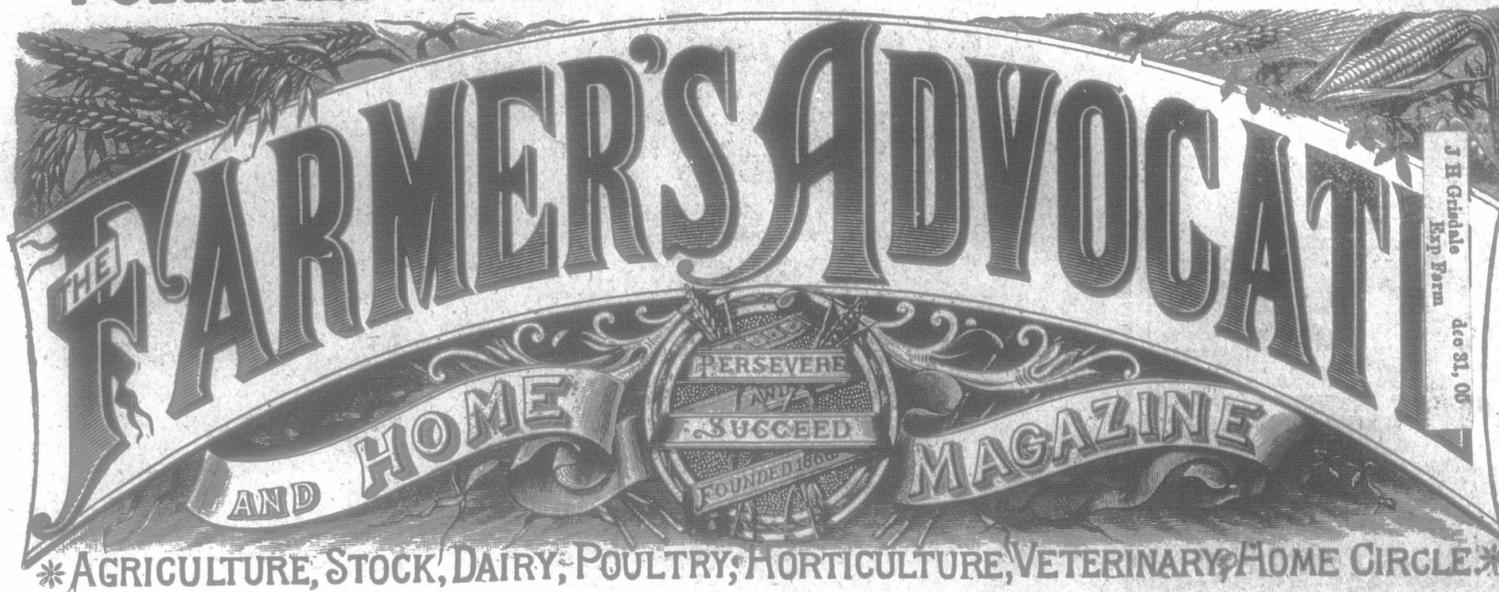


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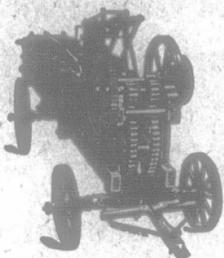
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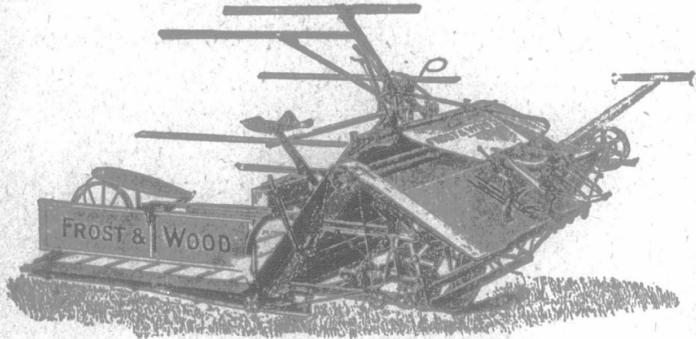
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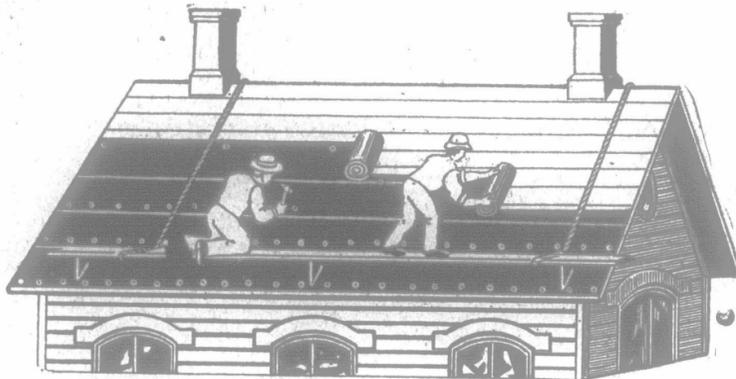


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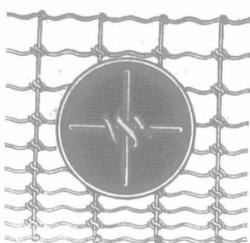
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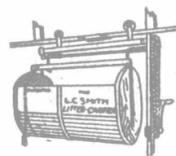
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# The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." *and Home Magazine.* ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY 26, 1905.

No. 644

## EDITORIAL.

### The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The financial standing and influential status of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, as indicated in the report of their annual meeting, appearing elsewhere in this issue, furnishes striking evidence of the value to the breeders of keeping control of the pedigree records of their stock, and of its paramount influence as a bond, keeping its units together in close touch with all its interests. It also evidences the undoubted ability of intelligent farmers, with a community of interests, to manage the affairs of their Association on broad and liberal lines, without drifting into extravagant expenditure of the funds of the Association. With a total paid-up membership of over two thousand, entitled, on payment of an annual fee of two dollars, to the volume of herdbook published each year, and to the moderate fee of seventy-five cents for registration and certificate for each animal recorded, the society has been able to donate to leading exhibition associations in the various Provinces, in the years 1895 to 1904, as prizes for Shorthorns, the generous sum of \$22,607, and has yet a cash balance on hand of nearly \$4,000. The distribution of a liberal share of its surplus funds in the form of prizes for the encouragement of a strong representation of the breed at the principal shows has been beneficial to the fraternity in advertising the breed, thus keeping it prominently before the people; while, by offering prizes at the fat-stock shows for grades, the get of Shorthorn bulls, the advantage to farmers generally of improving the quality of their beef cattle by the use of such sires has been well exemplified, an object lesson which can hardly fail to increase the demand and enlarge the market for pure-bred stock. The distribution of these grants for prizes has been made to the various Provinces in a general way, in proportion to the amount received from each in membership and registration fees, with a liberal allowance over and above their share to the districts where the representation is smallest.

In addition to the regular business transacted at the annual meeting, the members took occasion to place themselves unmistakably on record as reaffirming, by a practically unanimous vote, their determination to keep in their own hands the custody and control of their records, and to distribute their money grants directly to the shows and for the objects intended to be aided, and not through another organization, which might be used to the detriment of the donors. The question of the nationalizing of our records is an interesting one, and well worth considering, but if, in order to their establishment, the breeders are required to hand over their property to parties over whom they have no direct control, then they will just have to worry along as they have been doing, and with what results has already been shown. For the purpose of international interchange in respect to our pure-bred stock going to the St. Louis Exhibition, the Dominion Government authorized and affixed their imprimatur upon the Canadian records, whose high standing and authenticity are well known and recognized, and this can be done regularly and for all necessary purposes.

Another important matter taken up by the Shorthorn breeders is that covered by their resolution asking the Government to apply restrictive rules dealing with the importation into this country of pure-bred stock. The U. S. customs regu-

lations require that in the case of pure-bred live stock going into that country, in order to pass free of duty, the animals must first be recorded in recognized United States records, and be imported by a bona-fide resident of the States, not for sale, but solely for breeding purposes. The Shorthorn breeders complain that the present arrangement is unfair, in that residents of other countries are allowed to bring into our country for sale, free of duty for breeding purposes, animals recorded in United States books, and those of other foreign countries, which, it is contended, is unfair to Canadian breeders, and should be remedied by the adoption here of the same restrictions, to be applied in the case of stock coming from the United States and other foreign countries into Canada.

There is sound reason in this contention, and while we are not advocates of retaliatory legislation, we believe that little loss would accrue to our own people by the adoption by our Government of the proposed restrictions, and that very few of our people would raise objection.

### Some Dairy Possibilities.

In an address before the Dairymen of Western Ontario, at Stratford last week, Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, gave a most analytical exposition of the dairy industry in Canada. In a sense, the presence of our cheese and butter in the British market, he said, is the evidence of the growth of dairying in the Dominion. But when we come to look into the different phases of dairying, we must consider the exporter, the local dealer, the maker, the patron, the cow, the fields and the field crops. An industry with such various connections must necessarily require the exercise of the most superior intelligence. It has often been said, and it is still true to-day, that dairying is the most intricate of agricultural sciences. Nor is it simply an intricate science. It is also the most reliable branch of farming, thus affording a most substantial inducement to that large class of farmers who elect to follow an industry requiring the exercise of so much skill and intelligence. The industry has the further advantage in that it is capable of greater expansion than almost any other line of work. Beginning with the fields, there are infinite possibilities for the farmer in the work of increasing and conserving fertility, in developing the latent possibilities of grains, roots and other crops, in grading up our herds to the maximum standard of production, in the better care of milk and cream. For the maker there is the work of improving quality, inaugurating more extensive systems of co-operation, in maintaining uniformity of product, and in elevating the status of the profession. For the dealers there are monumental tasks, pregnant with incalculable results by way of increased profits. Markets must be captured and extended, transportation problems must be solved, condition of buying, shipping, storage and selling must be perfected before ideal conditions can prevail.

Ideal conditions in all branches of dairying are still a long way off, but each one concerned is urged to become familiar with the necessities of his particular work, and to pursue it with determination. It is not in the best interests of the industry that the exporter shall bother himself with the work of the maker, nor that the maker's chief work shall be to instruct the producer in the feeding of cows, growing crops or handling milk, but that each shall confine himself to the intelligent pursuit of an ideal in his particular branch.

### Agricultural College Scholarships.

If we except questions relating to what is called the practical work of the farmer, perhaps no subject has been more frequently referred to in the "Farmer's Advocate" during recent years than the drift of the boy from the farm. A conspiracy of influences are working toward that end. Several contributors in these columns lately have charged the public-school course with a share of the blame. Possibly some of it lies there. The trouble does not cease with the rural public school. In the Province of Ontario, a host of fourth-form scholars as soon as they pass the "Entrance" examination are off to the most convenient or desirable Collegiate Institute or High School. If they cannot get in and out of town by train, or otherwise, daily, they board there, and get the infection of town life. For the most part, the young ladies drift on to the teaching profession, and the boys are naturally ground along toward the professions and the university. Many of those who drop out by the way gravitate into commercial life. Now, these boys may very well be regarded as the cream of the rural youth, but they are lost to agricultural pursuits. How often does anyone hear of country-reared high-school boys going to the agricultural college, where they could receive a training that would help them to become successful farmers and respect that occupation, as it, unfortunately, is not respected by a very large number of men actually engaged in it? Or, they might become agricultural teachers or investigators, and enter some of the many doors that are continually opening to men who "know" and can "do." How often does anybody hear of schools or colleges of agriculture within the halls of the Collegiate Institute? It is not in all their thoughts. No; it is the Normal School or the University or the School of Pedagogy, or perhaps the School of Science. As a general rule, we fear that the "Agricultural College" is but a name to teachers in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. We are convinced that there should be some effective means of calling High-School students throughout Ontario to a realizing sense of the fact that there is an agricultural college where scientific instruction in agricultural directions is given, and where an education can be secured very much better suited to many of them than could possibly be secured at a university, towards which the crowds are every year thronging, unconscious of the general educational value represented by a B. S. A. (Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture) compared with a B. A. (Bachelor of Arts) degree.

As an incentive, the "Farmer's Advocate" would suggest the establishment of, say, half a dozen scholarships for the Province for Entrance to the Ontario Agricultural College, providing free tuition, say, for the four-years course. These might be competed for by students in groups of counties, and a discussion would be in order, regarding territorial and other limitations. The securing of these scholarships would be upon the basis of the Junior Matriculation examination, which is now the educational standard in the course for a B. S. A. degree. They would cover the ordinary Junior Matriculation subjects, such as mathematics, English, history, geography, Latin, German or French, with the natural sciences, but the new educational regulations in Ontario are to be more flexible in respect to choice of subjects than heretofore. This may look a little formidable, but we believe in laying good, broad, substantial foundations, so that when these young men graduate from the College they will not soon run out because of superficiality, but will be able to hold their own with credit in high positions. The day is not far

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distant when the man whose preliminary schooling is very slim is going to be at a discount, unless he be a perpetual and persistent student.

The new Ontario High School curriculum gives a page to agriculture. Why not incorporate some of the work prescribed in the proposed O. A. C. scholarship? Incidentally, we would like to ask how generally, or with what thoroughness, are the High Schools taking up the work in agriculture?

It will be objected to the scholarship idea that it savors of a prize, and is therefore unhealthy. We do not subscribe to that doctrine. All through life there are battles for prizes. To pass an examination of any sort is a prize and a stimulant. A good many natures need incentives. They help more than they hurt. Unquestionably, scholarships have attracted large numbers of students to the universities and promoted advanced work. Why not use them for the benefit of the Agricultural College?

There might be the risk through scholarships of getting some young man into a wrong profession, and making a poor agriculturist out of timber that would have made a very useful lawyer, custom-house official or merchant. Possibly, but we think by the time he reaches the Junior Matriculation stage he will have disclosed his bent, particularly if he has one for the all-important natural sciences, and in signifying his intentions to the educational authorities of competing for an O. A. C. scholarship, the risks will not be serious, and, anyhow, the advantages will more than outweigh this apparent weakness.

### The Cook Likes It, Too.

Mr. J. W. Millington, "Fairview Farm," Oxford, Ont., says: "I greatly appreciate the 'Farmer's Advocate,' and could not do without it. I find it of great assistance in all the varied branches of farm work. Our cook also requests me to express her appreciation of the space allotted to her particular domain. Wishing you increased prosperity during the coming year."

## HORSES.

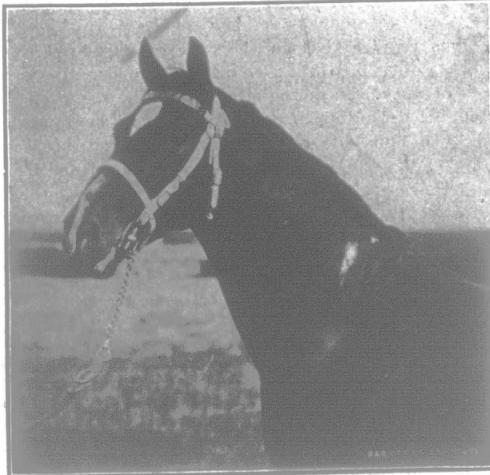
The first foal of 1905 is reported from Thorncliffe Farm, being the get of Kapanga, dam Zeal; Mr. Robert Davies' Thoroughbreds.

\* \* \*

A splendid exhibit of Clydesdales and Shires is anticipated next week at the "Repository."

\* \* \*

If the work horses have not begun to take on a little extra flesh to fortify them for the spring's work, it is time they were doing so. See that their teeth are right, feed liberally of a mixed ration, and given plenty of exercise.



A Typical Hackney Head.

### Some Notable English Hackneys.

As a high-class harness horse, it is hard to find the equal of the Hackney. The immense and increasing popularity of the breed, not only in England, but all over the world, is clearly demonstrated by the examination of the pedigrees of animals exhibited in harness classes at shows. It can hardly be said that Hackney-breeding has been taken up and developed as extensively as the breeding of Shires has by tenant farmers in England, but it must not be for a moment supposed that this class of the agricultural community has altogether neglected the "high-steppers." On the contrary, many of the men who have earned fame in the show-ring and through their untiring labors piloted the breed to its present flourishing condition are tenant farmers. With such men as Sir Walter Gilbey and Sir Gilbert Greenall, not to mention a host of others, taking an active and practical interest in the welfare of the breed, it is needless to say that the Hackney has shown a



His Majesty.

great all-round improvement during the past decade. Size and action are the points that breeders are aiming for, and without the latter a Hackney is worthless. No matter how good-looking when standing still, or in the show-ring, or on the road, he will always have to give way to the horse that "moves," even if the latter is a plain-looking animal. Chestnut is a very prevalent color among Hackneys to-day, but a good bay or brown always meets a ready sale, and it is rather a pity that these colors are not more common. However, we must not overlook

the old saying that "a good horse is never a bad color." In connection with the Hackney Society's 1905 London show, the novel feature of classes for stallions and mares (likely to make brood mares) exhibited in harness are being introduced for the first time. This is a step in the right direction, for it is a well-known fact that when entire horses have some regular work they are not only more easily managed themselves, but their stock is also more tractable when handed over to the colt-breaker.

The accompanying photographs should convey, as far as illustrations can, some idea of the conformation of the Hackney, for they represent some of the most noted and typical specimens in the country, a description of whom, together with some notes on their pedigrees and performances, may also be of interest.

As a beautiful and typical Hackney stallion, Dissenter 7044 stands out prominently. This grand horse is a chestnut foaled in 1898, by the London champion, Connaught 1453, out of Here-say 6772, by Danegelt 174, the latter being, perhaps, the most noted sire the breed has produced, for he more than repaid the sum of £5,000, given by his owner, Sir Walter Gilbey, by siring many noted winning mares and stallions.

Dissenter, though perhaps a shade on the small side, is a well-moulded horse of exquisite quality. His intelligent head and beautifully-balanced quarters, stamp him as a very high-class sire, and his high, true, all-round action has helped to carry him to the fore in many a show-ring.

His Majesty 2513, owned by Mr. J. Jones, White Gate Stud, Wrexham, after winning at London, and other important shows, has made an extensive reputation for himself as a sire, and his services are in considerable demand at the present time. The special features that he stamps his stock with are size and action, which, as previously mentioned, are just what horsemen are striving to secure. Amongst the most famous of His Majesty's progeny are Forest King, sold for £4,200, and champion harness horse of the world, and Diplomatist, winner of many prizes, including reserve for the stallion championship at the London Show, 1904. His Majesty is very stoutly bred. He is a magnificent type of Yorkshire, too, grandly built, on hard, sound limbs, a fine topped horse, and last, but not least, a mover, for though getting on in years he can go with all the dash and fire of youth, bending his knees and getting off his hocks in brilliant fashion. His height is 15.2 hands high.

We now come to a remarkable horse, who has twice weathered the Atlantic voyage, the game old Bonfire 2381, a chestnut, bred by Mr. Coke, of Litcham, Norfolk, and by Wildfire 1224, out of Kilwick Lass 174, by the renowned Denmark 177. He is a chestnut in color, and stands 15.1 hands high. As far back as 1892, he secured the championship at the New York Horse Show, in addition to other distinctions in the show-ring. Shortly after this victory he was purchased for £2,950, and brought back to England, where he now stands in the possession of Mr. E. D. MacNaughton, of Parkside. Bonfire has been a very successful sire, particularly of mares and fillies. A very interesting fact in connection with Bonfire is that while in America he was trained for trotting, and earned a mile record of two minutes forty seconds, a really wonderful feat for a high-stepping horse.

It is hardly fair to criticise the points of an old horse, who has had a long and eventful career, but it will be seen from the accompanying photo, taken in his sixteenth year, that the son of Wildfire is by no means a disgrace to his breeding on the score of looks.

Belenie Princess Royal 14129 represents a fine class of Hackney mare, being symmetrical, roomy, showing a lot of quality, and moving with plenty of dash and vigor. This handsome mare is a chestnut, four years old, by Bonfire 2381, out of Crazy Jane, by Consul 1266. She has won numerous prizes at the London Hackney, Royal Lancashire, and other leading shows.

The object of Hackney breeders is to produce a high-class harness horse, and in Betchton Royal we have an excellent example of the finished article. He is a chestnut, five-year-old son of Dane Royal and Venus, by the noted old sire, Star of the East. He has won upwards of twenty first and other prizes in saddle and harness, and was afterwards purchased by a continental buyer for the highly satisfactory sum of 300 gs., along with his own brother, a year younger. Betchton Royal is a very showy, beautifully-mannered horse, who, when exhibited in leather, carried himself in magnificent style, and on being set going his fine action never fails to attract attention, for the further he goes, the better he goes.

No article on the Hackney would be complete without reference to his near relative, the Hackney pony, who is bred on the same line, the only difference being in height. Good Hackney ponies are as much sought after, and fetch very often as much money, as bigger horses, provided they are bred on the right lines and have plenty of action. Sir Horace 5402 stands out head and shoulders above his rivals as the most successful pony stallion of modern times, not only because of his

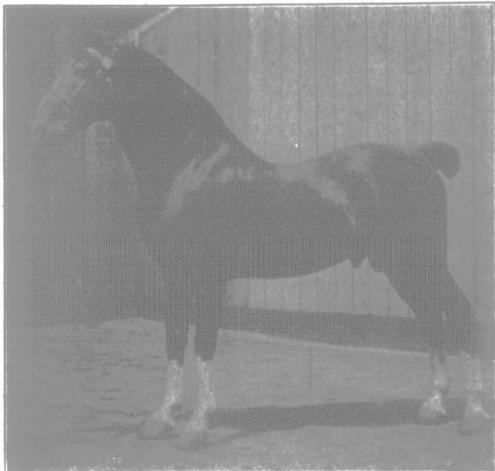
record in the show-ring, but also on account of the great name he has made as a sire.

On almost equally high pinnacle of fame as Sir Horace stands champion Cassius 2397, who is still in the land of the living. He holds the proud record of never knowing defeat, winning first and champion at both London and the Royal in his day.  
G. H. PARSONS.

**Grays Becoming White.**

To many people interested in horses, the cause of the gradual fading with age of gray horses is a matter for study and perplexity.

Lord Dundreary said, "Thath one of thoth thingth no fellow can underthand." We know that it is so, and the manner of it. Color is produced by pigment cells, which, under a magnifying power, resemble tadpoles with a few sprouting hairs on them. In dapple and flea-bitten grays ("black and white," as you say), the pigment cells break loose, or are carried away into the circulation and deposited elsewhere—not broken up and lost, as a rule. You will find old grays have nodules or lumps under the tail, and extending into and around the the rectum—sometimes very large, and in mares invading the lips of the vagina. These consist of pigment, with a stroma or network of fibrous tissue, just enough to hold them together as solid tumors (melanosis). They rarely cause any serious trouble, but partly account for grays going out of fashion. You have stated too much with regard to "roans," "cows," and "dogs." Cows rarely have these melanotic deposits, and when they do, they are apt to occur in the organs, and in conjunction with other tumors. Roan horses have

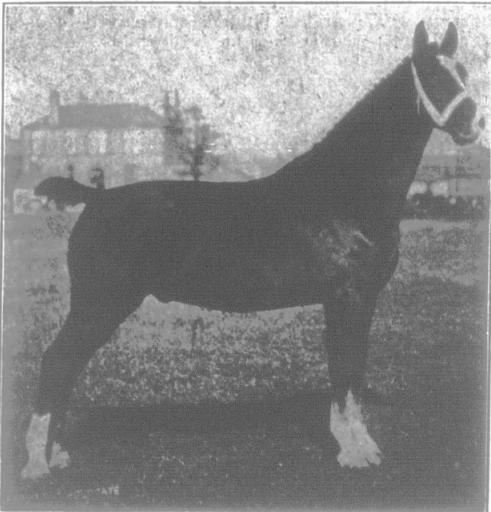


Bonfire.

melanotic tumors, but not so frequently. They are disposed to come in form of warts, and preferably where the bridle or other harness comes in contact. They also develop light patches, and the red roan looks silvery in old age, and the blue roan gets grizzled. Red dogs, as Irish Terriers, Setters, Spaniels; and blue roans, as Yorkshire Terriers, are all extremely subject to these pigmentary tumors. I have operated upon a great many during the past year.

**British Horse Supply.**

In proposing a vote of thanks to Major Moore, who read a paper recently at the Royal United Service Institute of Britain, on the supply of horses in war time, Major-General Plumer, Quartermaster-General, said the amount of money spent for horses in foreign countries was instructive as compared with the amount of money voted by Parliament for purchase at home. In war time our Colonies must be our first line of supply, and we must organize our colonial resources so that the Colonies might be able to meet our requirements when the pinch came. The subject of encouraging Canada and the other Colonies was receiving the serious consideration of himself and Major-General Benson, and they were approaching it in the most sympathetic spirit. The difficulties with which they had to contend were the variety of duties in war for which the army must be prepared. One of the sources of the great wastage in South Africa was the use of horses before they could be acclimatized, and the Remount Department was now studying the question as to the class of horses that could be best acclimatized for service in the different countries and under their varied conditions. South Africa might become one of the finest horse markets in the world, and he knew that the authorities there were seriously considering the subject of breeding for army purposes.



Betchton Royal—Hackney Gelding.

**The Horse Show at Toronto.**

The show for Clydesdale and Shire horses, to be held at The Repository, Toronto, under the auspices of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, Feb. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, is attracting a great deal of attention all over the country. Mr. Henry Wade, the secretary, reports that a large number of entries have been received, and that arrangements have been made with the railroads to return all those attending the show free. The various Horse-breeders' Associations will hold their annual meetings at the same time as the show, and it is expected that a large number of horse-men from all over the different provinces will be in attendance, and on Thursday, the 2nd inst., a banquet will be tendered to the successful Canadian winners at the 1904 exhibitions in the United States.

**STOCK.**

**The Outlook for Shorthorns.**

An Address by Mr. W. D. Flatt, Before the Annual Meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Being one of your younger members, I possibly cannot judge so well of the past and probable future of Shorthorn cattle in this country as many older members of this Association, but it is only reasonable that one should look well into the past history of Shorthorns, and also the future, in so far as we can, before starting a herd. In looking over the past, history teaches us that Shorthorns go up and down in price, the same as any other commodity, no matter how staple, and if we are to be guided in our breeding operations by the line pursued by the shrewdest, most far-seeing men of the day in transacting general business, it must teach us that when prices are at their lowest point is the opportune time to improve and build our herds up to the highest standard, and this is the most favorable time for those who contemplate starting herds to purchase. The last period of low prices previous to 1899 was largely caused by a general dairy craze sweeping over our Dominion, and also through many parts of the United States. There is no question about this. We can see traces of it throughout the land to-day. It was a great mistake, all classes admit, but for a time there was little demand for bulls of beef breeds, and little value placed upon the females. The agriculturists have learned that if they are to



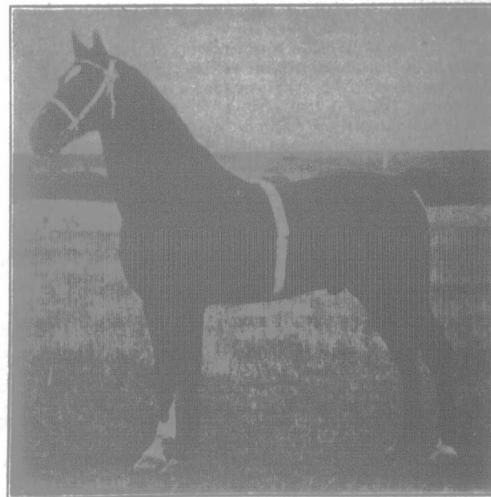
Belanie Princess Royal—Hackney Mare,  
Sire Bonfire.

make a success of purely dairy farming it is necessary for them to keep the best dairy cows obtainable.

Those who are engaged in general farming have learned that they cannot farm with success without keeping live stock to maintain the fertility of the soil, it being their chief asset, and that it pays to feed on the farm, and to only feed animals that will give the greatest gain per day. It has been proven that no bull of any other breed will make the same improvement on grade cattle on ranch or farm as the Shorthorn bull, and if attention has been paid to the milking qualities he will prove profitable for the dairymen to use. The greatest dairy herds in Great Britain are grade Shorthorn cows, and Shorthorn bulls are used on them each season. Shorthorns were profitable in Canada in 1898, 1899 and 1900. They were entirely too high in price during 1901 and 1902. They have been selling at profitable prices during 1903 and 1904. It is, indeed, unreasonable and detrimental to the breed for any breeder to wish that they had remained up to the high point of 1901 and 1902, and the only reason to-day why Shorthorn cattle will not continue to pay, at least, with reasonable luck, would be a lack of confidence in the breeders in general.

Let us depart from the past, and look squarely into the future. We are all agreed that live stock must be kept on the farms. We also fully agree that it does not pay to feed the scrub. We also know that our country is developing fast, thus affording us a much larger home market than ever before, both for fat and breeding cattle. Cattle transportation facilities are being so improved that we can ship to any point of the compass, and we can always rest assured that our good cattle will command profitable prices, both at home and abroad.

Are we breeding the class of cattle that are liable to be supplanted by any other breed in existence? The unprejudiced answer must be, de-



Dissenter.

cidely, no. Shorthorns have been bred for centuries, and they have more followers by odds to-day than all other breeds combined.

The Shorthorns originated in our mother country, Great Britain, and if any Canadian were in doubt about the future of the breed, that doubt would have been forever dispelled had he witnessed the recent sale at Uppermill in October last, when the late Mr. W. S. Marr's herd was disposed of, owing to his sad and sudden death, the average of one hundred and thirteen head being over \$780.00, a total of \$88,290.00. Every animal sold separately, except in one instance. The same afternoon, Mr. Duthie disposed of his season's crop of bull calves, eighteen in number, at an average of over \$1,132.00 per head; total for the eighteen, \$20,495.00. Some of these cattle were purchased by Argentine gentlemen. The bulls are taken there for use on Shorthorn cows, with a view of producing bulls to use on their ranch cattle, but the greater number were purchased by the canny Scot, the hard-headed Englishman and the cunning Irishman. These people know the value of Shorthorn cattle, and have a growing and abiding faith in the breed they originated.

We have a climate that will assist us in breeding Shorthorns, we can grow suitable feed to develop them, and, best of all, we have the men that will build up great herds in our favored land, and thereby assist in improving the cattle of our Dominion.

Considering all these things, the outlook is bright, and we must not forget that the Canada of to-day is a figure in the world, and the world may as well be aware of it. There is a rising national spirit such as never existed here before, and a feeling of confidence in the future of Canada that cannot be shaken.

### Our Scottish Letter.

#### THE BRITISH FARMER IS NOW DOING SOME THINKING.

1905 opens with fair prospects for the British farmer, but so far as actual revenue is concerned, he is likely to be worse off than he was after the disastrous season of 1903. He had big crops that year, which were badly saved. In 1904 he had smaller crops, which were well saved. Potatoes were a great source of revenue last year from the crop of 1903. This year they are not at all as likely to yield so well, as prices are very much lower, and the crop is heavier. In 1904 the bad effects of 1903 were not fully realized; this year the full weight of the bad season will be felt. Those who know better than most how matters stand with farmers, have serious misgivings, as to the results in the coming year.

The winter season of 1904-5 has been a singularly open one, and farm labor is unusually well advanced. The short and sharp experiences of severe weather were few, and did no damage; rather they did a great deal of good. The open weather has resulted in a great saving of turnips and fodder, the latter especially, and this is a great matter in a season when straw, to begin with, was scarce.

The men who fed cattle for the Christmas markets, got good returns this year. Numbers were short, and prices therefore ruled higher than usual; but there is reason to believe that the quality of the Deptford and Birkenhead cattle from overseas had also something to do with a reduction in the number of home-fed cattle put on the market. In December last, the number of cattle at Smithfield was not more than one-half what it used to be. This means that the Scots feeders in Aberdeenshire and Eastern Ross are disposing of their cattle during the year, and not holding them all for the glutted London Christmas market; a very sensible proceeding, in following which they are to be highly commended. The truth is the world is a much smaller place than it used to be, and the competition to be reckoned with comes not from home feeders, but from the ends of the earth. The splendid equipment of cattle ships renders the transportation of cattle from America to Great Britain less risky than the transportation from Ireland to Great Britain. I believe more deaths, direct and indirect, are caused by the short sea passage of six or eight hours, than by the long ocean passage of fully as many days. The British farmer has to contend with a factor undreamt of in Cobden's philosophy. The great free trader never contemplated a time when wheat could sell as low as 45s. per qr., or fat cattle be conveyed alive from North American ports to the Clyde, the Mersey, and the Thames. But so it has come to pass, and he who is a child to-day will see greater things than these.

Dairy farmers here have been debating this subject at some length. Chamberlain's proposals have at least made people think. Theories accepted as sound gospel are now put into the crucible, and if they do not stand the test they are cast aside. The dairy farmer is a little at a loss to comprehend the situation. He would like to have some modification of existing conditions, but he is by no means sure what modification would help him, or whether any be possible in which his last state would not be worse than his first. He desires a better price for his dairy produce, but Mr. Chamberlain says he is going to give a preference to the Colonial cheese-makers, who come closest as competitors. If they get the preference they will certainly enhance the quantity and the quality too. On the other hand, the dairy farmer says he wants to reduce the cost of producing his milk in order to meet his loss through increased competition in its sale. But Mr. Chamberlain says that may not be, as he proposes to put a small duty on foreign grain, and all experience shows that a duty of any kind has always a tendency to raise prices. If the dairy farmer is to be benefited he must have either or all of these things:

- (1) An enhanced price for his produce.
- (2) A reduced cost in production; or
- (3) New markets.

It does not appear that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals will give him either, and therefore he is rather disposed to hold his hand, and let matters work out more exhaustively. It will be time enough for him to commit himself to Mr. Chamberlain when he sees clearly that the Birmingham man can put him right. It ought to be observed that Mr. Chamberlain has never proposed to do so. He angles well for political support, and he puts the thing favorably for all parties he comes across; yet he has never made a really plausible bid for the tenant farmer's vote. We suspect he cannot. It is not in it.

Farmers have recently been debating another important theme—abortion in cattle. This entails enormous losses on the agricultural community. These losses are understood to be heavier than from any other single disease; or, indeed, from all other diseases combined. The difficulties in combating abortion have hitherto been regarded as insuperable, and although from time to time inquiries have been made little good

has resulted. There are two distinct kinds of abortion. The first is simple, and may be caused by accident; the second is mysterious, and up to this date inexplicable, and so far incurable. There are many supposed causes of the epizootic, but so far none has been accepted as infallible. The bull is said to be as much to blame as the cow, and the most exhaustive measures are taken to make sure that his organs of generation are thoroughly disinfected. The female organs are also disinfected by those who are determined to be rid of the scourge—while the syringe for the uterus is in constant use. It does seem to be possible to stay the ravages of this disease by the adoption of such measures as these, and those who have taken infinite pains have not been without their reward. The administering of bran mashes in which a proportion of carbolic acid finds a place has also been recommended, but there is some difference of opinion as to the results. A curious feature in the disease is its tendency to exhaust itself in three years. This tendency is accepted as a fact by responsible members of the veterinary profession. It is a favorable refuge of the man who has an "abortion cure" to exploit. He sets to work, say, in the beginning of the third year of the cycle. He gets the farmer to adopt his nostrums, and matters progress smoothly, until at the close of the season it is seen that the epizootic has run its course. The medicine man says he is to get the credit, and perhaps he may be entitled to some share therein. But the close observer knows that the better day had probably dawned before the medicine man began business, and he demurs to putting the whole credit on this man's shoulders.

"SCOTLAND YET."



Cheviot Ram.

#### Cheviot Sheep.

The Cheviot is named from the range of hills on the Scotch and English border, its native district, where it has been bred from time immemorial. The original was a less compact and handsome sheep than the present-day type, improvement having, it is said, been effected many years ago by the use of Leicester and Lincoln blood. The points of a good Cheviot sheep are, in many respects, similar to those of other good breeds. The head, while not too heavy, should be bold and broad, well set off by a bright, dark eye, and erect ears of moderate length, covered with clean, hard, white hair. The nose is Roman in type, the skin around the mouth and nostrils black, and both sexes are hornless; in short, they are a hardy, upstanding white-faced, white-legged hornless, fine-wooled sheep, capable of standing severe winter weather and thriving on short, scarce pasture. The wool is moderately long, dense, straight, and free from kemp (or the short, coarse hairs that go by that name), and covers well all parts of the body, the belly, breast and the legs down to the hocks. The fleece weighs from five to seven pounds in the ewes, and the rams a half more. Matured ewes weigh about 160 pounds, and rams about 250. Importations have been made at various times to the United States, and small flocks are found in New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, North Carolina, and in all these widely different and distant localities are doing well. We are not aware whether any flocks exist in Canada at present, though it is possible there may be some.

#### Campbell-Bannerman, and the Embargo.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the present Liberal leader in Great Britain, has publicly intimated that he personally favors the repeal of the prohibition against the importation of Canadian cattle for feeding purposes. He has added that, until it was made clear to him by the representatives of a deputation, he had no idea of the strength of the case that could be made out, and has promised that he will work for the removal of the embargo. This pledge, on the eve of a general election, is regarded as an important gain by those who have worked so long for its removal.

#### Notes on the Short Courses at Guelph.

The short course in live-stock and seed-grain judging has been the order of the day at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for the past two weeks. The judging pavilion has been pretty well filled. Farmers and farmers' sons, college students and professors, institute workers and speakers, fraternize together and discuss the weighty problems that interest the agricultural world of Ontario. And such a good-natured crowd! Sometimes there are keen discussions, clear, incisive debates, and earnest questionings after knowledge, but with it all a thorough earnestness and perfect fairness that one is willing to acknowledge the possibility of two good judges agreeing to disagree.

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Every morning, the short-course men meet in the gymnasium for grain judging. A mighty man is Zavitz with the short-course fellows. The meeting lasts for an hour, and he holds them steadfastly for every minute of that time. You can't help being interested. He points out the differences between varieties; how to distinguish a good-feeding kind of oats from those not so good, and shows how to judge grain, as it should be judged, with system and intelligence. One thing has been strongly impressed on every one present. That is, the importance of selecting seed grain. Take the example given one morning to illustrate this point: A sample of barley was distributed. The students were asked to pick out the large plump seed, the small plump, the broken grain, and the shrunken. "Now, for the yield from these different samples," said Mr. Zavitz, "here it is":

Large plump seed.....	53.8 bush. per acre.
Small plump seed .....	50.4 bush. per acre.
Shrunken seed .....	46 bush. per acre.
Broken seed .....	43.2 bush. per acre.

And this is the story I would have you present to every farmer in the Province: Select, select with care every bit of seed sown on your farm. It is the little things like this that help mightily to build up the wealth of our Province.

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We have had the pleasure of a visit from John Gosling, of Kansas City. We might almost say John Gosling, of the United States, for everybody in the cattle business knows Gosling, and where he lives, and that he is one of the best judges of fat stock on the continent. He spoke one night in Massey Hall, and gave some reminiscences of the cattle trade in early years; how Swift and Armour and the other big Chicago firms had grown until they handled as many animals now in three days as they did in three weeks thirty years ago. A great change has come about in the class of animals demanded. In the early days an animal might weigh a ton. Now they want an early-maturing little fellow of about twelve hundred pounds. Mr. Gosling is a very pleasing speaker. He threw in a lot of personal anecdote with his talks, and his work here was very much appreciated.

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John Gosling was the judge of the steers in the dressed-carcass competition. The animals were first judged alive, and then, after slaughtering, the carcasses were brought in as an illustration to the class. The following were the weights alive and dressed:

No. 1 .....	1,495 alive; 912 dressed.
No. 2 .....	1,500 alive; 978 dressed.
No. 3 .....	1,470 alive; 932 dressed.
No. 4 .....	1,715 alive; 1,172 dressed.

The numbers are given in the order of the awards, and the placing was the same alive as in carcass. Mr. Gosling explained to the class how the fourth-prize animal was overdone, how No. 1 excelled No. 2 in the even quality of the meat, and how No. 3, although possessing meat of exceedingly fine quality, lacked the balance of carcass—the even distribution of fat and lean and the dominance of high-priced cuts that the winners of first and second places possessed. It was a good object lesson, well given, and highly appreciated by the class.

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The sheep-judging classes aroused considerable interest, but not so much as the beef cattle. Beef cattle are on top, as far as general interest is concerned, but the sheepmen are coming strong, and must not be neglected. Some classes aroused keen discussion, and sometimes considerable difference of opinion. As usual, the fat class for the carcass competition was the most interesting. It took time to fight out the placing, but there were veterans on the field, men who knew sheep from the ground up, and, in the end, the awards were made, and made consistently.

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The judging of sheep alive and dressed was conducted on Wednesday, January 18th, by Professors Day and Cumming, assisted by Messrs. John Campbell, John Jackson, J. C. Snell, John Rawlings, and others. Shropshires, Cotswolds, Oxfords and Dorsets were used in the competition for live animals, and cross-bred lambs for the

carcass competition. The usual diversity of opinion was evident in the placing of the living specimens by the class, and the reasons and explanations given by the practical and experienced breeders for the placing made by the latter were generally received as being instructive and satisfactory. The carcass placed first was that of an Oxford grade lamb, which was fatter than most of the others, but its leg of mutton was by far the fullest, and the lean meat was in good proportion. The decision was made on the basis of the export market, the best paying, and there is no question that the quality of the meat of the winning carcass would be the most palatable and the best flavored. The following are the weights, percentages and placing in carcass competition:

	Alive.	Carcass.	Per cent.
Sheep, No. 1.....	126 lbs.	63 lbs.	50
" " 2.....	142 lbs.	84 lbs.	59
" " 3.....	140 lbs.	80 lbs.	57
" " 4.....	149 lbs.	70 lbs.	47

The placing was as follows: When alive, Nos. 2, 1, 3, 4. In the carcass, the placing was the same, although some authorities favored reversing Nos. 3 and 4.

The dairymen had their opening meeting on the 16th, and they must not be forgotten. There is quite a good class this year for the special dairy course. D. Derbyshire, M. P., was chairman at the opening meeting. The speakers were President Creelman, and Professor McKay, of Ames, Iowa. This was the burden of their story: efficiency, efficiency, efficiency, earnestness of effort, your level best at all times! This spells only one thing, that is, success.

Mr. Cowan, Supt. of Fall Fairs, had charge of one of the meetings. He spoke of the efforts made to improve the educational features of fall fairs. The trouble at present was that too much money was spent on side-shows, balloon ascensions, the slack-wire performances, etc., and not enough on educational features. Instances were given where shows were spending \$4,000 on horse races, and \$1,000 on the truly agricultural part of the show. Sometimes the side attractions were pure stealing games. In fact, it is said that one gambler, who was arrested for running a game of chance, claimed in defence that as the dice were loaded, and he could win if he wanted to, there was no chance about it, everything was certain for him. During the evening limelight views were shown of fair grounds, the difference between the wise and otherwise in the way of attractions, and certainly there was much yet to be done in the way of improvement before our fall fairs become of any great educational value.

Bacon hogs and dairy cattle, on the last two days, brought the class to a close, and the short-course men departed, well pleased with the two weeks of honest hard work, with greater faith in the dignity and importance of the peer of all professions—agriculture—but, above all, with increased efficiency and power, because of increased knowledge.

### Dual-purpose Cattle.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been very much interested in your valuable paper. There is room for very much improvement in general farming and stock-raising, and your paper is a valuable aid in bringing about that improvement. I am much interested in the dual-purpose cow or stock. I have been of the opinion that some families of the Shorthorns come the nearest to it. I would like to have a dairy Shorthorn bull to use in my herd. I notice only a very few of your advertisers mention deep-milking Shorthorns, and all speak of sires of the approved type, or Scotch standard, which is, as I understand, solely the beef type. Can such be depended upon to produce good milking stock? It has seemed to me in my limited experience that it would not, as the sire has much to do in fixing type. More information in helping to settle this matter would be thankfully received.

GESNER A. TAYLOR.

Westmoreland Co., N. B.

There are good and inferior milkers in most herds of Shorthorns, as there are in most herds of other breeds. There are far too many of the latter sort, even in herds of the special-purpose dairy breeds. It is quite possible to secure a Shorthorn bull in almost any herd in this country from a good milking dam. To do so, the best plan is to see the herd from which a selection is made, and to choose a calf that is the son of a cow that has all indications of a heavy milker, and from seeing her milked, or noting the condition of the calf she is nursing, satisfy yourself that she ranks high as a milker. The best milkers are generally the best breeders, and a bull bred from a deep-milking cow of fine feminine appearance and character, with a fair-sized, well-formed, but not fleshy, udder should be tolerably sure to transmit the milking propensity in a high

degree to his offspring. If his sire is also the son of a heavy-milking dam the power to transmit that quality will probably be enhanced by that fact.

## FARM.

### Hay vs. Straw.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Why do some farmers put so little faith in the feeding value of straw, while others feed it to their stock and find it very valuable? Cornstalks, straw and other coarse fodder contain material for making flesh and muscle and producing animal heat if properly fed and properly understood. This is proved by accurate tests and experiments.

Some men say that cattle will not eat straw unless starved to it, and then will derive no material benefit therefrom. This may be accounted for in various ways. We get into the habit of letting our grain get too ripe before cutting, which lessens the food value of the straw to a great extent, and then, again, we leave it standing in the field day after day for wind, rain and sun to take out its substance. This should not be. What would we think of hay that was left until dead ripe before cutting, and then left in the field for a week or two before being stored? Unless there happened to be fair weather, it would be ruined to a great extent. This also applies to straw and cornstalks. We must cut them before they are too ripe, if we expect to reap the greatest benefit from them.

Below is a list of fodders, giving the average values, as based upon the amount of DIGESTIBLE MATERIAL they contain:

	Per ton.
Clover hay .....	\$12.00
Timothy hay .....	16.00
Bean straw .....	8.00
Wheat chaff .....	7.25
Pea straw .....	7.00
Oat straw .....	6.50
Cornstalks .....	6.40
Barley straw .....	6.00
Wheat straw .....	5.50
Rye straw .....	5.00

Now, why is it farmers put so low an estimate on straw? One reason is because it is not cured properly, but the great reason is that straw, when fed alone, really has but little value. To get the full benefit of all the digestible material of straw, other things must be added to it. It will be well worth while to study this matter carefully.

In keeping his stock, the farmer takes hay, straw, roots, etc., and mixes and deals them out that they may be made over in the body of the animal into bone, muscle, fat and milk; also, to supply heat to keep the body warm and give the necessary muscular force. A portion of the food only is digestible and useful for these purposes. The other part is not nutritious, because the animal cannot digest it. Therefore, it is waste matter, and goes back to the land in the form of manure. The economical farmer will consider how much of the fodder is digestible, and so portion it out that the best use shall be made of this nutritious part. Let us inquire, then, how much of the ingredients of different foods will cattle and other stock digest when properly fed.

In an experiment, an ox digested eight pounds of nutritive material from seventeen pounds of hay, and the same amount from twenty pounds of straw. Thus, there was as much nutrition in twenty pounds of oat straw as from seventeen pounds of timothy hay. This is not mere theory, but is verified by scientific tests. But it would be absurd to claim that twenty pounds of oat straw is worth as much as seventeen pounds of hay. The QUANTITY of nutritive material and the VALUE are two different things. We find that the hay contained 1.37 of nitrogenous materials in eight pounds, while the straw contained only .65. Thus, the hay furnishes twice as much digestible albumen as the straw. Therefore, to make straw an appropriate fodder for stock, we must mix with it some other substance rich in nitrogen, such as clover or lucerne; also, beans, peas and vetches, oil cake, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, bran or shorts, or chopped grain, but, preferably, straw mixed with clover.

If you feed beets, turnips or potatoes with coarse fodder, do not think that is all that is necessary. You must feed a little linseed or bean meal or chop, so that the animal may digest more of the coarse fodder. And here it might be well to state that when feeding grain to cattle do not feed it separate, but mix it with the fodder, so that it may go into the first stomach and be brought up again and re-masticated before being passed on. Thus, the animal gets the full benefit of it.

There are two great sources of loss in our common systems of feeding. One is that we fail to feed substances rich in nitrogen with coarse fodders, and the other is that forage crops are

not cut when young and easily digested, but are allowed to stand until they are ripe and much of their material has become indigestible, and, of course, nearly useless as nourishing food.

Summing up everything, we find that the practical lesson to be learned is that we need not necessarily feed our stock a large extra quantity of more costly hay or clover, but that we may use straw and the like to supply carbohydrates, and add a small quantity of food containing much nitrogen in a concentrated form. For example, a good quality of straw, with a few pounds of beans or linseed meal, etc., furnish the animal with just the same necessary food materials as a large supply of more costly hay. Thus it is by carefully studying these principles and applying them to practice that the greatest saving and largest profit is made, especially when hay is very valuable.

J. D. F.  
Norfolk Co., Ont.

### Township vs. County Fairs.

In this County (Russell) there are four township societies, three conducted on the trot-horse plan of holding fairs, far from being educational or instructive. The fourth, Osgoode Township, organized over twenty years ago, never held a fair, but expended the money received from the Government, and also the amount collected for membership fees, in the purchasing of pure-bred males of cattle, sheep and swine for use by the members for the improvement of stock. The result is we have in the Township of Osgoode a large number of high-grade animals, and quite a few pure-bred, obtained by the members of the society purchasing pure-bred females and mating them with the pure-bred males owned by the society. This is a dairy district, so the members used dairy cattle, Down sheep and bacon hogs.

A glance over the names of the members will tell you that the majority of them are Scotchmen—Campbells, Gordons, Stuarts, Rutherfords, McConnells, McDonalds and Kennedys; the last-named has a son, a professor in an agricultural College in the States.

In 1891, with a change of officers and improved methods, we paid the prizes the last day of the fair that fall, and by that very act this society established both credit and confidence, and has been progressing every year since, so much so that in 1901, when the Ottawa Valley Journal offered a banner for the fair having the best exhibit of stock this county won against twelve other counties, and the fruits of the Osgoode Township Society, conducted by shrewd Scotchmen, won the banner for this County.

Previous to 1893 we had a ten-acre field rented at ten dollars per annum, and that year we purchased the field, and since then we have added four more acres thereto, and the entire purchase money, viz., \$1,400, has been paid in full, and we have plenty of funds to pay our indebtedness.

In 1892, at our first annual meeting after the change of officials, we passed a by-law that all directors be elected by ballot, three directors to be balloted for each ballot. We continue that system of election, and it has given satisfaction. By the first and second ballot we elect six convenient to the place of holding meetings, and the remaining three are chosen from townships distant within the county.

Our prizes are paid in cash, by an order from the secretary on the treasurer in favor of the exhibitor for the full amount of his winnings, less one dollar, which is held as a retaining membership fee for the ensuing year. All special prizes are paid by an order from the secretary to the donor in favor of the successful exhibitor. We have a by-law that a person protesting the decision of the judges must do so in writing within one hour from said decision, accompanied by a deposit of \$5, and should he fail to prove his protest, said five dollars to be the property of the society.

I am not in favor of a big gate receipt for the support of a fair, it is too uncertain; a heavy fall of rain will spoil it, and, besides, it encourages the horse trot too much, consequently the fair is not educational, as it ought to be. But if the Government would license all stallions intended to be used for the improvement of stock, subject to inspection as to soundness, said license fee to be, say, fifty dollars each, and return the proceeds of said license to each county wherein paid, this would mean at least one thousand dollars to each county in the Province, and where most breeding would be done most money would be received. Then the directors of all county fairs could make their respective fairs more educational in character. With one county fair in each county (or union of counties), and all townships conducting their societies after the principle of Osgoode Township in this County, they will thereby supply their own county fair with a higher grade of animals than at present, besides having quite a number of pure-breeds in a few years. This policy, I feel sure, would do more good than is being done at present.

T. J. GUNN.  
Russell Co., Ont.

### Worth Twice as Much.

Mr. Ross, Swartout, Ont., says: I enjoy your paper very much. I would not be without it for twice its cost.

Mr. Geo. Wood, Peel, Ont., says: I would not be without the "Farmer's Advocate" for twice its price.

### Waterloo Farmers Like Sugar Beets.

At the recent series of meetings in Waterloo County, the discussions throughout showed that the sugar beet is the best wage-earning crop, and one that leaves a net profit over cost of production and marketing. This fact was clearly illustrated in the address given by Mr. S. S. Herner, farmer, Mannheim, to the farmers at Petersburg, who stated:

"As far as I am concerned I would like to see the sugar factory supported by the farmers. We, as farmers, should look ahead. The first year I had five acres, yielding about nine tons to the acre. In 1904 I had seven acres, which yielded over one hundred tons, that averaged me \$5.00 per ton, upon which I had only a cash outlay of about \$5.00. How many farmers keep an account of the cost of the production of a grain crop? But most farmers keep an account of the cost of production of their beet crop. After beets I have always sowed oats or barley, which has been a good crop. My beet crop, as far as I have been able to figure, has yielded me \$65.00 per acre. Figuring the cost of production and delivering at the regular wages paid for such work, it leaves me a net profit of \$20.00 per acre. As to the quantity of seed, I would rather exceed eighteen pounds to the acre than sow less."

Messrs. Alfred Knechtel, Mannheim; Herman Ludolph, New Dundee; Peter Berg, Phillipsburg; Henry Walker, Haysville; and many others who took an active part in the numerous discussions at the various meetings, spoke practically as Mr. Herner in reference to the industry, and the profits of beet cultivation.

After the conclusion of these meetings, thirty barrels of beet sugar molasses were distributed among thirty prominent farmers, who were selected at the meetings to make feeding tests, and who will report in writing its feeding value, as far as their experience and judgment will enable them to do, when such results of the tests will be made public through the agricultural papers.

Following are returns obtained this year by a number of growers, illustrating the cash receipts which many have obtained, and any others may obtain, under what may be regarded as fairly good cultivation:

Name and Address.	Acres.	Measured Receipts.	Gross Seed.	Freight.
Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken	1.5	\$123.44	\$2.70	\$23.11
Thos. Lovell, Ellesmere	2.	150.22	3.60	26.38
T. A. Paterson, Ellesmere	1.4	132.91	2.26	20.21
Wm. Morley, Palmerston	1.	83.62	1.80	10.09
Edee McIntyre, Brantford	1.3	78.89	2.25	8.80
Elias Wood, Agincourt	1.4	119.83	2.70	21.97
Crawforth Bros., Whitby	.9	91.37	1.80	17.73
W. Thorndike, Pt. Whitby	1.9	178.29	3.60	32.92
R. Cruickshank, Wingham	1.5	105.61	2.70	19.56
James Hodge, Mitchell	2.2	158.41	3.60	30.87
O. Moyer, Plattville	1.	75.37		8.27
Peter Saylor, Petersburg	1.2	86.97	1.00	8.21
Herman Monk, Malcolm	1.1	77.01	1.80	15.37
James McArthur, Hensall	2.	142.28	2.70	27.34
Edwin Wallwin, Beeton	1.2	106.61	1.80	15.41
Wm. Jewell, Cedar Dale	2.1	185.62	2.80	46.40
W. P. Elford, Bowmanville	1.6	136.76	2.70	29.05
Peter Moffat, Oshawa	.8	82.61	1.80	18.70
J. L. Paterson, Agincourt	2.9	226.47	5.40	37.04
W. Dix, Scarboro Jct.	1.1	88.22	2.25	14.74
Wm. G. Rennie, Ellesmere	2.3	217.69	3.60	37.46
Oliver S. Betzner, Berlin	5.1	359.48	7.20	Teamed
N. Brubacher, St. Jacobs	2.5	232.78	3.60	Teamed
Enoch Erb, Waterloo	4.	326.13	7.20	Teamed
J. S. Cressman, Breslau	1.3	144.85	3.60	Teamed
P. Musselman, St. Jacobs	6.	363.40	9.00	Teamed
Josiah Shantz, Waterloo	3.1	242.64	5.40	Teamed
Jacob B. Snyder, Berlin	6.1	492.12	10.80	Teamed
Amos M. Groff, Waterloo	6.	480.75	10.80	Teamed

### Returns from 18 Acres of Sugar Beets

We have grown sugar beets during the past five years, planting each year from 11 to 35 acres. The past season we planted 18 acres and delivered to the Wallaceburg factory 212 tons 563 lbs. of clean beets. Our average price per ton was \$5.01, making a total of \$1,081.43. Our expenses were as follows:

Thinning, 18 acres at \$4.50 per acre	\$ 81 00
Cultivating during the season	36 00
Second hoeing, at \$1.51 per acre	27 18
Harvesting, at \$6.00 per acre	108 00
Hauling beets to factory, two loads of 2½ tons each, per day	143 00
Seed	30 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$425 18</b>

Leaving us \$656.25 for our 18 acres after planting.  
KENT CO. CROWE BROS.

### Good Returns from Sugar Beets.

I put in 3½ acres of beets on ground which had grown beans the previous year. The ground was manured for the bean crop, and was plowed in the fall, after the beans were taken off. The beets were planted on May 10th. My net returns from the Wallaceburg factory, after deducting freight and seed, were \$386.76.  
GEORGE CRAWFORD.  
Kent Co., Ont.

### What Farmers Think of Sugar Beet Pulp.

Patrons of the Ontario Sugar Co., at Berlin, Ont., report as follows regarding their experience in feeding sugar beet pulp:

Re pulp: I am well pleased with it so far; have fed it to my feeding steers instead of turnips, and it appears to be a perfect substitute; also feed it to milk cows, calves, pigs, and have just begun feeding to horses. Shall be better able to report at a later date.  
ALFRED HUTCHISON.  
Mount Forest, Ont., Dec. 31st, 1904.

Concerning the feeding value of pulp, I may say I am more than pleased with results. We started feeding six steers about two months ago, mainly with pulp, during which time they gained exactly 180 pounds each, which is a remarkable good gain. I think it is better than turnips for fattening purposes.  
ISAIAH NAHRGANG.  
New Hamburg, Jan. 3rd, 1905.

We liked the pulp for stock food, and consider it good feed. The cattle are very fond of it, more so than pigs, and when getting rough feed it makes them eat everything up clean.  
A. L. CURRAH.  
Bright, Ont., Jan. 2nd, 1905.

Regarding my opinion of sugar beet pulp: We have two root cellars, one under our barn, which is large, then we have a small one under the straw shed. We stored the pulp in the latter, where our cows are stabled, and have fed it to our cows only. Some of them did not like it at first, but all like it now, and are eager for it. Our cows, with the exception of four, are dry at present. We feed them straw night and morning, hay at noon, and pulp night and morning, no grain; they are looking very well. The four cows that are milking get all the chop stuff and hay that is good for them. They are in good flesh, milking well. We are making the butter at home, which is of first-class quality. I am not prepared to make comparisons between other roots and pulp, but when we consider turnips at present price of 12 cents per bushel, and pulp at 50 cents per ton, I know that pulp is the cheapest food, and cheaper than any other on the farm.  
GEORGE J. BURTON.  
Hickson, Ont., Jan. 1st, 1905.

I am very well pleased with sugar beet pulp as food for growing hogs. At the present time I am feeding twenty-four hogs equal parts of pulp and a mixture of oats and barley, and they are making very satisfactory gains. I have not fed any to cattle yet. I can safely say that my sugar beets was the most profitable crop I had on the farm last year.  
JAMES ALEXANDER.  
Milton, Ont., Jan. 3rd, 1905.

A man will not miss the roots if he has pulp. I feed it to hogs, and never had them do better. The cattle are doing well. I wish I had more of it.  
CHARLES HARVEY.  
Hurondale, Ont., Jan. 5th, 1905.

You ask what I think of the beet pulp you send me. In all I got four carloads, and I think that it is good feed. I think it is fully as good as turnips or mangolds. I have contracted for four acres for next year.  
HENRY SMITH.  
Listowel, Ont., Jan. 4th, 1905.

Beet pulp as a stock food gave me good results; this being the third winter that I am feeding it, and I claim it to be equal to any roots. I have fed it to fat cattle, and also to milch cows, and it caused a great flow of milk.  
AMOS GEIGER.  
New Hamburg.

### Sugar Beets Most Profitable Crop.

I planted 16 acres with sugar beets, the greater part of which was sown May 6th. The seed germinated fairly well; but six acres of my crop was badly damaged by a heavy, beating rain, that covered many of the small plants with earth, and made the ground crust badly, but on the whole the crop was very satisfactory. The weight of clean beets was 268½ tons, of an average value of \$5.03 1-3 per ton, and the Wallaceburg factory paid me, after deducting cost of seed and freight, \$1,220.39. The cost of blocking, thinning, hoeing and harvesting was \$296.00, which leaves \$924.39 for rent, plowing and profit. After three years' experience with sugar beets, I believe there is less risk of failure, and larger profits than with any other crop we have in these parts.  
Dover Township, Ont. W. J. DOLSEN.

### Best Knife and Best Paper.

Mr. Levi W. Smith, Winslow, Ont., says: I received the knife you sent me. I could sell it for a good price, but I will not part with it. Please send me another knife as premium for this subscriber.

Mr. John Hill, Moncton, N.B., says: I beg to acknowledge receipt of the valuable premium knife, which I consider is worth the effort of getting TEN names as new subscribers.

Mr. D. M. Secord, Fonthill, Ont., says: "I received the premium knife all right, and am very much pleased with it. Thank you very much. I am taking several other papers, but the 'Farmer's Advocate' is the best for the farmer, also newsy and good."

### Ashes as a Fertilizer.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of December 29th, J. C. S. gives his experience re the application of wood ashes. I am not a scientist, and have no experience to offer, but draw conclusions from his remarks. It seems to me that his experiment is worthless, from the fact that he overdid what might have been a good thing. Had he applied the eight loads on eight acres of that field, instead of one acre, there is no doubt in my mind but the increase per acre would have been as much as that realized, and he would have had forty bushels extra, instead of five. The one load would give all the advantage that could be gained from ashes. There is a saying, "We cannot get too much of a good thing," but when a good thing is overdone it ceases to be good, and it depends somewhat as to the price we pay for it. It is a well-known fact that strychnine is a valuable medicine, is a great tonic, but when used to excess it ceases to act as a tonic, but is a deadly poison. So it is, doubtless, with the ashes. They are a superior tonic when used in moderation, but when used in excessive quantities they act as a hindrance, or, at all events, if not as an actual poison, the amount in excess of that really needed to aid the other constituents will not, nor can not, be put to any immediate or future uses, as the portion not taken up by the plants in the very near future will leach away and be lost.

Manure is a good thing to grow wheat, but a pile of manure three feet deep will not produce a crop of any kind. Likewise, all fertilizers must be used as an agency to assist other constituents in the soil to perform their work in giving food to the growing plants. No soil is depleted of every form of plant food. Ashes, of themselves, will not grow crops, but they will supply a want in many soils which have been long drawn upon, and by coming in contact with other soil compounds will, in conjunction with them, supply increased fertility.

Moderation is the order of the day, and it is beyond doubt that much better results can be obtained from the use of even barn-yard manure, if a little is applied frequently, and more acreage of the farm covered each year, than when an enormous quantity is applied to a small portion of the farm once in six or eight years.

J. C. S.'s experiment is useless also to the farming public even if it had shown an exceeding increase of crop. There are, comparatively, few farmers so situated as to obtain ashes in such large quantities at so moderate a cost.

Also, this field, having been newly underdrained, would be in better condition to produce up to its full capacity without any fertilizer whatever. In the process of underdraining a great deal of subsoil would be exposed and mixed with the surface soil, thus there would not be any need of the application of ashes. The ingredients the ashes would supply would be present already in the subsoil. A trial on an exhausted field, treated in every way as usual, but, in addition, given a reasonable application of ashes, would be of far more value as an experiment, and, I think, would prove satisfactory.  
READER.

### How Shall the Farmer's Son be Educated for the Farm.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—As one raised with practical experience on the farm, and having had the benefit of both a high-school and agricultural-college education, with practical experience on the farm ever since, I have been particularly interested in the discussion of this subject.

Circumstances alter cases so much that one should not presume to offer advice, except in a general way. So much depends on the amount of capital at the young man's disposal. But he should not forget that knowledge is power, and that success in any pursuit depends relatively on the amount of real information which he can obtain about that pursuit. A man may possess prodigious physical energy and, apparently, boundless enthusiasm, but unless he works intelligently, using the information which he has pertaining to that pursuit, he can never achieve success. Our imbeciles or lunatics are glaring examples of this fact. That farmers, as a class, have lost, and are daily losing, both money and power from lack of education and the breadth of thought and culture which it brings to the recipient, I have no doubt. The question, then, is how shall the young farmer obtain this maximum of education at the minimum of expense.

If I were a young man of fourteen starting out to be a successful farmer, besides the experience on my father's farm, I would spend at least one year with some successful practical farmer. In the meantime, or as soon as possible, I would endeavor to get an intelligent mental grasp of the theories and principles of agriculture. This I consider very important, as without a knowledge of first principles a man is working largely at haphazard, which is inimical to success in any calling. As to how I would obtain this information would depend on my capital and tastes. If

I had considerable capital, and wanted a "change," I would attend the O. A. C. Otherwise, I think a correspondence course would be equally efficient, especially if I could obtain personal assistance occasionally from some ex-student or other capable person who could explain the scientific technicalities. This, in connection with practical work, and a little experimentation on my own farm, would be a fair mental equipment for actual production on the farm. But the business side of farming is too much neglected by the average farmer. I do not think it necessary to take a commercial course, but I would want to have enough knowledge about bookkeeping to keep a simple set of books, in order to know what I was about. This, too, may be well learned by correspondence. Then, if I were specializing (and the tendency is to emphasize some particular branch), I would want a special short course in that branch. The foregoing is the amount of education which I consider economically necessary for a farmer under modern conditions. If he has not capital to afford that much education, he had better not engage in farming at all—stay at something on wages or salary. As for the O. A. C. course, I look upon the last two years (B. S. A. degree) rather as an accomplishment for the young farmer; desirable if one can afford it and is willing to spend something for polish, but not necessary to financial success. The associate course is excellent, and for many may be preferable to the correspondence method, but anyone taking it should first get all he can out of the public school. I do not think that the public school should be made a place for teaching agriculture or any other subject pertaining directly to any particular occupation, except so far as it may assist the teacher in imparting the underlying principles of general education. Let each scholar study his chosen occupation after he leaves the public school; otherwise it would not be a public, but a special school.

The special courses at the agricultural college are not sufficient, because they largely ignore theory, and anyone engaged in any rural pursuit needs a knowledge of the underlying principles of agriculture.  
J. H. BURNS. (A. O. A. C.)

**To Sharpen a Disk Harrow.**

First get a crank of 15 to 20 inch stroke, that will fit solid on the end of the disk journal of axle. Then take off seat and lever and turn disk upside down. Block so the crank will easily turn it, and with two hammers, one heavier than the other, straighten out all kinks around edges of disks. Then while one man turns disk slowly with the crank, have another man hold a good flat file, or a piece of a grindstone, against the inner or convex edge of each disk, one at a time, of course. The file and the man at the crank does the work.

**DAIRY**

**Good Heifers from Good Cows.**

No really good milker should be sold, except for a very high price, provided it is possible to breed her to a dairy bull of a good milking strain. Every farmer should make an attempt to raise enough first-class heifers for his own use, and to do this he will have to refuse to listen to the voice of the tempter when he has the opportunity to let go of his best milch cow for a few more dollars than the next best would bring. In the light of a mother that cow is worth more to him than she is to the man that intends to buy her, milk her for a few months and send her to the butcher. It is a bad policy to try to buy cows from others. One never knows what he is getting in such a case. It takes time for a man to learn that the cow he bought has faults, and during the time he is finding this out he may be losing money. Heifers raised on the place are of more interest to the farmer and his family than are the cows that are purchased from no one knows whom.

**Milking on Time.**

It seems very hard on some farms to do things on time. One morning very early rising is the rule, and on another, generally Sunday, the reverse is the order. The dairyman who follows that rule never makes much money. Regularity in every department of the farm counts for a great deal, but it is a question if it counts for as much anywhere as it does in the dairy in regard to the time of milking. If you have a young cow that gives promise of becoming a large milk producer, milk her at seven o'clock five mornings of the week and at nine on the other two. If you do you will very shortly make a cow boarder out of a milk producer. In the large dairy it is, of course, more important to milk on time, and where there is a lot of one thing to be done it is generally easier to adopt a regular system of doing it. It is, nevertheless, attention to the little things that counts in every department of business, and on the average farm where only a few cows are kept they ought to be milked as nearly as possible on time, if they are going to pay a profit at the end of the year.

**Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention.**

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario held its annual convention at Stratford, Ontario, on January 17th, 18th and 19th. Stratford has a distinct advantage as a convention town for Western Ontario, as it is a focus point of the industry in one of the greatest dairy districts of Canada.

It would not be expressing the opinion of the great majority of the dairymen who attended the convention to say that it was an unqualified success. Like many other conventions of a similar character, it was too largely given up to subjects far removed from the actual work of the average dairyman, and too little time was devoted to the reading of papers by practical men, and the discussion of the same by those in the business. It was also unfortunate that valuable addresses prepared by Professors Harrison, Harcourt, Dean, and others, had to be very much curtailed, and the discussion upon their few remarks practically quenched for want of time. Conventions of this nature must be made more helpful to the everyday dairyman, and this can be best done by reducing the number of addresses from the platform, and encouraging the more informal interchange of opinion among the audience. The executive of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association are not alone sinners in the arrangement of their programme, the same criticisms might be passed upon other conventions held within very recent years, and we earnestly hope that in the future there will be an effort made to conduct such functions in the manner indicated.

**PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.**

Mr. J. N. Paget, President of the Association, opened the convention with the address of the chief officer. The year of 1904, he said, did not compare favorably with its immediate predecessor. To dairymen, it will be considered a poor year. There has not alone been low prices, but the make of cheese has been much less than in 1903, aggregating 300,000 boxes less for the Dominion, or, in money, \$7,000,000 less. The situation in butter has been more encouraging, the total output of butter for the Dominion being some two million dollars increase over the previous twelve months' operations. The other branch of dairying, bacon production, suffered a shrinkage of some \$6,500,000 in 1904. These unfavorable conditions make more prominent the necessity of increasing the general average productiveness of our cows. The cow that does not give over three thousand pounds of milk per year must be retired from the dairy business. In the conduct of his business, the President stated that he had made a practice of estimating the production of the district in which he lives at about twenty pounds of milk per cow per day in the milking season, a ridiculously low average, but one below which the cows in his district frequently fall. During the past year, the work of the instructors had covered about two-thirds of the factories in Western Ontario. In the future, it is to be hoped the patrons of factories will make more effort to utilize the instructors. They are not detectives, but are employed to assist in the production of better grades of butter and cheese. Last year the general average of the quality of our dairy products was higher than ever before. Especially is this true of butter. A special plea was made for a more enthusiastic spirit of co-operation.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT.**

Mr. Robert Johnston, of St. Thomas, read the report of the directors. Causes of low prices and small makes were attributed to the excess of cheese carried over from 1903, and of unfavorable weather conditions to the production of milk. The season closed much more satisfactorily than it had opened, so that prospects are much brighter. During the season, two new districts were organized for instruction purposes, but difficulty was experienced in getting good men to carry on this work. Considerable fault can be found with our cheese boxes, due to faulty make and the popularity of cheap boxes.

**COUNTING COSTS.**

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, emphasized the necessity of raising the average productiveness of our cows. There is more for a cow to do than to convert a certain amount of rough feed into milk or flesh. When keeping cattle we might just as well care for large-producing cows as for the very mediocre animal that is too common on our farms. There are a lot of good cows in the country, and farmers should cultivate an instinct for recognizing them. Mr. Grisdale illustrated the value of knowing each individual cow's tastes, and of giving each cow just what her peculiar tastes demand. In the speaker's experience, the great majority of cows are underfed. They should not be fed to an excess, but the standard of a cow's ration is generally too low. Records should be kept, and when once a man begins to keep them, he not only learns the value of his cows, but increased interest is lent to the business. It is a continual competition between the different

cows of the herd. It also calls attention to variation in production, and starts investigation into the same, which is sure to result favorably. Ontario has about one million cows, and there is nothing formidable in the task of raising the annual returns of these cows by several dollars each. At Ottawa, at 5.30 a. m., the cows are given a feed, about fifty pounds, of ensilage, roots, straw and meal (bran, oil meal and oats). After this they get a small feed of clover hay. Then, nothing more is given until about 3 p. m., when they get the second feed. This system has been found both more satisfactory and more profitable than feeding oftener each day. It has also been found, by alternate experiments, that a dry-food ration returned about twelve per cent. less milk than did a succulent ration.

**FROM FOUNDATION UP.**

In the absence of the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Prof. C. O. James, his deputy, filled his place on the programme, and said that there was an ideal in the minds of the gentlemen at the head of the Agricultural Department of Ontario, and that was to have all branches of agriculture, dairying fruit-growing, etc., harmoniously working for the purpose of economy of production and increased output. He took occasion to call attention to the erroneous impression that 1904 was a bad year for dairying. He wished to submit the opinion that it was due to the very good years preceding. Nineteen hundred and four was well up to the general average, and would not have the effect of discouraging the dairy industry. The progress of so great an industry does not stand wholly upon the result of one year. Its great importance is due to forty years of work and effort. Dairying begins with the crop of the farm, and ends with the product on the British market. Between these extremes there is a great variety of workmen who all must contribute their share to the success of the industry. Should there be a break in this great chain of operations the whole business of dairying is discounted, and profits reduced, and the man who desires to be a first-class dairyman must give attention to all the links in the chain. In recent years the Dairymen's Association gave particular attention to the matter of transportation, while now, and for the immediate future, the cow is to receive their attention. The cow has now come to be regarded as a delicate machine, and the most successful dairyman will be he who has the best machinery, and behind these machines there are the fields, which must be most carefully studied for economy of production. Farmers are beginning to be more discriminating in the use and value of grass, hay, corn, etc. It is not sufficient to get crops. One must get the best and biggest crops. The first work of every progressive dairyman is to endeavor to plant or have planted only the best grains, the best grasses, the best roots, etc., and by this operation alone the productiveness of our farms would be increased at least one hundred per cent. Following this with a general weeding out of our herds until all our cows would be in the first class, there would be no off years in dairying. Canada has attracted the attention of the whole world, which is not due simply to the fact that the Northwest has produced a few extra million bushels of wheat, but also because there is a great army of dairymen in Ontario who are building this great industry from the ground up.

**TOO MUCH FAULT-FINDING.**

A pertinent subject was referred to by Prof. Dean, of the O. A. C., who raised the question of the lack of attendance of farmers at these conventions and at Farmers' Institute meetings, and said he believed it was due to the continued fault-finding indulged in by the average speaker with the methods of farmers.

In connection with dairy stables, the Professor said every stable wall should have a dead-air space, plenty of light, clean, sanitary floors, and continued to describe the construction of a model stable.

**Evening Meeting.**

**NEW METHOD OF CHURNING.**

On the evening of the first day of the convention, Mayor Ferguson, Mr. A. F. MacLaren, and Mr. G. H. Douglas, President of the Board of Trade, and a most capable orchestra, gave expression to the feelings of hospitality which the City of Stratford had to extend to the dairymen of Western Ontario. These exercises were followed by an address from Professor G. L. McKay, of Iowa, on cheese and butter making as a business. Success in dairying, as in any other business, depends entirely upon the exercise of intelligence and hard work. A young man must first know what he is best qualified to do, and then he should devote himself energetically to his work. In Iowa, most dairymen follow butter-making as a profession, in preference to cheese-making. Wages in Iowa vary from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

The Danes skim a thin cream, heat it to 195° F., cool it down to about 65°, and add from a five to a ten per cent. starter. The cream is

churned until it is about the size of a clover seed, and the working does not extend over one and one-half minutes per churning, and their butter contains a large percentage of moisture. And the system of manufacture is uniform all over Denmark. It has been demonstrated that excessive churning incorporates too much moisture and too much casein. In Iowa, Prof. McKay, in co-operation with large creamery men, has completely solved the moisture problem. They have established a relation between working and moisture. There they churn until the granules are as large as grains of corn. They then draw off the butter-milk to get rid of the casein. Water is then added to make quite a thin slush, and a given number of revolutions of the churn incorporate a certain percentage of moisture with the butter. The water is then drawn off, the salt added, and a certain number of revolutions of the worker incorporate a certain percentage of salt. So carefully have they studied the question of butter-making that they can tell in making to within a half of a per cent. how much moisture and how much salt there will be found in butter on chemical analysis. The method of making outlined has frequently been objected to because it is supposed to destroy the body of butter, but it has been found that butter will stand a lot of working without injury.

#### INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. G. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, reported upon the work of instruction during 1904. At the opening of the season all the instructors took a short course of lectures and instruction at Guelph, so that there would be a more uniform character of work among them. The resolution adopted by the makers not to receive milk rejected by another maker had a good effect. Drainage at our factories is very deficient, and the whey tanks are too often unsightly and unsanitary. Many makers have shown advance by giving more attention to whitewashing and painting their premises. The acidimeter is coming into general use. The labor stringency was not so severe as a year previous, but good makers are very much underpaid. Western Ontario has 214 factories, and of these 153 were visited regularly. Over the whole district an estimated expenditure of \$53,910 was made for the improvement of factory premises.

#### INSTRUCTION AND CO-OPERATION.

The above was the subject of an address by Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario. In opening, Mr. Putnam urged the closer perusal of agricultural papers and the giving of assistance to these papers. The great problem of instruction and education now is to extend the work of demonstration. Farmers all over the country know how to do things, but what they want now is to see them done, and to comply with this wish is the policy of the Department of Agriculture. J. J. Parsons asked if cheesemakers could not be given some kind of a certificate of standing. In reply, Mr. Putnam said a man must first establish his standing, and that if good pay is not given good men will not continue in the work. Mr. Barr believed that the factories should be licensed, and then, in order to keep up to that standard the proprietor would not be so particular about getting a cheap man. Mr. Barr would like to have the opportunity of closing up a great many factories, and of dismissing many of the makers, for by so doing he would be raising the general average quality of our cheese.

#### CURD TESTING.

Mr. Alex. McKay, one of the district instructors, discussed the use and method of testing curd. Before the introduction of a test for curd it was impossible to convince a patron that his milk was not right. Now, the maker can take a sample of a patron's milk, bring it to a curd test the sample, and show the product to the producer, and prove to him that his milk is contaminating the whole supply of the factory. The curd-test makes it possible to locate the source of any or all injurious flavors, and for this reason it is perhaps of greater value to dairymen than is the Babcock test. Every factory should be provided with an outfit to test curd.

#### THE CULTURE PROBLEM

was discussed by Mr. J. H. Scott, who said that, considering the importance of having pure cultures, it was remarkable that so haphazard methods prevailed in their making. A box for holding a culture should be kept through which both hot and cold water could be passed, so that the temperature could be accurately controlled. The milk for cultures should be very carefully selected. It should first be heated to 185° F., stirred occasionally, then cooled down to 60° or 70° F., depending upon the length of time it is to be kept, the amount of mother curd to be used, and the temperature of the room. Enough of a good lactic acid mother-culture should be added to give the desired acidity, and to determine this use the acidimeter. In experiments conducted at the Western Dairy School last winter, it was found that up to .8 or .85 per

cent., the higher the acidity of the starter, more rapid was the development of acid in the milk in which it was used, but going over .85 per cent., the tendency was to develop slower, nor was the flavor and texture of the cheese as good. The time to add it, and the quantity of the culture, depends upon the acidity of the milk. Seldom is it wise to add more than one per cent., and in ordinary summer weather from one-quarter to one-half per cent. will be found sufficient. Some makers put some culture into every vat, even if it is already ripe, but this is not a good practice. Every maker should study his cultures and other conditions.

#### RENNET AND PEPSIN.

These are two substances which have the power of coagulating milk, and their values to the cheesemaker was discussed by Prof. H. H. Dean. Rennet causes a chemical change in milk into solid and liquid forms. Rennet has been found to develop acid more rapidly than pepsin, has been found to give more cheese per one thousand pounds of milk than has pepsin. Pepsin, however, has given better quality of cheese. So far, experiments have not proven that pepsin is not equal to rennet for coagulating milk, and investigation will be carried farther.

#### COOL-CURING.

Since the inception of the four cool-curing rooms at Woodstock, Brockville, Cowansville and St. Hyacinthe, Mr. Ruddick has been piling up evidence of the value of such curing, as compared with curing in ordinary curing-rooms.

From the maker's standpoint, the central curing-room is objectionable, because cheese cannot be put into it immediately, and the curing is removed from the supervision of the makers, but, of course, there is the advantage of having the cheese in charge of an expert curer, the temperature can be kept more uniform, and a more efficient plant can be built. A description of a good cooling-room, as given in our November 17th issue, was then outlined. Many of the curing-rooms now used might be greatly improved by filling the spaces between the studding and over the ceiling with planing-mill shavings.

#### INSTRUCTION AT CREAMERIES.

During 1904 creameries located all over Western Ontario were visited by the two instructors appointed by the Government. Owing to the wide territory another instructor is required to do the work properly. The creamery men, Mr. Barr believes, are not availing themselves of the privileges of instruction at dairy schools as well as are the cheesemen. Of the fifty-eight creameries in operation west of Toronto, only thirty-three paid the fee of five dollars to secure the services of instructors. The majority of the creameries are cream-gathering, and the weakest point in these is the inferior quality of cream delivered. The use of the Babcock test is strongly urged, because by this system the delivery of sweet cream is encouraged in preference to the oil test, which gives a little better test with slightly sour cream. When the instructors first began work only two cream-gathering creameries were using the Babcock, now nineteen were using it. A protest was made against the methods of the separator agents, who always seem to belittle the importance of thorough washing of machines. Most of our creameries require a better system of cold storage. Creamery owners, however, are awakening to the importance of early marketing, and it is to be hoped that in the future less butter will be held for better prices.

#### VISITING FARMS AND HOW TO CARE FOR CREAM.

This was the subject of an address by Mr. Fred Dean, one of the creamery instructors in Western Ontario. His experience has been that a few patrons who do not take proper care of their cream are responsible for many of the defects in our butter, and at farms where this cream is produced the instructor is seldom met with a cordial reception. Cleanliness and low temperature are the two main factors in the care of cream. Creamery utensils should be well washed, scalded and placed in the sun. Patrons as a rule do not realize the necessity of cleanliness, of feeding good food, of keeping stables clean, of straining milk thoroughly, of immediate separation and of keeping cream cool. The objection to better care is usually that poor cream brings as big a price as the best cared for. Cream kept in a sap bucket, on cellar floors, in pantries, or in the kitchen where the house work is done, cannot be expected to produce good butter. In other cases the cream is skimmed in from 12 to 24 hours, then left outside or beside the kitchen stove to get sour, so that a good test can be obtained by the oil test. Cream is also kept from week to week in the same crocks or cans, because it saved the cream. In many cases the cream is neither stirred nor cooled, so that when the driver calls he finds it in a thick, sour, foaming mass, utterly unfit to make the poorest grade of dairy butter. Very often where separators are used the machines are washed, but once a day and this very carelessly. Keeping separators in stables is most deplorable, as it is invariably responsible for cowy flavors. The cream from each skimming is not sufficiently mixed, and not always kept in clean cans. Skimming too thin is also a serious defect in our system. The average oil test is from 60% to 110%, or from 13% to 25% by the Babcock, while a better test would be from 110% to 160% by the oil test, or from

23% to 25% by the Babcock. Much remains to be done to raise the quality of our cream, and patrons are asked to give more attention to the care of utensils and product.

#### BACTERIAL NOTES.

Last season Prof. Harrison, of the O. A. C., gave special attention to the study of bacteria found in gathered cream. In different samples he found gas germs, whose origin is in manure; others from the dirt of stables and from musty hay and cobwebs of stables; these germs, when introduced into the milk or cream, at once propagate rapidly. At the creamery the maker endeavors to destroy these undesirable organisms by pasteurizing the cream, but while this checks their growth, their products, which cause bad flavors, cannot be eliminated. At the factories, also, the water often contains undesirable organisms. The conclusions from these observations are obvious. The producer must be made to realize the danger of contamination and the importance of care with milk.

#### THE AMERICAN PLAN.

Prof. Mackay, of Iowa, reported upon the butter exhibit, and said one of the most adverse criticisms he had to offer was that of winter or stable flavors. There were also some mottled butter, due to the improper incorporation of salt. Some fishy flavors were found, but could not say definitely from what source the flavor comes. At some of the large American creameries they have abandoned the plan of pasteurizing to 184° F., and have adopted the scheme of heating to 130° for a greater length of time, in order to drive off flavors, then depend upon a heavy starter to control the flavors due to bacteria.

#### PRESERVATIVES.

An exhaustive paper upon the nature and character of preservatives was given by Prof. Harcourt, of the O. A. C. Preservatives must necessarily be non-irritant, non-intoxicant, and should not impart an undesirable flavor to the products. In the British market the use of the boric compounds is encouraged. The action of a preservative is to retard the action of ferments, that tend to cause decay, but they also act upon desirable compounds in butter. The amount of any preservative used must be modified by its effect upon the system, and of course there are great variations in the vitality of the human system. Up to the present time it has not been demonstrated to what extent it is safe to use preservatives, but certain it is that goods in which they have been used should be labelled.

Prof. Dean continued the discussion of preservatives with regard to the actual use of these substances. The fact that the British market is demanding saltless butter makes it necessary to use some preservative. Accordingly, experiments were conducted to determine the action of preservatives. Sodium fluoride and salicylic acid were found to be unfit for use. When  $\frac{1}{2}$  a per cent. of preservative was used it gave a preservative flavor, and when  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a per cent. was used it was found sufficient to hold butter any reasonable length of time. In a comparative test it was found that chemical preservatives did not control mould as well as did salt. Upon some systems preservatives have a more injurious effect than upon others. The question of preservatives has become so important that it is recommended that the Government regulate their use.

Prof. Harrison is strongly opposed to the use of preservatives in cream, as it would positively result in giving to cream a combination of numerous flavors.

#### CREAM AT CREAMERIES.

Mr. C. W. McDougall read a paper on handling cream at the creamery to get an exhaustive churning, and how to work butter to get the proper grain and moisture. Mr. McDougall's plan was that which is generally approved on this side the line, but according to Prof. McKay, whose plan of churning is given above, we should modify our system.

#### MODERN AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Smith, of Woodstock, in a racy style traced the advance of agriculture from the early days of his boyhood to the present day.

President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, continued in the same strain, and made the bold statement that in no country in this world are there more progressive farmers than those in the Province of Ontario. Acre for acre there is no country that is producing so much wealth as is Ontario. Within the last ten years, without any appreciable increase in population, the farms of Ontario have doubled the value of their output. The farmers of Ontario have become comfortably well off, but there are two institutions that are not a credit to our modern conditions: these are the cheese factories and the public schools. Cheesemakers were asked to go home and do a little of something for their factories. Put up the name of the factory or post the extent of each day's or week's operations, or paint or plant flowers; do something for the betterment of surroundings, do not be satisfied with present conditions, however good.

Hon. Thomas Ballantyne presented the trophies for the best cheese on exhibition to Mr. O. Schweitzer, whose September white scored 100 points at the hands of Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, of Montreal.

Hon. John Gould, of Ohio, addressed the convention on the open door in dairying, and dwelt in a general way upon the international significance of the development of the dairy industry.

**WEAK POINTS IN CANADIAN CHEESE.**

The closing address of the convention was given by Mr. R. M. Ballantyne on "Weak points in Canadian cheese." Mr. Ballantyne confined his observations more particularly to the Stratford district, whose product is mostly well made and well finished. Makers are advised to keep to the 14-inch hoops. The cheese are well boxed, the boxes neatly trimmed, and for these reasons cheese from this district are among the most popular in England. In spring the fault can be found that too many green cheese are placed on the market. The fall cheese, however, are unexcelled. The summer or hot weather are generally too stiff, somewhat of the character of skimmed cheese, and when stored awhile they frequently develop bad flavors. The too warm curing-rooms and the long railway journey are responsible for lack of quality in warm weather, and these two conditions must be remedied.

**RESOLUTIONS.**

Resolutions of the customary nature were passed, expressing thanks to the civic authorities of Stratford; another asking the Government to take steps to control the use of preservatives; and another to the effect that the executive should provide the railway commission with evidence of discrimination by the railways against certain districts, and ask for redress.

**OFFICERS FOR 1905.**

The officers for the ensuing year are: Hon. President, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford; Hon. Vice-President, Mr. J. N. Paget, Canboro; President, Robt. Johnston, St. Thomas; 1st Vice-President, I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford; 2nd Vice-President, Thos. Ballantyne, Jr., Stratford; 3rd Vice-President, John Brodie, Mapleton. Directors: District No. 7, J. McQuaker, Owen Sound; No. 8, J. J. Parsons, Jarvis; No. 9, W. A. Bothwell, Hickson; No. 10, J. Connolly, Holmesville; No. 11, W. K. MacLeod, Vanneck; No. 12, M. R. Brown, Appin.

The prizes for cheese and butter were awarded as follows:

White cheese, September—1, O. Schweitzer, 100, Brocksden; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 97, Union; 3, W. A. Stokes, 96, Britton; 4, A. F. Clarke, 95, Poole.

Colored cheese, September—1, C. J. Donnelly, 98½; 2, W. A. Bell, 97, Pine River; 3, C. S. Fierheller, 96½, Woodstock; 4, C. C. Travis, 96, Eden.

White cheese, October—1, O. Schweitzer, 99; 2, Frank Travis, 98, Courtland; 3, W. P. Stacey, 97, Fullarton; 4, O. B. Hartley, 96½, Bookton.

Colored, October—1, C. C. Travis, 98½; 2, Robt. Myrick, 97½, Springford; 3, J. H. Manell, 97, Tilsonburg; 4, Archie Dougherty, 96½, Harley.

**BUTTER.**

56-lb. box butter—1, W. A. Bothwell, 93½, Hickson; 2, John Cuthbertson, 93½, Sebringville; 3, W. P. Stacey, 93½; 4, E. M. Johnston, 92, Innerkip.

Ten one lb. prints butter—1, W. A. Bothwell, 93½; 2, B. Gillholme, 92½, Bright; 3, T. Scott, 91½, Warton.

56-lb. box October butter—1, W. Waddell, 94, Kerwood; 2, T. Scott, 92; 3, J. F. Ross, 91½, Holmesville; 4, Owen Sound Creamery Co., 91½.

Special prize of \$10—W. A. Bell, Pine River. Special prize, best 56-lb. box butter—Geo. Balkwell, 91½, Lafontaine.

Special prize of \$10, best 56-lb. box butter, prepared with Preservalino—1, Wm. A. McKay, 90½, Underwood.

Special prize of \$20 and \$5, butter scoring highest in classes 3 or 4—1, W. Waddell; 2, W. A. Bothwell.

**POULTRY.**

**The White Wyandotte as a Business Bird.**

The following is a partial answer to the poultry questions in the "Farmer's Advocate" of January 12th: "I prefer the White Wyandotte, because I have found it an earlier and better winter layer than the Plymouth Rocks; and while the Buff Orpington will probably lay better in December and January, its sitting propensities make it fall off badly in February. The average Orpington will hardly lay more than a month or six weeks at a stretch without clucking. As a market fowl, the Wyandotte will fatten (or rather flesh up) more easily, and make a plump carcass sooner than the others, and the Orpington also is ahead of the Rocks on this point. The Rock has such a deep keel, that it takes a lot of meat to cover it, and by the time it looks anyway fleshy it will be so full of fat that you can hardly get your hand in. Buyers don't want fat; it is the breast slices they are after; extra fat is simply waste. The Barred Rock, as bred at present, has more black pinfeathers than a Houdan, and is more liable to crooked breasts than any other breed I am acquainted with. For the last two years I have received 15c. per pound for chickens—drawn, and with heads off—my only trouble being that I cannot supply the local demand. I got 30c. to 35c. for eggs last January and February, and 30c. this winter; but my fowls are not doing as well this year, as, owing to early hatches being failures, my pullets are nearly all late hatched. My poultry account is mixed up with the stock-feed bill, so that I cannot give a statement of expenses; but, owing to

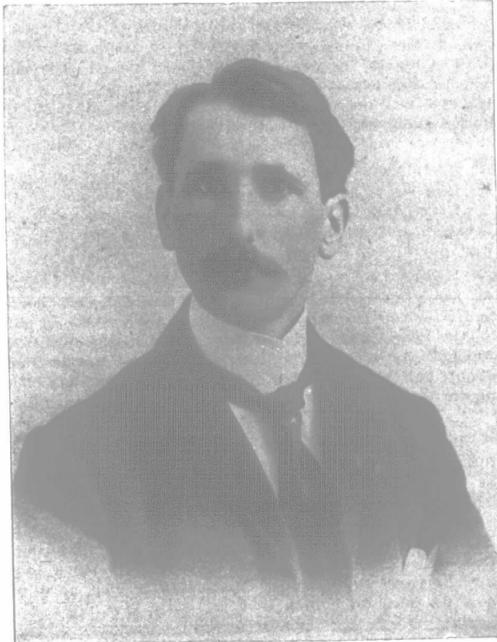
poor crops, I have had to buy more than usual, and prices are high. A considerable sum has been spent for improved stock, eggs and birds, so that my account this year appears slightly to the bad. High-priced eggs and birds hardly come under the head of farm poultry. I feed a mash of gluten feed, corn oil cake, bran, corn meal, feed flour and clover leaves. Buckwheat and oats once a day (I prefer wheat and corn when they can be had), and green bone twice a week when I can get it. If I could feed to suit myself, they would get grain on floor in morning, mash at noon, and grain or mash at night. A warm house is not necessary, but they must be dry, and well supplied with dusting material, grit and lime. C. W. BEAVEN.

Prescott Co., Ont.

**Raising Turkeys on a Large Scale.**

Would like to raise one thousand turkeys, but am not sure that my place is suited. Will you please tell me what land I require, and about how many hens and toms I require. Also, how much grain and what care they require. I can manage a small lot, but would like other people's experience with a thousand or less. E. F. York Co.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, claims that five hundred turkeys can be raised on forty acres. I don't agree with him. If I were attempting to raise one thousand turkeys, I should not be satisfied with less than five hundred acres, and that the very driest of land, either gravelly clay or sandy loam. I would divide them into five flocks by twelve-bar fifty-eight-inch wire fences.



Mr. W. T. Macoun.

Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

I would not try to raise second broods, but would set the hen as soon as she would lay her first clutch. Late broods are more liable to contract disease, and the danger in this respect from having so many together is great enough with early ones. I should not expect those flocks of two hundred each to thrive as well as a flock of fifty on a one-hundred-acre farm. I would figure on each turkey hen of foundation stock to lay seven-teen eggs, and hatch twelve poults, so that I would need one hundred hens (allowing for accidents, etc.), and I would keep ten males, two for each flock, allowing them to run with the females on alternate days. Pullets fourteen pounds, and hens seventeen pounds, would be heavy enough for best results. Would use heaviest and best young toms I could find.

With reference to the five hundred acres, which I think would be needed to raise one thousand turkeys, if there was no other revenue than what came from the turkeys it certainly would not be profitable, unless the land could be got very cheaply. I think mixed farming furnishes the ideal conditions for turkey-raising. They delight in running across a meadow field, over the fall-wheat stubble, through the pasture field, and home through the barley field (which is generally gang-plowed), into the orchard. However, in raising them so extensively, these conditions are not likely to be met with, but the land could certainly be pastured, and the turkeys would injure it very little. I wish to say that one thousand turkeys might be raised for the first year on less than five hundred acres, but to continue this number annually, I do not think it could be done on less. W. J. BELL.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

**Work of the Horticultural Department, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.**

By W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist.

The work of the Horticultural Department at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is probably more varied than any other horticultural department connected with agricultural experimental stations in the United States and Canada, as in addition to the forty acres of land devoted to experiments with fruits and vegetables, the horticulturist has charge of the arboretum and botanic garden, comprising sixty-five acres, and the forest belts, which occupy about twenty-one acres. In order that the scope of the work may be better understood, it may be well to enumerate the principal lines of work which have engaged the horticulturist's attention, and then to point out, as requested, those results of last year's work which are thought to be of greatest importance, and to indicate in what directions experimental work will be continued this year. When the Central Experimental Farm was established it was felt that one of the most important facts to ascertain was what varieties of fruit were best suited to climatic conditions such as obtained at Ottawa, hence a large collection of varieties has gradually been accumulated, including at the present time 466 varieties of apples, 213 of plums, 54 of cherries, 47 of pears, 117 of currants, 218 of grapes, 122 of gooseberries, 107 of raspberries and blackberries, 390 of strawberries, of which more than one-half are now only grown for comparison, as they are of little value; besides miscellaneous fruits and nuts. Out of this large collection it is now possible to recommend a few varieties which are best suited for this climate. The value of the greater part of the collection is in the large field thus afforded for study and comparison. As most of the best winter apples grown in Ontario had originated in the United States, south of the St. Lawrence River, and were not hardy enough for this climate, it was felt that very useful work would be accomplished by attempting to obtain a hardy variety or varieties of winter apples, and also other fruits which would be equal to some of the best of the tender kinds. To accomplish this, farmers and fruit-growers were invited to send in seedlings for examination, and during the past ten years 315 of these have been received. Scions of the best of these were asked for, and there are now some very promising seedling varieties growing at the farm. Another method adopted was to raise seedlings from the best apples which had fruited at Ottawa. There are now about 1,800 of these growing in the orchards, and they are now beginning to fruit. A third plan was to cross a hardy early winter apple of high quality with a late keeping variety, and trees produced from crosses such as this will soon be fruiting. This work takes time, but the outlook is promising.

The protection of trees in winter has received a great deal of attention, and cover crops have been experimented with year after year in order to discover which plant or plants were best suited for this purpose. Experiments in top grafting varieties on hardy stocks have also been carried on, 92 varieties having been tested in this way. Experiments with different insecticides and fungicides for the prevention and eradication of fungous diseases has been a prominent feature of the work for the past fourteen years. Variety tests with vegetables were also given considerable prominence until the best varieties were found, and now these best kinds are compared with the novelties each year. Experiments have been conducted for the past five years in selecting peas, and for the past four years in selecting beans, and later with other vegetables, to improve the varieties and to determine what could be accomplished in this work. The results are very promising. The writer has had charge of experimental work with potatoes for the past fifteen years, and recognizes the importance of this crop. Many varieties have been tried, and some of the very best can now be recommended. Experiments have been conducted in different methods of cutting the seed, methods of planting, methods of culture, and in spraying. Work in spraying potatoes has received particular attention during recent years, as the blight and rot have become a serious menace to the successful culture of potatoes, and the experiments conducted have proven that the blight can be kept well in check and the crop much increased by careful spraying.

The forest belts, which occupy about 21 acres, and in which are growing about 23,600 trees, are becoming more interesting every year, and afford striking object lessons of the relative growth of different kinds of trees. Most of the best Canadian timber trees are represented in these belts. Each year measurements are taken of the height and diameter of average trees of the different species, and tables are published from time to time in the annual reports. In the arboretum and botanic garden, which occupies about 65 acres, there were living in the autumn of 1904, of trees and shrubs 3,018 species and varieties, and of herbaceous perennials about 1,800. The main object in growing these is to determine what trees, shrubs and plants will succeed in this climate, and to afford material for botanical studies. Notes are taken of the hardiness, growth, time of blooming, continuity of bloom, and descriptions are made of the plants and flowers. Lists have been published of the best of these from an ornamental standpoint, which have proven very acceptable. This botanic garden is, I think, a credit to Canada, and one of the most attractive parts of the Experimental Farm. It is not possible to mention

more than some of the most important lines of work in an article of this kind, but what has already been written will indicate the kind of experiments undertaken.

In the year 1904 some of the most useful experiments conducted and results obtained were the following:

1. Demonstration by actual yields, covering a period of seven years, that apple trees of the same variety, planted at the same time and under practically the same conditions, will vary in yield in a marked degree.

2. After the very severe winter of 1903-4 it was clearly demonstrated by the winter-killing of a large number of top-grafts at the Experimental Farm, that stocks do not materially, if at all, make the graft hardier.

3. Horse beans and rape together were found to make one of the very best combinations yet tried for cover crops in orchards where the holding of snow in winter is a consideration.

4. Wealthy apple trees planted 10 by 10 feet apart in 1896 have averaged from the year they were planted a net profit of \$54.13 per acre since time of planting, including cost of trees, planting, etc. These trees bore in 1904 at the rate of about 272 barrels per acre.

5. Vegetables grown inside a cheese-cloth enclosure are not affected by root maggots, while those outside are destroyed by them. Especially good results were obtained with cauliflowers and radishes.

6. Bordeaux mixture and Bug Death combined gave better results in spraying potatoes for the prevention of blight and rot than Bordeaux and Paris green, but was considerably more expensive to apply, although after deducting expenses still led a little.

During 1905 we hope to continue most of the lines of work in which we have been engaged, but expect to give special attention to the study of the individuality of fruits, to the development of blight, proof potatoes, and to the selection and development of early vegetables.

According to request, I also submit the following list of fruits, which have been found most satisfactory at Ottawa, and which are recommended where the climate is somewhat similar to that at Ottawa. This will include the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, east to west, between latitude 45° and 46° or thereabouts, representing a vast area in which the fruits mentioned can be grown very successfully, with the exceptions which are noted:

Apples:—Summer—Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Autumn—Wealthy, Alexander, Early Winter—McIntosh Red, Fameuse, Winter—Scott's Winter, Milwaukee, Northwestern Greening, Golden Russet.

Pears:—Flemish Beauty in the most favored districts.

Plums:—Cheney, Wolf, Hawkeye, Stoddard, and a few other varieties not yet offered for sale by Canadian nurserymen, such as Bixby, Mankato, Admiral Schley, Smith, Lottie, Bomberger, and Welcome.

These are native and Americana varieties, as it has been found that the European plums are not satisfactory except in the most favored sections. Among the hardest of the European plums may be mentioned Mount Royal, Raynes, Lunn, Perdrigon, Glass Seedling and Guel.

Cherries:—Montmorency, Minnesota Osthelm, Cerise d' Osthelm and Orel 25, and Vladimir.

Cherries are not very satisfactory in most places, as the flower buds are usually killed by winter. Near large bodies of water, cherries do better.

Grapes:—Black—Campbell's Early, Moore's Early, Peabody, Wilder, Manito, Lincoln (not yet on the market). White—Golden Drop (for home use only), Green Mountain, Moore's Diamond, Red—Moyer, Wyoming Red, Delaware, Brighton, Lindley.

Currents:—Red—Wilder, Pomona, Cherry, Fay's Prolific, White—White Grape, Black—Saunders, Victoria, Magnus.

Raspberries:—Red—Herbert, Marlboro, Clarke, and Cuthbert in some places, but as a rule it is too tender. White—Golden Queen.

Blackcaps:—Older, Hilborn.

Blackberries:—Agawam.

Gooseberries:—Pearl, Downing, Red Jacket.

Strawberries:—Sample, Buster, Beder Wood, Greenville, Warfield, Bisel, Enhance, Marie, Glen Mary, Williams, Bubach.

### A Parasite of the Codling Moth.

After making a record trip around the world to find a destroyer of the codling moth, which has damaged millions of dollars' worth of fruit, George Compere, entomologist for West Australia, and agent for the Commissioner of Horticulture of California, arrived in New York City. He said that as a result of a year's search he had found in Spain a wasp which is a parasite for the codling moth. Specimens have been sent to California. In Brazil, Mr. Compere found, two years ago, a parasite for the fruit fly. Before attaining his end he was compelled to travel twice around the world.

### Mrs. Chamberlain Liked Our Apples.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, when visiting the Colonial Products Exhibition at Liverpool, made a long stay at the Canadian exhibit. Mrs. Chamberlain showed particular interest in the show of apples, which she thought the finest she had ever seen. A basket of Canadian fruit was presented to her.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Canadian.

The estimate now placed upon Toronto's population is 293,395.

Application is being made for a charter for a steam railway from Woodstock to St. Mary's, thence to Grand Bend, Kincardine and Goderich.

Sir William Macdonald has given an additional \$10,000 to McGill Students' Union, making \$125,000 in all, besides the site.

The Royal Victoria Hospital, in Montreal, was damaged by fire on Jan. 14th, to the extent of \$30,000 loss. Lord Strathcona cabled the Governors of the Hospital that he will defray all the expenses in connection with restoring the burned portion.

The Allan Liner Parisian, with 430 passengers, arrived in Halifax on Jan. 15th, after a passage of unusual severity. Gales continued during the entire voyage, and the vessel became so covered with ice that when she reached port she resembled a big iceberg, and it took several hours to cut away the ice from the decks before the passengers could land.

### British and Foreign.

An enormous strike, involving ship-builders, and employees in iron, steel and cotton manufactories, has been instituted in Russia. Nearly 100,000 men have been added to the ranks of the strikers.

The search for treasure on Cocos Island still goes on, an English steam yacht, Rose Marine, being the last to sail on the venture. It is claimed that the buried treasure amounts to \$15,000,000.

M. Combes and the French Cabinet have resigned. M. Rouvier is looked upon as the future Chief of the Ministry, and it is understood that he has asked M. Delcasse and M. Bertheux to retain the Foreign and War portfolios, respectively.

Two new quick-firing guns, of tremendous strength and power of execution, and claimed to be the best guns in the world, are being constructed at the Woolwich Arsenal. An order for 132 guns of the heavier and about half that number of the lighter type has been forwarded to the arsenal by the Indian Government.

Unique experiments, by way of ferreting out a cure for cancer, have been made at the Gratwick Laboratory of the University of Buffalo, where mice have been inoculated so as to form cancerous growths, these growths being, in turn, treated. The authorities of the laboratory are much encouraged with the results of their experiments, and state that small tumors have already been successfully dealt with. The cure will now be tried on human beings.

## THE FARM BULLETIN

### Japan's Little Farms.

The size of farms in Japan runs from less than two up to about three and three-quarter acres apiece. Even these diminutive farms are often in several separate pieces, the average size of which is about one-eighth of an acre. During the past four years a law has been in operation for the rearrangement of these scattered farms. The owners are to exchange fields, in such a manner as to make their possessions more compact. The spirit of scientific progress is behind the movement, the Government wishing to enlarge the cultivated fields so that agricultural machinery may be used. With all his primitive ways, the Japanese farmer manages to make his soil very productive, by thorough cultivation and fertilization.

### Forthcoming Stock Sales.

Feb. 2.—Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, J. B. Hogate; at Bond's Horse Exchange, Toronto.  
Feb. 8.—Shorthorns; Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Louis, Ont.  
Feb. 16th.—Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont., Shorthorns.  
Feb. 23rd.—Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont., Shorthorns.  
March 22.—W. Howden, Columbus, Ont.; Shorthorns.  
March 23.—Geo. H. Johnston, Balsam, Ont.; Shorthorns.

### Learning from Canada.

The Government of the Orange River Colony has sent a young Boer farmer, Mr. Neethling, over to the Ontario Agricultural College to study Canadian methods. Mr. Neethling says that Mr. Palmer and his Ontario associates are doing an excellent work in improving agricultural methods in South Africa, and the Boer farmers in both colonies are in sympathy with their work.

### The Thistle Ha' Shorthorn Sale.

The dispersion sale on Jan. 18th of the grand herd of Shorthorn cattle, estate of the late Mr. John Miller, of Brougham, Ont., was very largely attended by Ontario breeders, together with a considerable number from Manitoba and the United States, and was very successful, as from the character, breeding and condition of the cattle was confidently expected. It was rare to find in one sale in this country so many grand cows, bred by the late Mr. W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, together with their offspring, and the outcome of the Uppermill dispersion was practically a guarantee that the Thistle Ha' sale would prove a fortunate issue. The bidding was brisk and spirited from start to finish, and the standard of prices set by this, the first sale of Shorthorns of importance in Canada in this year, is, of course, much higher than those following could be expected to approach, since this was the dispersion of the oldest herd in the country, and had the distinction of possessing so many good specimens of the noted Marr-bred families.

The grand imported Cruickshank Lavender bull, Langford Eclipse (83848), a rich roan two-year-old, of superb quality and type, was one of the principal attractions of the sale, and eagerly competed for by several breeders, the bidding finally coming to a contest between Mr. W. D. Platt, of Hamilton, Ont., and Messrs. Perry & Shaw, of Harrisburg, Illinois, the latter firm securing him at \$1,425, the highest price of the sale.

Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ontario, who was present, was the largest buyer, taking seven of the females, at prices ranging from \$400 to \$900, and averaging close to \$700, which will be a splendid acquisition to his great herd.

Following is the sale list:

#### COWS AND HEIFERS.

Alexandrina 28th (imp.) and heifer calf; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland	\$ 960
Butterfly Queen (imp.) and heifer calf; W. C. Edwards & Co.	875
Emma 37th (imp.); W. C. Edwards & Co.	700
Butterfly 30th, 16 months; W. C. Edwards & Co.	750
Maude 43rd (imp.) and bull calf; W. C. Edwards & Co.	650
Lady Madge (imp.); W. D. Platt, Hamilton	510
Maude 44th, 11 months; W. C. Edwards & Co.	500
Rosa Hope 16th, 14 months; W. D. Platt	500
Nonpareil Lady 2nd and bull calf; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton	405
Maud 45th; J. W. Shaw, Harrisburg, Ill.	390
Emma 45th, 23 months; W. C. Edwards & Co.	400
Beatrice 2nd and heifer calf; Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam	355
Lady Madge 2nd; Jas. Wilkins, Balsam	350
Village Queen and heifer calf; J. G. Garton & Sons, Burney, Ind.	325
Lady Madge 3rd; David Burns, Brooklin	305
Sally's Secret and heifer calf; C. M. Simmons, Ivan	280
Rosa Hope 15th (imp.); Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge	255
Alexandrina 35th; J. G. Garton & Sons	260
Missie of Neidpath 11th and heifer calf; J. W. Shaw	250
Pennan Broadhooks (imp.); R. Miller, Pickering	250
Village Queen 5th; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton	200
Lady Victoria and bull calf; W. C. Edwards & Co.	200
Chrysanthemum; T. E. Robson, Ilderton	240
Sally 5th and heifer calf; R. Milne, Green River	250
Jewel and heifer calf; W. J. Barnes, Green River	200
Modest Girl; D. Sinclair, Tara	165
Pickering Girl; Robert Duff, Myrtle	165
Fanny Princess and heifer calf; J. C. Phillips, Brougham	155
Fascination; Henry Stead, Thamesville	145
Mary Broadhooks; Jas. Wilkins	150
Village Fairy 11th; W. G. Barnes	145
Village Fairy 10th; J. W. Widdifield, Uxbridge	125
Jewel 3rd; R. Milne & Son, Green River	120
Village Sally; Henry Stead	115
Village Fairy 2nd; W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound	90
Marian; S. Matchett, Peterboro	85
Martha; S. Matchett	85

#### BULLS.

Langford Eclipse (imp.); J. J. Perry & J. W. Shaw, Harrisburg, Ill.	\$1425
Ardlethen Royal; W. D. Platt	510
Meteor; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.	505
Sterling; Geo. Staples, Lifford	420
Gold Link; Jacob Bilger, Walkerton	170
Mount Vernon; J. C. Ross, Jarvis	150
Mountaineer; W. Park, Grand Valley	105
Moderator; G. E. Johnston, Lakefield	105
Nonesuch; H. Whetter, Manilla	95
Caledonia; F. Harbron, Kinsale	75
37 females sold for \$11,845; average	\$320
16 bulls sold for \$3,560; average	356
47 animals sold for \$15,405; average	327

### Sensible People all Take It.

Mr. John C. Patterson, Oxford, Ont., says: I tried to get new subscriptions, but I think every sensible person around here takes it. I think it is the best paper published.

Mr. Walter Smith, Sheffield, Ont., says: The "Farmer's Advocate" is, I think, the best I have ever had come to my house, for practical knowledge on farming.

Shorthorn Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held in Toronto, January 17th, was very largely attended by Ontario members, with a larger representation than usual from Manitoba and Assiniboia, and a smaller number than usual from the Maritime Provinces.

The 19th annual report of the Secretary and Executive Committee, presented by Mr. Wade, revealed that the association is in an exceedingly healthy and prosperous condition, showing a membership of 2,005, an increase of 69 over last year, and only a slight reduction in registrations, the number this year being 10,351 and of last year 10,444. The balance on hand is \$3,834, as compared with \$5,513 last year, which is accounted for by the increased grants in 1904 for special prizes for Shorthorns at leading exhibitions in the various Provinces, the generous sum of \$4,859 being given last year for that purpose, while the amount paid out in prizes from 1895 to 1904 inclusive, figures up to \$22,607.

President Linton, in his annual address, paid a tribute to his associates on the executive, for their loyal support, and to Secretary Wade and his staff, for their courtesy and efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Referring to complaints coming from the West that Ontario breeders by a monopoly control the association, Mr. Linton said that two-thirds of the members are in Ontario, yet in the twenty years he had been in the organization he had never seen the slightest disposition to do injustice to the breeders of the West, or any section. He pointed out that according to the statement issued by the secretary and executive, Ontario members paid in registration fees last year \$6,772.50, while all the other provinces paid \$2,612.25. On the other hand, the amount contributed to prizes in Ontario was \$2,491, while to other provinces \$2,368 was given.

Mr. Linton, in his address, protested strongly against the unnecessary restrictions imposed upon the importation of pure-bred stock by the regulations of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and counselled a united protest of the breeders in that regard.

The Executive recommended that the following appropriations be made by the association for prizes for Shorthorns at the different fairs this year:

Table listing prize amounts for various fairs: Victoria or New Westminster, alternate years \$200; Alberta (Calgary) 300; Assiniboia (Regina) 100; Winnipeg 500; Toronto 1,500; Quebec Provincial, Sherbrooke or Quebec 100; New Brunswick Provincial, St. John or Fredericton 50; Halifax 50; Charlottetown 50; Winter Fair, Guelph 300; Winter Fair, Amherst 100.

In addition, \$150 is to be awarded as prizes in the Northwest Territories or British Columbia, at a place or places to be decided by the Executive, making a total of \$3,400 for the year, as compared with \$4,859 last year.

An amendment to the above clause of the report was moved by Mr. A. W. Smith, seconded by Mr. Arthur Johnston, and ably supported by both in somewhat lengthy speeches, favoring the continuation of the custom of making the Ontario members of the Shorthorn Association members of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, by the payment of fifty cents for each Ontario member from the funds of the former society, the money so paid to be expended in prizes for Shorthorn cattle at the Ontario Winter Fair, instead of making a straight grant to the Winter Fairs at Guelph and Amherst, as proposed in the report. The amendment was vigorously opposed, in pithy and pointed addresses, by Mr. W. D. Flatt and Mr. Robert Miller, Mr. Flatt declaring his belief that the Cattle-breeders' Association was an organization dominated by the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, whom he considered would not hesitate to use it for the furtherance of the scheme to take all our records to Ottawa, under political control. Mr. F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man., contended that if Ontario members of this association are made members of the Cattle-breeders' Association, there was no good reason why members in other provinces should not be made members of the Provincial Cattle-breeders' Associations, and an equivalent grant made to the Shorthorn breeders in those provinces, to be used as they decide best.

The amendment was lost, only four voting for it, and the report was adopted almost unanimously.

Mr. Miller reported for the delegation from this association to the National Convention in Ottawa in March last. At that congress both the Minister of Agriculture and the Live-stock Commissioner professed their desire that the records remain in the hands of the breed associations, but to make things sure the breeders wanted a Dominion seal for their registration certificates, without giving the Department of Agriculture control of the records. The matter was finally adjusted, by having added to their seal the words "Incorporated under the Dominion Live-stock Record Act."

The following resolution, moved by Mr. W. D. Flatt, was unanimously adopted:

"That the Dominion Government be asked to so amend the regulations relative to the importation of pure-bred stock into this country, as to provide that all such stock must first be registered in Canadian books of record, or in records recognized in this coun-

try; and, furthermore, that no animal shall be brought in free of duty save by a British subject and bona-fide resident of this country."

In supporting this resolution, Mr. Flatt said: "The best way to get fair play is, not by going to Washington and asking for it, but by giving these gentlemen in the United States a little of the same sort of medicine we have to take every day. If we do this we shall soon see our American friends themselves pleading at Washington for relief."

An excellent paper on the outlook for Shorthorns was read by Mr. Flatt, which appears on another page in this paper, and for which a cordial vote of thanks was tendered.

Senator Edwards was called upon for an address during the time required for counting the ballots for election of directors, and was well received, his remarks being optimistic, sympathetic and practical, declaring his love for good Shorthorns and his faith in their future.

A resolution was introduced by A. W. Smith and J. M. Gardhouse, expressing the opinion of the association: "That the conduct of our business should be kept altogether under the control of Shorthorn breeders who constitute our membership, and that we would oppose any suggestion in the direction of taking from us such control even to the slightest extent." This was carried unanimously by a standing vote, with cheers.

On motion the name of the retiring President, Mr. William Linton, was added to the list of honorary life members.

The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows:

- President—W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.
First Vice-President—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.
Second Vice-President—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton.
Vice-Presidents from Provinces—T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.; F. G. Boyver, Georgetown, P. E. I.; W. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B. C.; Wm. H. Gibson, Pointe Claire, Que.; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man.; Bliss Fawcett, Sackville, N. B.; Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary, Alta.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S.; W. A. Heubach, Touchwood Hills, Assa.
Board of Directors: A List—J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man.; J. J. Gardhouse, Weston; E. C. Attrill, Goderich; Thomas Russell, Exeter. B List—J. T. Gibson, Denfield; H. Smith, Hay; John Davidson, Ashburn; P. Talbot, M. P., Lacombe, Alta.; John Gardhouse, Highfield. C List—W. D. Cargill, Cargill; S. Dymont, Barrie; John Isaac, Markham; Geo. Raikes, Barrie; C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

Delegates: To Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association—John Isaac, Markham; T. E. Robson, Ilderton. To Exhibitions—Toronto, William Linton, Aurora; Robert Miller, Stouffville. To Western Fair, London, Jas. Crerar, Shakespeare; C. M. Simmons, Ivan. To Central Fair, Ottawa, N. F. Wilson, M.P., Cumberland; D. McLaren, Dunmore. To Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, F. L. Fuller, Truro, N.S.; F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence. To Provincial Exhibition, New Brunswick, Senator Josiah Wood, Sackville; Bliss Fawcett, Sackville. To Provincial Exhibition, Prince Edward Island, C. C. Gardner, Charlottetown; F. G. Boyver, Georgetown. To Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg; J. G. Washington, Nings. To Calgary Exhibition, R. J. Bennett; Hon. Wm. Beresford. To Brandon Exhibition, Henry Nichol; Wm. Chalmers. To New Westminster Exhibition, T. W. Patterson; W. H. Ladner. Regina, Assa., Exhibition, Geo. Kinnon; J. Brett. To Victoria Exhibition, F. C. Pemberton. To Sherbrooke, Que., Exhibition, H. J. Elliott, Danville; H. W. Burton, Huntingville. To Maritime Winter Fair, J. Rupert Coates, Nappan; C. A. Archibald, Truro.

Secretary and Editor—Henry Wade, Toronto. Assistant Secretary and Editor—Gerald Wade, Toronto.

Coming Events.

Jan. 30.—Annual meeting of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society of Canada; King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

Jan. 31st.—Annual meeting Hackney Horse Society; Toronto.

Feb. 1.—Annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, Palmer House, Toronto.

Feb. 1, 2 and 3.—Spring Stallion Show, Repository, Toronto.

Feb. 1, 11 a. m.—Annual meeting Shire Horse Breeders' Association; Toronto.

Feb. 1, 8 p. m.—Annual meeting Canadian Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association; Toronto.

Feb. 2.—Horsemen's banquet at King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

Feb. 3.—Annual meeting Canadian Horse-breeders' Association.

March 6th to 10th, 1905.—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

The following annual meetings will be held at the Palmer House, Toronto, Ont., during the time of the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Show, so that members may take advantage of the special R. R. rates to the show:

Feb. 2nd, at 2 p.m.; Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association.

Feb. 3rd, at 9.30 a.m.; Dominion Swine-breeders' Association.

Feb. 3rd, at 2.30 p.m.; Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association.

Feb. 3rd, at 7 p.m.; Winter Fair Board.

The Pine Grove Shorthorn Sale.

The draft sale of 49 head of Shorthorns, from the extensive Pine Grove herd of Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., at Rockland, Ontario, near Ottawa, on Jan. 19th, was well attended by farmers and breeders of Eastern Ontario and Quebec, with a considerable number from Western Ontario, and a few from Manitoba and the U. S. The cattle offered were a good, useful lot, in good condition, and of excellent breeding. No high prices were realized, nor were high prices expected, but good bargains were secured by the buyers, and all who attended were highly pleased with the honorable treatment and generous hospitality extended by Senator Edwards, who made no complaint of the prices received, which were, as a rule, much lower than he would have placed upon them, but having fully decided to give the system of annual sales a fair trial, he will continue them, with the hope that those who purchased this time will be so pleased with their bargains that they will come again and bring others with them. Those who attended the sale were delighted with the great herd at Pine Grove, and the splendid equipment of buildings and other facilities for the breeding and care of pure-bred stock, all of which are planned on a practical, up-to-date and intelligent system.

We give below a list of the sales of \$100 and upwards:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Table listing cow and heifer sales: Aberdeen Missie 2nd, calved 1903; Thos. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio \$800; Pine Grove Mildred 6th, 1903; Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. 255; Lovely of Pine Grove 3rd, 1903; Jos. Edie, Barrs, Ont. 830; Pine Grove Mildred 5th, 1903; Thos. Johnson 800; Red Rose of Pine Grove, 1903; Thos. Johnson 280; Missie Maid 2nd, 1904; Jas. A. Cochrane 200; Orenda of Pine Grove, 1903; D. Melvin, Winchester, Ont. 215; Ruby of Pine Grove 4th, 1902; Jas. A. Cochrane 205; Bessie of Pine Grove 2nd, 1903; Jas. A. Cochrane 190; Mary Gray 2nd (imp.), 1902; Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge 165; Ruby of Pine Grove 5th, 1903; Jas. A. Cochrane 160; Earl's Missie, 1901; Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont. 145; Cherry Queen (imp.), 1901; R. Miller, Stouffville 135; Pine Grove Mildred 7th, 1903; Thos. Cox, Buckingham 125; Beauty of Pine Grove, 1903; John Miller, Brougham 150; Scotia (imp.), 1897; J. I. Waite, Arnprior 105.

BULLS.

Table listing bull sales: Sittyton Missie; D. McLaren, Dunmore \$250; Rockland Champion; N. F. Wilson, Cumberland 255; Red Champion; Thos. Johnson, Ohio 225; Rob Roy; J. I. Waite; Arnprior 135; Flower Champion; John Miller, Brougham 180; Orange Boy; Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham 120; Village Secret; John Davidson, Ashburn 115; Pine Grove Champion; N. C. Gauber, Hurdman's Bridge 115; Commander; John Davidson 105; Merlin; J. W. Barnet, Brooklin 105; Elvira's Crown; David Russell, Bristol, Que. 105; Russell Champion; J. C. Spankle, Fort Wayne, Ind. 100.

New Railway Regulations re Pure-bred Live-stock Shipments.

An Ottawa despatch says: "The Canadian Freight Association have issued a statement laying down the conditions under which pedigreed live stock will be carried at half-rate. The railways find that the present regulations under which pedigreed horses, cattle, sheep and swine are carried at half rates between stations in Canada are unsatisfactory, and consider it necessary for their protection that new conditions be made if the present transportation rates are to be continued. They therefore propose the following conditions, to be effective as early as possible, but not later than June 1st next: "All record certificates accepted by the railways must be of uniform size and appearance, and bear the seal of some central body, recognized as reliable by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. All pure-bred animals carried at the reduced rate must be supplied with a shipping certificate, bearing a seal similar to that attached to the record certificates. The shipping certificates shall become the property of the railway company, and shall be attached to the way bill. The record certificate must in all cases be presented to the agent at the shipping point, and must correspond with the shipping certificate, and bear on the back thereof a statement showing the movements over the railways of the animals recorded. In the case of record certificates already issued, arrangements must be made before shipping the animals to return these to the proper authorities, and have a suitable record and shipping certificate made out. The present conditions to remain in force until the 1st of June, 1905, then all record associations and breeders not complying with the above conditions shall be refused reduced rates."

At the auction sale of trotting stock, at the Repository, Toronto, last Thursday, Riley, a bay gelding by Bryson, sold for \$1,200 to a Bobcaygeon gentleman.

MARKETS.

The feature of the markets for the past few days has been the gradual rise in the price of hogs. Trading in other lines continues brisk, with values well maintained.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5; good to medium, at \$4.25 to \$4.50; good cows, at \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt.

Butcher Cattle—Choice grades continue in excellent demand. The run of poor to medium cattle is heavy, and the market in these lines has an easier tone. Good to choice butchers are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50; fair to good at \$3.50 to \$4; mixed lots, medium, at \$3 to \$3.50; common, \$1.75 to \$2.50; cows, \$3 to \$3.40; and bulls, \$2 to \$2.75.

Stockers and Feeders—There is little trade in these lines. Quotations are: Feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.80; and stockers, \$1.50 to \$3.40.

Milch Cows—A few cows are offering. The range of prices quoted is unchanged, at \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—3½c. to 6c. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade, active. Dealers say prospects are steady. Prices all round firm. Export sheep are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4.75; butchers', \$3.25 to \$4; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.35.

Hogs—The market is advancing, and is quoted at \$5.10 per cwt. for selects and \$4.85 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario, \$1.04 to \$1.05 for red and white; spring, 96c. to 97c.; goose, 88c. Manitoba steady; No. 1 northern, \$1.09; No. 2 northern, \$1.05; No. 3 northern, 99c., Georgian Bay ports; 6c. more grinding in transit.

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

Barley—No. 3, 45c.; extra, 43c.; No. 3 malting, 41c., outside, Toronto freights. Rye—No. 2, 76c.

Corn—New Canadian yellow, 41½c.; mixed, 41c. f.o.b., Chatham freights; new American, No. 3 yellow, 52c.; mixed, 51½c., on track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 1 white, 34½c. to 35c., east, low freights; 33½c. to 34c., middle freights; No. 2, 33½c. to 34c., low freights, and 33c. to 34c., north and west.

Peas—67c. for No. 2, west and east. Buckwheat—53c., east and west.

Potatoes—The market is steady. Ontario stock, 65c. to 70c., on track, and 75c. to 80c., out of store. Eastern, 75c. to 80c., on track, and 90c. to 95c., out of store.

Baled Hay—The market is unchanged, although the tone is firm, at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$6.50 to \$6.75 for No. 2 and mixed clover, all on track here.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are \$6 to \$6.50 per ton.

Butter—Receipts of choice continue light, and the market has a slightly firm tone on that account. Quotations all round are unchanged.

Creamery, prints .....22c. to 24c. do, solids .....22c. to 23c. do, tubs .....19c. to 20c.

Dairy, tubs, good to choice.....16c. to 17c. do, medium .....14c. to 15c. do, inferior grades .....12c. to 13c.

Dairy, lb. rolls, good to choice 17c. to 18c. do, large rolls .....16c. to 18c. do, medium .....14c. to 15c.

Cheese—Holds steady, and job lots here are quoted unchanged at 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound for large, and 11¼c. to 12c. for twins.

Eggs—The market has an easier tone, which the advent of mild weather will have a tendency to make more pronounced. Quotations are as yet unchanged, at 21c. for fresh and 20c. for lmed.

Poultry—Is steady, with trade quiet. Quotations are unchanged. Turkeys, 12c. to 15c.; ducks, 13c. to 14c.; geese, 11c. to 12c.; chickens, choice, 12c. to 14c.; old, 8c. to 10c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

Grain—Stocks of oats are light everywhere, and dealers here find considerable difficulty in securing sufficient in the

West. Meantime, they are selling No. 3 Ontario white oats, in carload lots, from store, at 40c. to 41c., and No. 2 at 41c. to 41½c. Manitoba No. 2 white oats are quoted at 41½c., track, North Bay, and No. 3 at 40½c. No. 3 American corn, mixed, is quoted at 56c. to 57c., store.

Hay—Sellers are somewhat urgent at country points, and buyers are not very eager to take hold. Prices are steady, however, at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton for No. 1, \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 2, and \$7 to \$7.50 for No. 3.

Potatoes—Dealers are paying farmers 67c. per bag of 90 pounds, for choice white potatoes, in carloads, on track. This same stock sells from store, in broken lots, at 80c. per bag.

Turnips and Onions—The market is unchanged, at \$12 per ton, and 50c. per bag, of 80 lbs. Canadian red onions are unchanged, at 8c. per lb.

Poultry—Frozen chicken, 8c. to 10c. per lb.; fowl, 7c. to 8c.; ducks, 8c. to 10c.; geese, 10c. to 11c.; turkeys, 9c. to 14c.

Cheese—Only in a few rare cases has 11c. been paid for export cheese, but 10½c. is a constant offer. It is believed that the market will get firm, and that stocks will be well cleaned up by spring.

Butter—The local trade is taking all the butter offered, and stocks are shrinking fast. 50-lb. packages, very choice, 22c.; dairy rolls, fancy, fresh, 20c.; in larger lots, 19c.; fine fresh creamery, 21½c.; good bringing 21c., and under-grades, 20c. The demand from all quarters is fair, though the recent flurry has passed by.

Eggs—The market continues dull. Dealers look for an uneventful season from this till the new stock commences to come along. In a wholesale way, 25c. per dozen is being paid for selects made from current arrivals, and 17c. to 18c. for No. 2. Some claim that boilers will bring 26c. to 27c. Cold storage eggs, straights, are 18c. and 19c., and selects, 20c. Montreal limed are 19c. to 20c., and western limed, 18c. to 19c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

The local market shows very little change. Choice cattle bring 4½c. to 4¾c., and some 4½c.; good, 3½c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3½c.; common, 2½c.; canners, 1½c. to 2c.; sheep, 3½c. to 3¾c., and lambs, 4½c. to 5½c.; milch cows, \$25 to \$55, and calves, \$3 to \$5. Hogs are again scarce and demand good, but there is 5½c. to 5¾c. being paid for choice lots.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.70 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.45 to \$4.65; light, \$4.40 to \$4.57½; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$4.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.90; native lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.75.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers', \$4.35 to \$5.10.

Veals—\$4.50 to \$9.50. Hogs—Heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.90; mixed, \$4.80 to \$4.85.

Sheep and Lambs—Native lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.75; Canada lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.90; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6; ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.75.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef at 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb.; sheep, at 12½c. to 13½c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

Truman's Pioneer Stud is represented at their branch stables in London, Ont., at present by a choice selection of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions. This firm has had twenty-seven years' experience in breeding and improving, having headquarters in Whittlesea, England, and Bushnell, Illinois. Parties interested should write Mr. H. W. Truman, London, Ont., manager of this branch, as per their advertisement, for catalogue and full particulars.



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

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TRADE TOPICS.

STUMP PULLER AND STONE LIFTER.—The Milne Manufacturing Co., of Monmouth, Ill., advertise a stump lifter in this issue. Get their literature, is interested.

GOING TO TRAVEL?—Do you want to enjoy a trip this summer to Great Britain and Europe? If so, write Dr. W. H. Withrow, Book Room, Toronto, Ont., for illustrated programme and particulars. See advt.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?—If so, Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, are offering remarkable bargains for the month of January. Even if you think you do not want one, read their advertisement shown elsewhere in this issue, and you may be inspired to make a purchase. There cannot be too many pianos in our farm homes.

HERBAGEUM.—The announcement respecting Herbageum, which is made on another page of this issue, is one that will undoubtedly be read with very much interest by all stockmen. The testimony to the value of Herbageum is made by men who are known from one end of the Dominion to the other, and the tributes they give it are the outcome of thorough experiments. Readers will be especially interested in what is said about Herbageum by Messrs. McMonagle, of the Glen View Farm, of Sussex, N. B., and Goodfellow Bros., of Macville, Ont., the latter saying that they tested many preparations to overcome the difficulty of breeding exhibition cattle, but Herbageum is the only thing that has proven satisfactory.

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., write to say that their great horse, Baron Sterling, champion at Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago last fall, has died. This is a distinct loss, not only to the proprietors, but also to the horse industry of Canada, as it is generally conceded that Baron Sterling was unexcelled as a model of the modern Clydesdale stallion.

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



**Life, Literature and Education.**

"Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny."—Burke.

"Oppressive government is more cruel than a tiger."—Confucius.

"He who strikes terror in others is himself in continual fear."—Claudian.

"When the hand of tyranny is long, we do not see the lips of men open with laughter."—Saadi.

"Kings will be tyrants for policy, when subjects are rebels for principle."—Burke.

"He that by harshness of nature rules his family with an iron hand is as truly a tyrant as he who misgoverns a nation."—Seneca.

**Sir Gilbert Parker.**

In the very foremost rank of Canadian authors stands Gilbert Parker, who, although now Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., of Gravesend, England, still writes at his best when dealing with the interesting and varied peoples whom he knew in the old Dominion; the restless halfbreed *coureurs-du-bois*; the characteristic men of the solitary Hudson's Bay posts; the curious medley of gentlemen, noblemen and villains, cast, by strange vagaries of fate, on the vast treeless plains of the Far North; the habitants of old Quebec;—foreign, vivacious, fascinating. With mere descriptions of nature, Gilbert Parker has little to do. Such descriptions he certainly gives, but with a few sweeps of the pen, and as incidentals rather than as a part of his scheme. His business is rather to endow the men and women born of his thought with life, and to bring before his readers the stirring incidents by flood and field, and the vicissitudes of love and war, which, to him, make up the world of romance. Add to this that his English is pure and strong, and that the best of his books are remarkably free from "padding," and one wonders little that Canadians are proud to own him as a fellow countryman.

Sir Gilbert Parker was born in 1862, and received his education in Canada. He attended the Ottawa Normal School, where, as those who took a course at that institution during the principalship of the late Dr. McCabe will well remember, the venerable principal was afterwards wont to point out, with pardonable pride, the seat in the big lecture-room downstairs which "Parker" had occupied. Later he went to Trinity College, Toronto, where he afterwards became a lecturer, taking advantage of the long holidays to make protracted excursions through Canada, and so laying the foundations of his future celebrity. Subsequently, he went to Australia, where he held the position of editor

of the Sydney Morning Herald for a time.

Early in his career he began writing stories, but his fame was not assured until the publication of "Pierre and His People."

"Pierre—gambler," he says, "pronounced French manner, nonchalant and debonair. The Indian in him gave him coolness and nerve. His cheeks had a tinge of delicate red under their whiteness, like those of a woman. That was why he was called Pretty Pierre. The country had, however, felt a kind of weird menace in the name. It was used to snakes whose rattle gave notice of approach or signal of danger. But Pretty Pierre was like the death-adder, small and beautiful, silent and deadly. At one time he had made a secret of his trade, or thought he was doing so. In those days he was often to be seen at David Humphrey's home, and often in talk with Mab Humphrey, but it was there one night that the man who was 'h'ash' gave him his true character with much candor and no comment. Afterwards, Pierre was not seen at Humphrey's ranch." \* \* \*

And so, with this Pretty Pierre, half man, half devil, and his adventures with such as Sergeant Pones, that man of iron who had "the fear o' God in his heart and the law of the

land across his saddle, and the newest breech-loading at that," the eyes of the Dominion became fixed on Gilbert Parker.

Of his other works, the best probably are: "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," "The Trail of the Sword," "An Adventurer of the North," "The Pomp of the Lavilletes," "The Battle of the Strong," "The Lane That Had No Turning," "Donovan Pasha," and his two famous novels, "The Right of Way" and "The Seats of the Mighty," the latter a tale of Quebec City in the stirring days of Bigot and De Vaudreuil, being considered one of the strongest novels of the century. A new novel, "A Ladder of Swords," has recently come from his pen, but it would seem that the stress of Parliamentary life in England has interfered somewhat with his literary endeavors, since the most universal verdict in regard to it is, "Why should Gilbert Parker have written it?" Gilbert Parker has, however, in the past, fully shown his power, and he is much too young a man to have suffered a diminution of it as yet, hence it is to be hoped that his next production may more than retrieve his colors lost by the publication of "A Ladder of Swords."



Sir Gilbert Parker.

The distinguished Canadian author.

**The Condition of Russia.**

Of fascinating interest, indeed, is the study of present internal conditions in Russia, which have come to a pass which might well puzzle the most astute as to what may be expected next. One thing may be said safely, that the expected, so far, has not happened. It was first stated, the Prince Mirsky, the Liberal Minister of the Interior, disappointed at the terms of the Reform Ukase of the Czar, which fell short of granting all privileges asked for by the Zemstvos, was about to resign, and that the Finance Minister, M. Witte, was to take his place. Prince Mirsky, however, has not resigned, and his strong Liberal influence is still shown by the recent dismissal of the Military Governor of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, and the Chief of Police, General Trepoff, for the severity with which they put down the student demonstrations of December 18th and 19th.

Prince Mirsky has been cavilled at as a weak man, but his actions, so far, do not betray any sign of weakness. The truth probably is that he is but one of those who see clearly the need of governmental reform in Russia, but who, knowing the character of the mass of the Russian people, also realize the necessity of moving slowly, and of taking decisive steps as the season becomes opportune, rather than of placing the bit at once between the teeth of a public so irresponsible as are the great uneducated masses of Russia.

It is almost impossible for free-born Canadians in a land dotted with public schools and educational institutions of all kinds to understand just what the mental condition of the great body of the people in Russia is, hordes upon hordes—the artesans and shopkeepers of the villages, the peasants of the vast plains, the tribes of Cossacks and Kirghis, semi-barbarians who rove over the steppes in countless numbers, driving their herds before them according as the pastures grow green toward the north lands and up the mountain heights—all, for the most part unable to read or write, ignorant of any government save that of the Czar, yet conscious of a vague dissatisfaction with existing conditions in general, and furious against conscription and the continuous disasters of the war. "Cattle," Jerome K. Jerome, has called these people, and Jerome has lived among them. Yet it remains to be seen, whether his estimate of their future action shall be the right one, and whether Russia shall yet run with rivers of blood as did France in 1789-90.

"The Russian peasant, when he rises," he says, "will prove more terrible, more pitiless, than were the men of 1790. He is less intelligent, more brutal. They sing a wild, sad song, these Russian 'cattle,' while they work. They sing it on the quays while hauling the cargo, they sing it in the factory, they chant it on the weary, endless steppes, reaping the corn they may not eat. It is about the good time their masters are having, of the feasting and merrymaking. But the last line of every verse is the same. When you ask a Russian to translate it for you, he shrugs his shoulders, 'Oh,

it means,' he says, 'that their time will come some day.'" So the cattle are not cattle, since they have aspirations and look to the future.

Since the above was written, it would seem that the day has already come. A movement which began in a monster strike has extended to political issues, and the result has been, within the past week, death and injury to many hundreds, if not thousands, and such an infuriation of the Russian populace as may lead to a revolution, more dreadful, as Jerome has said, than that of 1790. On January 21st, 100,000 workmen, under the leadership of a priest named Gopon, marched toward the Winter Palace, bearing with them a petition to the Czar, asking for national freedom and representation, and rescue from intolerable official domination. The invitation to meet them was presented to His Majesty by Prince Mirsky, but the autocratic party had already had its way, and the answer to the petitioners was a solid array of troops, who, carrying out their instructions to the letter, fired upon the people. St. Petersburg was immediately placed under martial law, and troops bivouacked on the streets. In the meantime, on the Island of Vassili Ostrov, mobs of maddened men at once took up their position and threw up barricades. One of the most ominous results, so far as the power of the Czar is concerned, has been the utter destruction of the faith of the people in him. The astute Gopon had led them to think that their requests would be granted, and the bitter disappointment has done more than years of teaching to dash confidence in the "Little Father." Whatever be the terrors of the interim, it is safe to say that the end will be constitutional government for Russia, and possibly a speedy end to the war with Japan.

**Education for the Body.**

Canadians, as a people, can scarcely be complimented upon their observance of hygienic principles of living. When the full significance of this statement is analyzed, it will be found full of suggestions for the regulation of our daily exercises. We might well ask ourselves if we are using the most wholesome food and managing our houses in such a way as to insure the most rugged constitutions. We close our windows at nights in the foolish belief that by so doing we shall avoid colds and other ills, forgetting that the vitiated air of the room is more conducive to a disordered system than is fresh air, even though its temperature be as low as freezing. The decline of interest in feats of physical prowess, the low esteem in which the possession of an erect form and graceful walk are held, is most deplorable. But these visible evidences of physical retrogression are simply the outcome of the violation of hygienic principles. The erect form, deliberate walk, manly bearing, etc., are not valuable simply for their aesthetic appearance, they also reveal to a certain extent the fact that the person who possesses them is enjoying the sensation of life and is in the best possible condition for the development of his latent mental talents, which is one of the chiefest joys of living. If we neglect the ob-

servance of simple rules of living and belittle the importance of physical culture, we shall not only be less happy as individuals, but less wise as a nation. During the first six months of the war now raging in the east, the losses of the Russians were enormous, while those of the Japanese were but a fraction of one per cent. of their whole force. The reason for these dissimilar results under similar circumstances is attributed to the better observance by the Japanese of sanitary and hygienic measures. With such a climate as we have, with everything so conducive to the development of healthful bodies and strong minds, a man of slovenly, shambling appearance and careless character should be a veritable rarity.

### On Being Coherent.

Then, too, is it not coherence of character that makes success? Is it not the power of holding ourselves together, and having an aim, and insisting on one thing at a time, that brings us what we want? The flabby, wobbling, uncertain character accomplishes none of its objects, however determined it may be. There are some people with as little coherence as a jelly-fish—aimless organisms, afloat in the tide of circumstances—pulpy nonentities stranded by a single wave, torn asunder at a blow. We must do better than that.

BLISS CARMAN.

### Town for Men Only.

On the borders between China and Russia, in Asia, almost due south of Lake Baikal, is a good-sized town known as Maimatchin, which is exclusively inhabited by men. The place has a considerable trade and is also a military post. An old law forbids women to live in this territory, and they cannot pass the great wall of Kalkan nor enter Mongolia at all.

### The Pilots.

Gari Melchers' picture of the Pilots awaiting the signal which will call to duty the man whose number comes next upon the list is considered very good. To use an anachronism, one might almost say that its silence is speaking. No gossips, these. Their attitude is almost tense in its inner concentration until the moment for action arrives, and then there will be no lack of alertness. Probably the man to the right, whose age is betokened by the wrinkles on his weather-beaten face, has lately met with disaster, misread some weather token, or made some miscalculation, the telling of which has brought an unusual gloom upon himself and comrades, for is not their calling one of peril, and may not his mistakes be some day theirs?

H. A. B.

### A New Year's Wish.

Written by Charles Kingsley to a Young Girl of His Acquaintance.

"My fairest child, I have no song to give you;  
No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray;  
Yet, if you will, one quiet hint I'll leave you,  
For every day.

"I'll tell you how to sing a clearer carol  
Than lark who hails the dawn on breezy down,  
To earn yourself a purer poet's laurel  
Than Shakespeare's crown.

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;  
Do lovely things, not dream them all day long;  
And so make Life, and Death, and that Forever,  
One grand, sweet song."  
"Feb. 1, 1856."

"Tommy, who was Joan of Arc?" asked the teacher. "Noah's wife," said Tommy, who was admired great at guessing.



### "But if Not—"

"Our God, whom we serve, is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and He will deliver us out of thine hand, O king. But, if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up!"—Dan. iii.: 17, 18.

"For the glory and the passion of this midnight  
I praise Thy name, I give Thee thanks, O Christ!  
Thou that hast neither failed me nor forsaken  
Through these hard hours with victory overpriced;  
Now, that I too of Thy passion have partaken,  
For the world's sake—called—elected—sacrificed!  
Thou wast alone through Thy redemption vigil,  
Thy friends had fled;  
The Angel at the Garden from Thee parted,  
And Solitude instead;  
More than the scourge, or cross, O Tender-hearted!  
Under the Crown of Thorns bowed down Thy head.

But I, amid the torture, and the taunting  
I have had Thee!  
Thy hand was holding my hand fast and faster,  
And glorious eyes said, 'Follow Me, thy Master,  
Smile, as I smile thy faithfulness to see!"

—H. Hamilton King.

If there is one story which the children never tire of, it is the story of the three men who braved the wrath of the king of Babylon and refused to worship his golden image, caring nothing for his threat of the burning fiery furnace. And it is not only the children who are thrilled by that grand picture, painted so long ago. Its power to wake high aspiration and glowing enthusiasm does not fade as we grow older. And why?

Surely it is because we have within us, perhaps unrecognized by ourselves, a high desire which makes us able to understand dimly why our Lord steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem, although He knew that the Cross awaited Him there. Strange as it may seem on the surface, it yet showed the truth of His human nature that He hurried forward to that awful battle, not only bravely, but eagerly, saying: "I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished." He is one with us in that mysterious exultation as truly as in the agony in Gethsemane afterwards where the great battle was fought, as it must always be fought, alone with God.

The peace which passeth the understanding, even of the soul that receives it, is a gift from God, and yet it can only be kept by hard fighting. Our lives may seem quiet and commonplace on the surface, but true and lasting peace, which stands unshaken in the worst storm, can only be ours when we have brought our will into line with God's. We may, like our Leader, pray that the cup of sorrow may pass away, but if, like Him, we are to hold up our heads in the day of battle, we must also echo His great "IF NOT—" saying: "If this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, Thy will be done."

When we really wish for whatever God may see fit to send, how can our hearts be troubled? But even the Prince of Peace could not stand on that height without a fight so awful that we hardly dare to look at the lonely Figure bowed to the ground among the olive trees.

One who has fought more than one battle to retain his own peace, says of Christ: He trod troubled ways, but His own inner peace was never lost. Sometimes He fought such battles to retain it, as human life before, or since, has never known. In later years, as I have read the Gospels, I have become more and more profoundly impressed with the composure, the poise, the preparedness of Christ. Most of all is this true of the picture of Him during the storm of the Passion. He is in absolute command of

the situation—sorrowful, suffering: yes. But all the while there is a something at the very center of His being that is as delicately balanced as the needle of a compass, and as untroubled by the tossing waves of tribulation. It does not change, because it is unchangeable. It is the peace of God, of which He is the Prince and the Disburser. He spoke from the profundity of His own victorious experience, when He told His followers that they would have peace and tribulation at the same time."

Now, let us return to the picture of the three men who were so unmoved at the prospect of being thrown alive into the furnace. Why did they hold up their heads so triumphantly, not troubling themselves to give the furious king even the courtly language to which he was accustomed, flatly refusing to do his bidding, and quietly saying, as if it were a matter of indifference to them: "we are not careful to answer thee in this matter?" Surely it was because they too had fought and won the battle silently and secretly—alone with God. They too are in command of the situation and show composure, poise and preparedness, for they have pledged themselves to trust God, even though He may slay them. He "can" save them, and they know that He "will deliver" them out of the hand of Nebuchadnezzar, although it may be through the gate of death. It may be His intention to work a miracle for their deliverance, "but, if not—" their determination to obey orders remains unshaken. They are ready to yield their bodies that they may not "serve nor worship any god except their own God."

And what of ourselves? When we plead earnestly that God will grant our heart's desire, are we prepared to accept His decision, even though it may be "not" what we are praying for—although He, in infinite love and wisdom, may be holding back the answer for awhile? True joy and peace can never be ours unless we take that position.

There is a common idea that Christianity makes a man effeminate and weak, encouraging in him the womanly virtues of gentleness and submission. Try it, and see if the service of Christ does not strain all the strength of your manhood. Once, in a battle, when it seemed impossible to maintain a certain position, the request was sent to the general that the regiment might retire. Back came the answer, short, stern and uncompromising: "You must die where you are!" What splendid confidence in the men was shown by that message. There



(From print by Gari Melchers.)

The Pilots.

is no attempt to explain the situation, to rouse them to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the rest of the army. The general knows they can be depended on to face certain death at the word of command. Such a message could only be sent to tried veterans. He knew his men. And that is just the splendid confidence our Captain shows when He sends a soldier forward into the thick of the battle. He may not order us on to certain death; but, then, again, He may—and we are always pledged to be ready. Sooner or later a man will find that Christianity demands all the strength he has, and God's strength behind to "brace his heart and nerve his arm." A few years ago a train in England was rushing on at the rate of fifty miles an hour, when an accident happened. Instantly the post of fireman and engine-driver was invaded by a fearful rush of steam, burning coal and boiling water. To stay there meant awful agony and certain death. To jump meant death to all the people on the train. They were just common men, strong in the power of self-sacrifice, which is the common heritage of humanity. They heard and obeyed the command: "You must die where you are!" Both died a few days later from their fearful burns, and the driver's last words were words of triumph: "Never mind, I stopped my train!"

Perhaps God may give a speedy answer to your prayers, but, "IF NOT—" what position will you take? Will you accept the inevitable with stoical indifference or broken-hearted submission, or will you set your face towards it steadfastly, triumphantly, with head uplifted and eyes smiling into the eyes of the Victor? This is not an impossible attitude. It has been taken innumerable times, and is even now being maintained, perhaps by someone who is walking close beside you with such a glad face that you never suspect he has any burden to carry or any battles to fight.

God can give all the power needed, and He who walked beside the dauntless three in the burning fiery furnace says to each soldier in His army: "Certainly I will be with thee."

"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee;  
And through the rivers they shall not overflow thee;  
When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned;  
Neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."  
HOPE.

**Discipline in the German Army**

The noted soldier and historian, Theodore Ayrault Dodge, was educated in Berlin, and at a dinner party, apropos of German military discipline, he once said:

"The German soldier must never appear in public except in uniform. Even when he is on furlough he must not, under any circumstances, wear civilian dress.

"Well, Swartz, a young lieutenant of cavalry, during my residence in Berlin, was one day engaged in some adventure or other, and put on, to disguise himself, a suit of black cloth. Dressed in this suit, he was passing down an unfrequented street when he came face to face with the Colonel.

"Detected in so grave a misdemeanor, Swartz proved himself the possessor of a resourceful mind. He said to the Colonel, in a bass voice different from his own:

"Can you tell me, sir, where Lieutenant Swartz lives. I am his brother from the country, and I have come to pay him a visit."

"The Colonel readily and politely gave the required information, and passed on.

"The Lieutenant congratulated himself on his escape. He hurried home and put on his uniform. Duty, late that afternoon, called him before the colonel again. He saluted with confidence. The colonel regarded him oddly.

"Lieut. Swartz," he said, "I wish you'd tell your brother from the country that if he pays you another visit I'll put him in close confinement for ten days."



**A New Competition.**

"Intelligence in Birds and Animals" will be the topic of the competition which we announce to-day, and in connection with which the following rules must be observed: (1) Each competitor must send in but one anecdote illustrative of thinking power in a bird or an animal, each anecdote to be confined to about 200 words. (2) The anecdote described must never have been printed before, and must be a true account of something that has really happened. (3) All letters must be received at our office not later than the 1st of March. This competition has been given with the object of stimulating interest in and sympathy with our dumb friends, who so often know more and feel more than we give them credit for. If your dog or horse, or any other animal or bird, wild or domestic, has done anything which shows possession of thinking power tell us about it. When we know more about our animals, we will love them better—dear, faithful friends that they often are. We hope to have a generous response to this competition. Now, you younger members of our circle, as well as older ones, get to work, tell us about your pets, and win one of our prizes. Address letters in this competition to DAME DURDEN, "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

**"Hints for the Kitchen."**

To Ingle Nook Friends,—The woman who has a pretty and convenient kitchen to work in will find her toil lessened and her temper improved. It is too often the case that one must work in a kitchen where no attention has been given to the conveniences, but it is a woman's duty to make her work as easy as possible.

Everyone who has worked in a kitchen with a bare floor knows how hard it is to keep clean. The money expended in the purchase of linoleum or good oil-cloth is certainly well spent. The spot that must be scrubbed in order to erase it from the boards, can be wiped up quickly from the linoleum, thereby saving time and strength. The walls of the kitchen need attention also. Kalsomined walls are very good while the coating is fresh, but become soiled easily. Painted walls are easily washed off, but need painting quite often. Something better than either, is a wall covered with table oil-cloth. The first cost is a little more than paint, but the oil-cloth lasts so much longer that it pays for the difference. It can be put on with paste, the same as paper, and may be finished at the top and bottom with a small wooden moulding. The oil-cloth will not wear out easily, unless with hard usage, and the polished surface can be easily wiped off.

Window curtains add a trim appearance to the kitchen, and are not at all unsanitary when made of dimity or art muslin, which can be easily washed and laundered.

A comfortable seat may be made by covering a good strong box, a yard long; a shoe-box will do for this purpose. The lid should be on-hinges, and the top covered with a cushion nailed to it, and a box-plaited frill tacked around the box. The inside of the box could be divided in parts, for old magazines and papers, or shoes and rubbers, etc.

The range, sink and table should be near together to save steps. Above the table, where most of the preparing and mixing is done, should be a set of shelves, beneath these a row of hooks on which to hang spoons, bread knives, ladels and the like. Near the stove should be another row of hooks for utensils used there. Under one of the tables, a box fitted up with a couple of shelves, would be very convenient for the sugar and flour canisters and other small things which are needed when baking.

When there is work to be done which obliges one to stand, have a small rug or piece of carpet to stand on; it is aston-

ishing how great a difference it will make in the fatigue of the feet.

Placing the sink in front of a window is a help in making the routine work of washing pans and kettles less like drudgery. The secret of making kitchen work enjoyable is to keep recurring duties at a minimum, relieving them by what labor-saving devices a person's income or ingenuity will allow. M. M. C. Goderich, Ont.

**A Budget of Hints.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I will take this opportunity of trying to give others the benefit of some of my experiences in doing housework.

If, when washing new prints and gingham, they are first soaked in a pail of water to which has been added a large handful of common salt, the colors will not run or wash out.

Add a teaspoon of washing soda to each pailful of wash water, you will require less soap, and the dirt will come out more easily. Be sure to have the soda dissolved before putting in the clothes, or it will cause them to have yellow spots. If you have greasy smocks or overalls to wash, use a large handful for each pail of water. I have used it for three or four years, and have not found it to hurt the clothes in the least, if dissolved before coming in contact with them. Always have a box of it near the sink; it is better than soap for washing greasy dishes and dish-cloths.

Do not waste much time and energy ironing sheets, towels, lamp and dusting rags, or flannelette, or woollen underwear. When dry, take from the line and fold at once, for if left lying in the basket, they will become creased. In fine weather, sheets and pillow-cases may be taken off the beds on washing morning and put back again the same day. I know that a great many housekeepers will be horrified at these remarks, but I consider the time used in so much ironing might be better spent in improving the mind or resting the body, both of which would be of lasting benefit.

Here are a few dishes which our folk consider excellent:

Pumpkin Pudding.—Cook the pumpkin dry, press through the colander, and salt as other vegetables. If not all needed at once, it may be put in glass jars and used as needed. For each quart of pulp, use two eggs, one and a half cups sugar, half a cup of flour, half a teaspoon ginger, and one quart of rich milk. This will make two medium-sized puddings. They are convenient to have cold for tea, and will keep several days in cold weather. The mixture may be baked with an under pie-crust, but our folk prefer it in a dish so that they can measure it out themselves.

If you have cheese which has a bad flavor, put it in a hot oven until soft; you will be surprised how much better it will be. It must be eaten at once.

Stewed Potatoes.—Peel, slice and stew the required amount of potatoes. When done, thicken with from one to three tablespoons of flour, according to amount of potatoes, stirred smooth with a cup of rich milk; season with salt and pepper, and let come to a boil. The outer stems of celery or a few onions may be cooked with the potatoes, if liked.

If, when cooking apples they run over, add a small piece of butter, and they will stay in the kettle.

Well, I think I had better bring my letter to a close for this time, or there will not be room for it anywhere except in the waste-basket. Hoping to see many helpful letters in the near future, I will sign myself  
MAPLE LEAF.  
Preston, Ont.

**ON THE LAWN.**

The professor, affably: "What an extraordinary mass of flowers in that small bed! I really never saw such vivid colors and such unusual shapes." The Hostess, coldly: "That is not a bed of flowers. It is my daughter's hat left carelessly upon the grass."

**Flourfax Fables**

**The Young Wife and the Honest Grocer.**

A young wife decided to go to housekeeping, and do her own marketing.

"Now, I want to save all the money I can," she told the grocer.

"I am going to buy just as economically as I can, and I am going to do my own cooking and bake my own bread."

She saw some eggs.

"How much are eggs?"

"Well, we have them at various prices. My best are thirty cents a dozen."

"My, how expensive! Haven't you some for twenty?"

"Yes, m'am, but I can't recommend them."

"But we are trying to save money."

"True, but you can't afford to save money on eggs, butter and flour."

"Those are three things you want good, and you can't have them too good."

"You can save in lots of ways, but don't do it on the necessities."

"What is your best flour?"

"Royal Household."

"How much does it cost?"

He told her.

"Have you cheaper flour?"

"Yes, cheaper in price, but really not as cheap in the end. You see, in Royal Household Flour you get the largest amount of flour value for your money."

"What do you mean by 'flour value'?"

"The largest amount of wheat nutriment—of pure flour."

"The cheaper the flour the less nutriment it has in it, and the more bran."

"The bran is in all flour till it's taken out."

"It's all taken out of Royal Household Flour, and that means the best machinery and the best milling."

"And another thing, madam; perhaps you haven't heard of the new process used in making Royal Household Flour."

"It is purified by electricity, and that seems to make all the difference in the world in flour."

"Everybody wants 'Royal Household' now—they seem to think it is healthier, and I guess it is."

Suddenly she looked suspicious at the earnestness of his argument.

"Don't you make more money on Royal Household Flour?"

"No, m'am, not as much as we make on cheaper-priced flour."

"Then why do you recommend it?"

"Because, when a customer once tries 'Royal Household' our trouble is all over. It sells itself after that, and we never have any complaints. If you send to The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal, they will send you the Royal Household Recipes."

"Well, send me a barrel of 'Royal Household' then, and I'll have some of those 30c. eggs, too."

FLOURFAX.



**PIMPLES**

Blackheads, etc., completely eradicated and a clear complexion assured when ACNE and PIMPLE CURE is used. Don't go about with a blotched complexion when you can be cured. Consultation invited at office or by mail.

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR**

Moles, etc., eradicated forever by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Send 10c. for books and sample cream.

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# Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 Yonge Street, Toronto.



## OUR JANUARY BARGAINS IN PIANOS

Offer the buyer most exceptional opportunities to secure a reliable Piano at an unusually low price—in some cases for half the original cost or less. Some we have taken in part payment for new Gourlay Pianos. These have been so thoroughly repaired by our experts that we guarantee them as fully and as confidently as were they new. Others, having had less use, could hardly be told from new except for differences in case design, a detail quite unimportant compared with tone, quality or durability. EVERY PIANO ON THE LIST IS A BARGAIN too important to be overlooked by the careful buyer.

### TERMS OF SALE:

1. We guarantee every piano, and agree to pay return freight, if not satisfied.
2. A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash.
3. A handsome stool accompanies each piano.
4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

### TERMS OF PAYMENT:

Pianos under \$150—\$10 cash and \$4.00 per month.  
Pianos under \$250—\$15 cash and \$6.00 per month.  
Pianos over \$250—\$15 cash and \$7.00 per month.

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

- THOMAS—7-octave Square Piano by C. L. Thomas, in rosewood case, handsomely carved legs and lyre, mouldings, full iron plate, overstrung scale and good action; originally \$350, now.....\$98
- HEINTZMAN & CO.—7½-octave Square Piano, by Heintzman & Co., in handsome rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings; has heavy iron frame, large overstrung scale, tone of superior quality and action in good order; originally \$150; now.....\$119
- WHALEY & ROYCE—7½-octave Upright Piano, by Whaley & Royce, Toronto, in walnut case of simple and attractive design, with solid panels and carving in relief, full length music desk, trichord overstrung scale, double repeating action, nice toned piano, in good order; originally \$325; now.....\$178
- DOMINION—7-octave Upright Piano, by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in handsome walnut veneered case, with lacquered candelabra and with marquetry panels, patent full iron frame, trichord overstrung scale, copper wound bass strings, 3 pedals; could not be told from new; price when new, \$250; now.....\$189
- WORMWITH & CO.—7½-octave Upright Piano, by Wormwith & Co., Kingston, walnut case, solid panels and carving in relief, full length music desk, trichord overstrung scale, repeating action; originally \$325; now.....\$205
- MENDELSSOHN—7-octave Cottage Style Mendelssohn in walnut case; this dainty little piano is a piano made specially to our order by the Mendelssohn Co.; is as fine in quality of tone and workmanship as the largest and most expensive instrument, but has been made smaller and plainer than the other style, because our trade demands it; has been used less than 6 months; price when new, \$275; now.....\$215
- KARN—7½-octave Upright Piano, by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, in walnut case of attractive design, with solid panels surmounted by hand carving; has fine Wessell, Nickel & Gross action, ivory and ebony keys, and is in perfect order throughout; is a piano of surpassingly fine tone quality, and a style excellent for standing in tune; price when new, \$350; now.....\$225
- GERHARD HEINTZMAN—7½-octave Upright Piano, by Gerhard Heintzman; case in handsome golden oak with full length music desk, carved panels, ivory and ebony keys, three pedals, etc.; the use it has had has served as a test of its durability, hence we guarantee it; manufacturer's price, \$375; our special price.....\$238
- KARN—7½-octave Upright Cabinet Grand Piano, by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, in walnut case, with solid polished panels, surmounted by hand carving; has best Wessell, Nickel & Gross action, and fine quality of parts throughout, in excellent order; a splendid piano, guaranteed like new; was \$425, now.....\$255
- GERHARD HEINTZMAN—7½-octave Upright Piano by Gerhard Heintzman, Cabinet Grand-size, in handsome walnut case, Wessell, Nickel & Gross action; a piano we selected specially for concert use; height 4 feet 9 inches; manufacturer's price, \$175; our special price.....\$270
- NORDHEIMER—7½-octave Cabinet Grand Upright Piano by Nordheimer, Toronto, in particularly handsome burl walnut, with polished panels, tastefully carved in relief and pillar ends, colonial style; this piano was prepared for one of Toronto's most musical families, and is now for sale after a few months' use; height, 4 feet 9 inches; manufacturer's price \$500; our special price.....\$300
- KNABE—7½-octave Upright Grand Piano by Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore; attractive case, walnut finish, solid polished panels, carved in relief; a remarkably fine piano and a bargain we rarely have to offer; height, 4 feet 9 inches.

# Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 Yonge Street, Toronto.



### Baby Logic.

I was busy at work, and he played by my side,  
My wee little man of four;  
And the questions that fell from the ready lips  
Must have numbered a score or more.

"You told me," he said, "that if we were good  
We would go to Heaven some day;  
But, mamma, how will we ever get there?  
It is such a long, long way.

"And right straight up; we never could climb  
Without a ladder or stair;  
Or will God send an angel down,  
To fly with us, up in the air?"

"And when we get 'way up to the sky,  
Tell me, how will we ever get in?  
Will God open a place to let us through,  
Then shut it up tight again?"

"And, mamma, what holds the sky up there?  
It's very pretty and blue,  
But with so many folks on the other side  
I should think it would all fall through.

"Well," he said at last—with a long-drawn sigh—  
"If papa and you could go too,  
I'd like to go there; but if you didn't  
I wouldn't know what to do.

"But if I go first"—and the brown eyes grew wise—  
"I like to play out of doors.  
So I'll just go with God wherever He goes,  
And I'll help Him do His chores."

I had answered all with a sober mien,  
Suppressing both smile and tear;  
But the laugh came now, in spite of myself,  
At this logic so quaint and queer.

And the little questioner looked in my face,  
With an innocent wondering stare.  
"Why, mamma! what are you laughing at?  
Hasn't God got a barn up there?"

M. CARRIE HAYWARD,  
Cornith, Ont.

The pretty little poem given above was written by one of our readers, who says: "Baby Logic is simply a conversation between my baby boy and myself. You will understand that it is the reasoning of a farmer's little son, to whom 'doing chores' is one of the necessities of life."  
I think we might do well to carry out the baby's high ambition—not only when we go to Heaven, but here and now.

### Preaching With a Shovel.

It was a dreary winter evening, and Laura was snuggled up in a corner of the sofa with her book in her lap, just in the middle of a most delightful story. The boys were playing in the corner, and now and then she caught a scrap of their talk, but she paid very little attention to it. Rob was putting his locomotive together, and Fred was arranging an orphan asylum with his alphabet blocks. Twenty-seven orphans were ranged about the carpet: some of them in bed, some eating soup out of Laura's china dishes, one desperate fellow in solitary confinement behind the door, and a long row learning to read from bits of newspaper. The only trouble was that they all had such jolly faces; they would grin all the time; and what can you do with a boy that grins even when you whip him?

So presently the orphan asylum was turned into a gymnasium, where twenty-seven little acrobats stood on their heads, walked on their hands, turned somersaults, and performed all manner of wonderful feats. Then they were all

convicts in State Prison, and Rob came and preached them a sermon. This was the sermon:

"My brethren,"—  
"People in jail aren't brethren," said Laura, looking up from her book.

"Oh, yes, they are," said Rob; "brother is just a kind of preach word and means everybody but the minister. My brethren, folks ought to be good, and not steal things, and quarrel, and get angry. When you begin to be bad, you can't tell how bad you may get to be. The minister knows of a boy that begun by wouldn't let his brother take his skates when he didn't need 'em at all himself, and he grew up so't he set a house afire."

"Is that true, Robby?" asked Fred, with very big eyes.

"Course not; that's a 'lustration. Sermons are true, and 'lustrations are just to make you understand 'em. Now, my brethren, you mustn't steal, or do any more bad things, 'cause you can't do it any way, and if you try to get out, they'll shoot you."

The convicts now marched back to their cells under the sofa. Rob lay up on the carpet, with his arms under his head, and said very slowly, "When I am a man, I shall be a minister."

"I thought you were going to be an engineer," said Laura.

"Well, p'raps I shall. Cars don't run on Sunday, and I could think up my sermons all the week, and then go and preach 'em."

"Oh, you can't make sermons just thinking them up on an engine," said Laura positively; "you have to do 'em in a study with books and writing."

"I could," persisted Rob; "I shall say my sermons like Mr. Challis, and I know lots of texts."

Laura looked at papa, who was smiling at them over the top of his paper, and asked doubtfully, "Could he, papa?"

"I suppose he could," said papa.  
"But I thought ministers had to be just ministers, and not part something else."

"I know of a boy," said papa, "who preaches first-rate sermons, and he does a great many other things—goes to school, brings in wood, takes care of a horse."

"Me, papa," asked Rob.

Papa laughed, and shook his head.  
"He preaches them to people on the street; he preached one to me to-night."

"Oh!" said Laura, and Rob sat right up and looked at papa.

"He preaches them with a shovel."

Rob laughed heartily at this, and Laura looked more puzzled than ever.

Fred came and leaned his arms on papa's knee.

"Now, papa," he asked, "how could anybody preach with a shovel?"

"I'll tell you," said papa. "All through this month of snowy weather there has been one hundred feet on Beech Street of clear, clean sidewalk."

No matter how early I go down town, it is always the same—clean to the very edge of the walk. People pick their way through the slush, or wade through the drifts, or follow the narrow, crooked path the rest of the way; but when they come to this place, they stamp their feet, and stand up straight, and draw a long breath. It makes you feel rested just to look at it. The boy that keeps that sidewalk clean preaches with his shovel.

It is a sermon on doing your work well, and not shirking; a sermon on doing things promptly without delaying; a sermon on sticking to things day after day without wearying; a sermon on doing your own part without waiting for other people to do theirs."

"Maybe a man does it," said Rob.

"No, it is a boy. I have seen him at it. I saw him one day when it was snowing very fast, and I said, 'Why do you clean your walk now? it will soon be as bad as ever.' 'Yes, sir,' said he, 'but this snow will be out of the way. I can brush it off now easily, but when it is tramped down it makes it hard work.' I call that a first-rate sermon,

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



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Half the men in Canada earn less than they should, because they are not fully equipped for their work. They have not the education.

At very small expense, we prepare men and women during their spare time, by mail, to make the most of themselves. Our plan has succeeded in hundreds of cases. It will help you. Our teachers are experts—courses thorough—instruction practical. Advice free. Write for particulars.

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Gentlemen—Please send me full particulars as to how I can qualify for the position marked "X" in list below or written on the extra line at bottom

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- .....Artist
- .....Adv. Writer
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- .....Stock Buyer
- .....Stock Judge
- .....Poultry Raiser
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### \$4.50 Spring Suits

We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a cheviot suit in black, navy, grey, dark red, lawn, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool, suitable for Winter or early Spring wear. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We the manufacturers offer it to you at the factory price \$4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the latest spring style. The jacket has a tight fitting back with a half tight fitting front, with belt at waistline. It is lined in mercerized satin. The skirt is seven gored, tailor stitched in silk, faced with canvas, and bound with velvet, lap seams. We can supply skirts to these suits trimmed with tabs of the goods at the hip or at the knee as preferred, or we can supply skirts with a tuck down each seam. This suit is elaborately trimmed with buttons. Skirt or coat alone \$2.50. Any suit may be returned (not entirely satisfactory) and money refunded. 30 to 44 bust.

**Shirt waist Suits.** \$4.50 tailored waist supplied instead of a coat from any of the cloths or from any shade lustre, waist altered in latest spring style.  
**Skirts** alone from any of the goods described above \$2.50. May be had box pleated, tucked or trimmed with straps of the goods.  
**Waists.** Spring styles, any color China Silk \$2.25, best tulle \$2.35, lustre \$1.50, velvet \$1.95, white lawn \$1.00. Add 15 cents for postage.  
**Jackets.** Spring styles. Tight back, half light front, cape trimmed, any color wool, frizee hip length \$3.95, knee length \$4.95. Floor length, \$6.00.  
**Raincoats**—any shade (Cravenette) early spring styles, floor length, cape and belt, trimmed, \$5.00 for \$12 kind.

**Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN.**  
120 KING ST.

## Trees! Trees! Trees!

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for spring, 1905, at lowest possible prices. Headquarters for packing dealers' orders. Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for a catalogue and price list. Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place order early and secure the varieties you want.

Correspondence solicited.  
**WINONA NURSERY CO.**  
WINONA, ONT.

and everyone who does his work in his very best way preaches a sermon to all around him."

The bell rang, and somebody called papa away, but Rob kept thinking of the little crooked, uneven path he had made to the barn and well, and what a stingy little pile of kindling he had split for the kitchen, and he made up his mind that he would try and preach a sermon with the shovel the next day.

Laura saw that her mother had laid aside her own book to show some pictures to little Nell.

"That's what mamma is always doing," she thought, "preaching sermons about loving other people better than yourself; I guess I'll preach one about 'Do unto others,' " and Laura left her story and amused her little sister until her blue eyes were too sleepy even for smiles.

The next day Rob widened his path and shovelled it clear down to the firm ground, and then he called Fred to admire it.

"It's nice," said Fred: "I guess it's as nice as that sermon boy could make.

"Spos'n we go and shovel a path for Mrs. Ranney."

"Come on," said Rob; that'll be a sermon about—about—I wonder about what?"

"Being kind," said Fred; "but I don't know what the text for it is, unless it's 'Love one another.'"

"That's a pretty good text," said Rob, "that fits to most anything good."

## Health in the Home

### Earache.

The mechanism of the ear is so complex and vulnerable that it is meddled with by the incompetent at a very great risk of permanent injury. Earache often means serious trouble—an abscess, perhaps. If the pain is due to neuralgia or cold there is nothing of especial use beyond attending to the general health, and protecting from the cold wind not only the ears, but the back of the head and neck. Moderate heat may be applied over and around the ear, but nothing must be poked into it. If this is not sufficient, take the child to a specialist. A child's head should, from infancy up, be carefully protected from blows. A slap on the side of the head is a menace to hearing, and an invitation to any morbid process to which the child may be inclined to begin operations. The back, inasmuch as the bones are more or less soft in childhood, and the nervous system has laid its tracks side by side with the spinal column, should also be regarded as forbidden ground for blows. Discharging ears should be frequently syringed out with warm boiled water. A syringe may be improvised by attaching a piece of rubber tubing to a small clean funnel, and pouring the water through that, and letting it bubble up into the ear, the child meanwhile holding his head over a basin; or someone can hold a basin up to the ear for him. The water should finally be allowed to drain out of the ear, and what moisture remains can be taken up with a small piece of absorbent cotton. After washing out the orifice, a piece of cotton may be left in, only a little piece, and that not pushed into the ear. A funnel and tube intended for use in this way should first be boiled, and then kept for the purpose, and thoroughly cleaned and boiled after use. Scratches about the face, especially the upper lip, should be carefully cleansed. From this point infection travels very easily to the brain, causing inflammation and death. Children should be taught to keep their hands away from their faces on general principles. A scratch from a dirty fingernail is liable to have serious results. For this reason, as well as for the sake of appearances, it should be the rule for children to wash their hands before eating, or attending to any matter of personal care. It would seem that the teaching of especial cleanliness, and a certain reasonable daintiness in the care of their persons, and in properly attacking and despatching all those household or outside duties which involve dirt and soil-

ing the hands, might implant or at any rate develop in the growing minds of children a disgust and distrust for all forms of uncleanness, physical and moral. The importance of such teaching in that case could not adequately be estimated.  
ALICE G. OWEN.

### What They Thought About It

A group of girls were gathered around a bright fire in a cosy farm home in Ontario, chatting over some of the pleasant happenings of the late Christmas season, and indulging in prognostications as to what the New Year might have in store for them. They were wholesome-minded girls, and though there were sundry anticipations of coming fun and frolic—and why not, especially while the ice held firm and good for skating, and the snow lay nicely packed along the roads for jolly sleighing parties—yet their hopes were not all bounded by the ring-fence of self, nor were their plans for the future laid without reference to home claims and duties. With a mixture of fun and amusement, they were discussing an article and a picture in a Detroit paper, the latter labelled, "A Jolly Little Maid of Canada," the said little maid having a yellow face and yellow hair, and being clothed in a red garment trimmed with white fur. The description which followed was altogether misleading, although probably intended, on the whole, complimentary to Canadians. "Listen, girls," said bright-eyed Nora, "After first speaking of us as if we spent our winter lives 'in snow-ball tournaments, snowshoeing and tobogganing,' and our summer lives in 'boating, fishing, hunting and lacrosse,' they are good enough to say that 'these happy, healthy Canadian children love to work as well as to play.' Well, that's true enough, as far as it goes, but can it, can it be true anywhere that 'a boy of seven cleans all the shoes of the family every morning before school, while his sister gets down on her knees and scrubs the floor, thoroughly enjoying the exercise?' That 'in summer, the girls and boys breakfast at half-past four in the morning, and work all day in the fields, following the reapers and binders, and propping up the sheaves as they are thrown from the machines.'"

"But they have not done with us yet. Listen again: 'Every Canadian possesses a pair of snowshoes, decorated with many bright-colored woollen balls and tassels. Early in life the children learn to build sledges and canoes, and even the very youngest are clever about making playthings out of snow and ice.'"

A peal of laughter greeted these quotations, and it was only when it had subsided that Nora at last managed to get a hearing for what she called the only grain of truth in the whole rhodomontade. It was for the assertions that "in the Northwest of the Dominion, the prairie life of the children is keen and exhilarating, and that, perhaps, no country was ever so suited to the enjoyment of children as Canada."

"Well, girls, what are we to do about it?" asked Nora, rather enjoying the sensation she had created. "Do about it?" echoed quiet Maisie. "Why, nothing at all, except for us to try to strike the happy medium between work and play. 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' That's true enough, and counts for the girls, too. Let us each 'go halves' with our mother in her work, so that she may be free to 'go halves' with us in our hours of leisure. She won't grudge us our winter frolics or our summer outings, and we should see to it that she has ample time to enjoy herself, either with us or without us, in the way which will be most helpful to her. Girls, let us make a resolution to carry out this plan for the whole of 1905." And the quintette of girls carried the resolution by a standing vote. H. A. B.

## Furs Higher

Furs are now at their best, and now is the time to sell them. We pay highest cash prices for Raw Furs. Write for our price list and fur circular.

You are losing money if you sell your furs elsewhere.

**REVILLON BROS., Ltd.**  
134 McGill Street, Montreal, Que.

## The Way We Grow

There has never been a cracker made in Canada that won friends like

### Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

They have made the nation cracker hungry; made us double the size of our factory the first year, and made everybody think of MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM SODAS when they think of delicious crackers.

### Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 16, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

**The London Printing & Lithographing Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.**

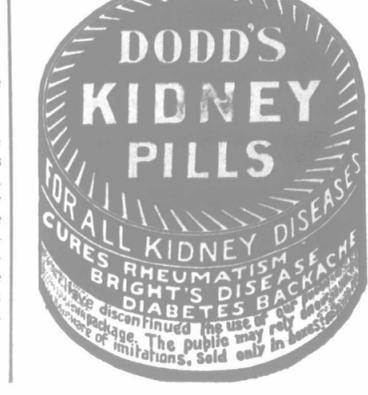
## STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech.

On one occasion a certain editor asked one of Mr. Kipling's Brighton neighbors—an artist not unknown to fame—how he liked the novelist. "Not much," was the reply. "He talks at such a rate, I can't get a word in edgeways!"

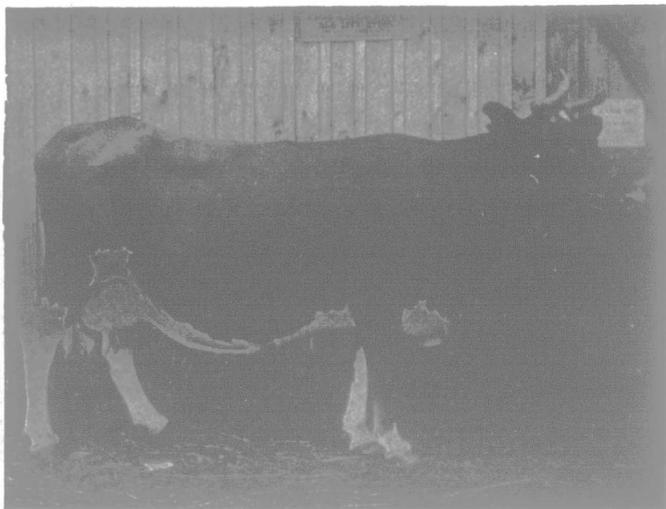
The editor was curious to hear the other man's point of view, so next time he saw Kipling he led the conversation up to the subject of his neighbor.

"So-and-so?" said the author frankly. "Oh, I can't get on with him at all. He just looks at me, with a vacant stare, and never says a word."



## GLEN VIEW FARM Guernsey and Jersey Cattle

SUSSEX, N. B.



THE GREAT GUERNSEY COW "FAIRY OF SEA GROVE"  
(IMP.), 13536, A. G. C. C.

"Fairy" was bred by Mr. W. A. Glyn, Isle of Wight. Sire "Tommy 2nd," 378, E. G. H. B., dam "Fairy 2nd," E. G. H. B. She was a frequent prizewinner in her native land, and, since importation, her record has been remarkable. She was first in aged class and sweepstakes female at St. John, N. B., and at Halifax, N. S., in 1899, and the same in 1900, at Sherbrooke, Que.; St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I. She was not exhibited in 1901. In 1902 she won first and sweepstakes at St. John, Halifax and Sussex, N. B., and in 1903, first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke, Que.; Fredericton, N. B., and at Sussex, N. B.

"Fairy of Sea Grove" is a rich, persistent milker, having a milk record in the Isle of Wight of 45 lbs. per day, with a five-per-cent. test for three months.

"Bella of Seagrave," 13590, imported with her, has frequently been second to Fairy in the prize ring.

Guernsey stock of the right kind for exhibition or for dairy purposes can be obtained at Glen View Farm, at reasonable prices, and the proprietor, Mr. Walter McMonagle, is always pleased to correspond with those interested in dairy stock.

### AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. WALTER McMONAGLE.

At Glen View Farm, in maintaining the pure-bred herds of Guernsey and Jersey cattle, our aim has been to combine beauty with utility and to so develop the heifers that they retain the true dairy form and type. We have succeeded and are succeeding in this, and we find Herbageum to be of very great assistance. By its use we are enabled to get calves on skim milk at a very early age without danger of scours or other trouble; this not only means great economy in the raising of our stock, but we can in this way develop a better type of dairy heifer, free of fat and of good milk-producing form. They resemble miniature dairy queens.

In order to preserve breed type we are continually introducing the best quality of imported Island blood.

We might further say in regard to the use of Herbageum, that in extreme cases of scours we have found it a sure and efficient cure, and in ordinary everyday use a sure preventive.

Our Guernsey bull, Island Heirloom of Glen View, is a standing testimonial to the value of Herbageum in severe cases. He was born at Toronto on July 7th, 1903, and came to Sherbrooke by express on Aug. 30th. He was in wretched condition, with his stomach so weakened that he could not take whole milk without the addition of water, and then only in very small quantities. We got him home on Oct. 1st and put him on skim milk and Herbageum. He at once commenced to improve and come on very fast, and was soon the best feeder we had. To-day he is as grand a young bull as one would wish to see, of superb form and very large and handsome. We are firm believers in Herbageum for regular everyday use.

Yours sincerely,

WALTER McMONAGLE.

Glen View Farm, Sussex, N. B.,  
July 11th, 1904.

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

## A HEAVY SHIPPER.

I have faith in Herbageum. I fed nine head of stock for the Guelph Stock Show. I fed them all Herbageum regularly, and they took to it naturally from the first. And, although I gave them all the heavy food they would take, not one of them got off their feed or bloated during the whole time. This was my first experience in feeding Herbageum, and I was certainly astonished at the results. These cattle did better than I ever had cattle to do before.

At the Guelph Fat Stock Show I won first prize and sweepstakes for beef carcass, besides three first, three second and two third prizes, and I attribute much of my success to the use of Herbageum.

We ship in the neighborhood of ten thousand head of cattle to the Old Country annually.

Galt, Ont., Jan. 31st, 1903.

JOHN BROWN,  
Drover and Feeder,



ONE OF JOHN BROWN'S WINNERS.

A Grade Shorthorn at 14 months.

## OAK LANE FARM, MACVILLE, ONT.



MAMIE STAMFORD.

Bred and owned by Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont. Winner of First Prize at Toronto in 1902 as Junior Heifer Calf.

At Oak Lane Farm Herbageum is fed regularly all the year round. The proprietors, Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., speak of it as follows:

"We have used Herbageum regularly for seven years. We feed it to our cows and never need to nurse them, they are able to put their calves in condition without assistance, to compete successfully against anything in their class.

The regular use of Herbageum has enabled us to entirely overcome the difficulty of breeding exhibition cattle. We have tested many preparations for this purpose, but Herbageum is the only thing that has proven satisfactory. Our Herbageum-fed exhibition cows are all regular breeders.

We have fed almost all other stock foods on trial, but have always come back to Herbageum, as our experience has shown us that there is nothing equal to it, especially for regular feeding to highly-fed stock.

Macville, Ont., May 1st, 1901.

GOODFELLOW BROS.

# C. P. R. LANDS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 12,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Western Canada. Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia lands generally from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. South-western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta lands, \$3.50 to \$8 per acre. Ranching lands generally \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan lands generally \$6 to \$8 per acre.



Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assiniboia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

**\$6 LANDS:** 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$143.80, a payment of \$48.98 interest at end of the first year, and nine equal installments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent., annually thereafter. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

**DISCOUNT FOR CASH:** If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

**F. T. GRIFFIN,** Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

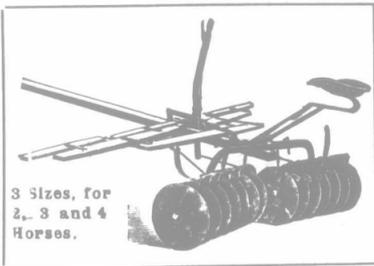
**GOSSIP.**

**BREEDING HORSES AT AUCTION.**

The attention of our readers has frequently been called to the auction sale of imported Shires, Clydesdales and Hackneys to be held by Mr. J. B. Hogate, in Toronto, next week. There are forty-three head catalogued in the sale, and all are to be sold. Fourteen of these are Shire mares and fillies of exceptionally fine breeding and winning individuality. Medbourne Starlight is one of the mares, a prizewinner in England, with a most illustrious record. In 1900, she was first at Lytham, Kirkham, Gt. Eccleston Blackpool, and third in open brood mare class at Royal, Lancashire. In 1904, she was first again at all these shows, and won the 25-guinea challenge cup at Royal, Lancashire. In 1902, she won first wherever shown. Medbourne Starlight is but typical of the others offered in the sale, all of which should find purchasers who will fully appreciate the value of the great bone, heavy quarters and bodies, close-coupling and hardy constitutions of the Shires.

The Shire stallions have been partially described before in these columns and their splendid breeding pointed out. Eighteen Shire stallions make an excellent assortment from which to pick a sire, especially as they are of the first order of merit, and have been personally selected by Mr. Hogate, one of the most discriminating importers in America. There are many districts throughout the country where the mares lack massiveness and strength to produce the best drafters, and to overcome this defect there is nothing better than the use of one of these big, strong Shire stallions. The Clydesdale mares are three in number, and judging by their character, there should be a hot scramble to get them. Lady Lockhart, by Darnley's Last, is one of them. She was extensively shown in Scotland, and three times won first at the Highland Society Show, where they have the strongest possible competition in Clydesdales. She was never beaten, has many championship prizes, and has bred three stallion colts. Princess Royal, another Clydesdale mare, is one

**The BISSELL DISK HARROW is Properly Balanced**



Stays down to its work—splendid feature, this. Other styles and makes are imperfect; the others buckle; they bind; they hump up in the center; they jolt the driver in the seat; they draw heavy; they are a burden on both man and team. The Bissell Disk runs free—is light draught—is easy on driver and easy on horses—has the essential parts all in the right relation.

Read about the Bissell Disk Harrow—it has a successful record.

None genuine without the name "BISSELL."

Send us your address on a postal card; we will cheerfully give you further information.

Manufactured by

**T. E. BISSELL, Elora, Ont.**  
DEPT. W.

of Col. Holloway's breeding, whose excellent stock needs no further recommendation here. She has been stunted to Nation's Pride, one of Mr. Hogate's biggest and best stallions. Six Clydesdale stallions only are offered, of which the Fashion Plate horse, King of Fashion, and the Baron's Pride colt, Baron Ross, are typical representatives. Seldom, indeed, do the public get an opportunity to buy such high-class horses at first cost. These two horses might well be held to be sold at private sale to some careful, discriminating buyer, who does not consider the cost of a horse so that he get a good one, but they are now offered to the highest bidder, and we predict that whoever gets them will not hesitate to go well.

The two Hackney stallions make a nice selection for the fancy horse admirers. Their breeding and other history is fully given in the catalogue of the sale, which is now ready and for which we advise all interested horsemen to write, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate," to Mr. Hogate, Sarnia, or Bond's Horse Exchange, Toronto.

Faith and hope and hustle can move mountains.

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" should each week look up the advertisements in the "Wants and for Sale" column, where are various announcements of interest, such as help wanted, seed for sale, situations wanted, farms for sale, etc.

A herdsman qualified to feed and care for a herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle is wanted by W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., near the City of Hamilton. See the advertisement in "Wants and for Sale" column.

Four Clydesdale stallions are advertised for sale in this paper by the well-known importer and breeder, Neil Smith, of Brampton, Ont., a station on the G. T. R., main line, 20 miles west of Toronto. Write him for description and prices, or call and see his horses.

Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Ont., noted breeders of Berkshire swine of the best bacon type, profitable to the feeder as well as the snipper and packer, advertise for sale sows ready for breeding and young pigs of approved type. Write them for prices.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**February at the Winter Resorts**

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE**

2-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION by Royal Cairnton (Imp.) 3 SHORTHORN BULLS by imported Scotch sires. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Prices reasonable. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C.P.R. Visitors met on short notice.  
**Wm. D. Dyer,** Columbus, Ont.

Attention is again called to the advertisement of the auction sale, on February 8th, of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and draft and carriage horses, the property of Messrs. Fitzgerald Bros., of Mount St. Louis, Simcoe Co., Ont., including the noted imported Scotch-bred bull, Diamond Jubilee, sire of most of the young bulls and heifers in the sale. Forty-nine head of Shorthorns, comprising cows in calf or with calf at foot, young bulls and heifers of breeding age, and younger calves; also twenty Cotswold ewes, and some useful farm and carriage horses. Ten months' credit will be given, and trains met at the stations named in the advertisement, which see, and send for the catalogue.

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

Do You Realize That a Neglected Cough May Result in Consumption.

If you have a Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, what you want is a harmless and certain remedy that will cure you at once.

There is nothing so healing, soothing, and invigorating to the lungs as the balsamic properties of the pine tree.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Contains the potent healing virtues of the pine, with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup checks the irritating cough, soothes and heals the inflamed Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, loosens the phlegm, and gives a prompt sense of relief from that choked-up, stuffed feeling.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

Be sure and ask for Dr. Wood's.



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

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

200 ACRES, \$10,000—Gilt-edge; soil uniform, substantial, commodious buildings; close to school, church, stores, P. O. and markets; beautiful situation. Special terms. Move quick. Chance of a lifetime. W. S. Grose, Creek Bank, Ont.

WANTED—Now ready, the Farmer's Handy Book. Hustlers wanted. Every farmer wants one, best seller of the century. Send at once for terms to agents, and secure territory. James B. Nicholas, Central Press, Toronto.

IRRIGATED Farm for sale in Southern Alberta. Good buildings; ditches all in; near school, six miles from town. Excellent reason for sale. Apply for particulars to A. M. Marshall, Minot, N.D.

FARM FOR SALE. One hundred acres, being north half lot 11, in concession 7, township of Blebsin, county of Oxford, about one and one-half miles from Drumbo, one mile from Wolverson flour and chopping mill. There is a splendid brick house and large bank barn on the place; also a never-failing spring and running stream. The soil is an excellent clay loam in high state of cultivation. For terms apply on premises or write to Chas. N. Simpson, Drumbo.

WANTED at once, experienced man (single) to feed and fit Shorthorn cattle for shows and sales. Send references, experience and wages wanted by the year. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

WANTED, experienced herdsman, steady and industrious, for small herd of Shorthorns in Eastern Ontario. Willing to do general farm work. State whether married or single, and wages wanted by the year. Send references. Bx 581, London, Ont.

FOR SALE Jersey Cow, Thelma of St. Lambert, 9 years old. Heifer Sapphire of St. Lambert, 2 years old. Bull calf Blockey of Morrisburg, 9 months old. Will exchange bull for cow or heifer. L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

INSURE YOUR GARDEN FROM FAILURE BY PLANTING MUNSON'S TRIED AND TRUE SEEDS

SOLD THROUGHOUT U. S. AND CANADA FREE. Vest pocket note book containing several pages of valuable information for farmers and gardeners, calendar for 1905; with over fifty pages of good quality ruled paper. Our catalog for 1905 is out; send for it to-day.

C. S. MUNSON, SEEDSMAN, BOX 4 EAST HAMILTON, NEW YORK

In From Four to Seven Months

You can learn TELEGRAPHY and qualify for a position on one of the Canadian railways at from \$40 to \$60 per month. Our fine new illustrated telegraph book tells how. We send it free.

DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY 9 Adelaide St., East, Toronto.

Choice Seed Grains—Mandscheuri barley. Emmer, Tartar King oats. All grains well cleaned and graded, at reasonable prices. Write for samples and particulars. JAMES DICKSON, "Glenairn Farm," Orono, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Ontario Farmers' Institute Meetings, 1905.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

Division 1.—Counties of Bruce, Huron, Grey, Wellington and Dufferin.

Speakers and subjects: W. F. Kydd, Simcoe. "Am I Raising the Most Profitable Horse"; "The Dairy Cow: Her Summer Feed and Winter Care"; "Small fruits: Care of Grapevines, Peach and Plum Trees." Evening subject: "Stitch in Time." G. Barbour, Crosshill, January 30 to February 16, February 23 to 25. "Selection, Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle"; "Cultivation of the Soil"; "Care of Manure." Evening subject: "Farmers' Sons."

Miss L. Gray, 650 Bathurst St., Toronto, Feb. 17 to 22. "The Value of Fruits in Our Diet"; "Domestic Science on the Farm"; "Why Should we use a Mixed Diet"; "Nutritive Value of Foods in Health and Disease"; "Making Home Attractive."

Table listing meeting locations and dates for Division 1, including Kincardine, Ripley, Dungannon, Auburn, Brussels, Wroxeter, Teeswater, Lavery's School House, Lakelet, Cargill, Port Elgin, Tara, VanDuzer's Hall, Hepworth, School House, Wiarton, Hanover, Telford's Hall, Durham, Glenallen, Coot's Hall, Drayton, Palmerston, Cedarwell, School House, Farewell, Orange Hall, Conn, Orange Hall, Cummock, School House, Marsville, Anthony's Hall, Erin, Town Hall, Honeywood, Workmen's Hall, Perm, Orange Hall, Horning's Mills, Riverview, Relesky, Orange Hall, Laurel, Orange Hall.

Division 2.—Kent, Essex, Elgin, Middlesex, Lambton, Huron, Oxford and Perth.

Fred A. Shepherd, Queenston. "Propagation of Fruit Trees and Vines, and Care of Orchards and Vineyards"; "Clover, Corn and Roots"; "The Importance of Soil Moisture"; "Small Fruits for Home and Market—Varieties and Cultivation"; "Insects and Fungi Injurious to Our Fruit Crops." Evening subject: "How Can we Make Farm Life More Attractive?"

John Donaldson, Port Williams, N. S., Feb. 11 to March 7. "Cost and Value of Manures and Fertilizers"; "Care and Management of an Apple Orchard"; "Marketing Apples"; "Breeding and Management of Dairy Cattle." Evening subject: "Agricultural Achievements and Possibilities."

Miss Blanche Maddock, Guelph, Jan. 31st to March 2nd. A. B. McDonald, Appin, Jan. 31st to Feb. 10th. "Beef"; "General Cultivation"; "Rotation of Crops"; "Corn and the Silo"; "Farmyard Manure"; "Feeds and Feeding."

Table listing meeting locations and dates for Division 2, including Thamesville, Tecumseh, Essex, Woodslee, Valetta, Romney, Rodney, Highgate, Dutton, Shedden, Melbourne, Middlemiss, Walker's School House, Bridgen, McKenzie's Hall, Bridgen, McKenzie's Hall, Petrolia, Wyoming, Butler's Hall, Thedford, McKenzie's Hall, Brucefield, Dixon's Hall, Exeter, Town Hall, Parkhill, Town Hall, Ailsa Craig, Town Hall, Beechwood, Orange Hall.

Table listing meeting locations and dates for Division 4, including Coldstream, Ilderton, Wilton Grove, Kintore, St. Mary's, Mitchell, Bright, Duncan's Hall.

Division 4.—Brant, Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Monck, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Oxford, Wellington and Waterloo.

G. H. Hutton, B. S. A., Easton's Corners. "Breeding and Feeding for Bacon"; "Artificial Incubation, or Pitting Fowl for Fancy Prices"; "Seeds and Seeding." Evening subject: "The Need of the Farmer of the Future."

J. L. Hilborn, Leamington, Jan. 31st to Feb. 27. "Planting and Care of an Apple Orchard"; "Planting and Care of a Peach Orchard"; "The Growing of Early Tomatoes and Melons for Market"; "The Application of Business Principles to Horticultural Work"; "Cement." Evening subject: "Improving Home Surroundings."

Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Feb. 28 to March 6. "Breeding and Feeding of Cattle"; "Sheep-raising"; "Horse-breeding."

Miss Millar, Guelph, Feb. 11th to 13th. Mrs. Joy, 317 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, March 6th.

Table listing meeting locations and dates for Division 5, including Scotland, Oshweken, Ancaster, Stony Creek, Campden, St. David's School House, Niagara Falls, Humberstone, Polham Centre, Canboro, Kohler, Kohler, Caledonia Association, Onondaga, St. George, Waterford, Bealton, Delhi, Morgan's Hall, Courtland, Langton, Vittoria, Aylmer, Aylmer, Norwich, Mount Elgin, Morriston, Aberfoyle, Speedside, Breslau, Waterloo, New Hamburg, Wellesley.

Division 6.—Grey, Simcoe, Halton and Wentworth.

Speakers and subjects: T. H. Mason, Strathroy. "The Hog as a Money-maker"; "Feed and Care of Dairy Cattle"; "Sheep-raising"; "Red Clover"; "Corn for Grain and Silage." Evening subjects: "Some National Problems"; "Changing Conditions in Canadian Agriculture."

Harold Jones, Maitland, Feb. 10th to March 10th. "How to Manage Our Fruit Orchards"; "Planting, Cultivating, Fertilizing, Harvesting, Packing, etc."; "Life History of some of Our Troublesome Insects"; "Spraying and Why we do it"; "Potato Culture, and Treatment for Blight and Rot." Evening subject: "The Balance of Nature"; "Bird Life and the Insect World."

Anson Groh, Preston, Jan. 31st to Feb. 9. "The Farmer's Wood-lot"; "Breeding, Feeding and Management of a Dairy Herd"; "A Dairy Farm and a Farm Dairy"; "Rearing and Feeding of Bacon Hogs"; "Systematic Rotation of Crops"; "Soil Moisture: Its Importance and Conservation"; "Doubling the Revenue of the Farm in Five Years"; "Clover and Lucerne." Evening subjects: "The Stairway to Success"; "The Farmer and the Sun"; "Farming."

Table listing meeting locations and dates for Division 6, including Feversham, Maxwell, Badgerows, Dundalk, Ventry, Priceville, Markdale, Holland Centre, Walter's Falls, Rocklyn, Kimberley, Ravenna, Banks, Thornbury, Meaford, Snyder's School House.

Table listing meeting locations and dates for Division 7, including Stayner, New Lowell, Midhurst, Minesing, Russelton, Phelpsston, Elmvale, Allenwood, Wyevale, Lafontaine, Penetang, Vasey, Georgetown, Nassagaweya, Waterdown, Rockton, Freelton.

Division 11.—Prescott, Glengarry, Cornwall, Stormont, Russell and Dundas. C. W. Nash, 94 Lee Ave, Toronto. "Chemistry of the Soil"; "Hoe Plants Grow"; "Breeding of Domestic Animals"; "The Value of Our Birds"; "Our Insect Pests"; "Nature about the Farm"; "The Enemies of the Pea Crop and How to Deal with Them."

D. M. Wilson, Kemptville. "Common Taints found in Milk, and Their Action in Cheese and Butter-making"; "The Patron's Relation to the Factory"; "Unnecessary Loss in Cheesemaking"; "Points to be looked for in a Dairy Cow"; "Silos and Silage"; "Co-operation in Dairying."

Table listing meeting locations and dates for Division 8, including Vankleek Hill, Glen Robertson, Maxville, North Branch, South Branch, Northfield, Oznabrock Centre, Newington, Russell, Kenmore, Chesterville, Inkerman.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS.

Division 3.—Bruce, Grey and Huron. Dr. I. G. Reed, Georgetown. "The Influence of Natural Laws in the Breeding of Live Stock"; "Breeding Horses to meet the present market"; "The Care and Feeding of Horses with a view to Preventing Disease"; "Diseases of the Digestive System of Cattle"; "Diseases Liable to Attack Newly-calved Cows and Preventive Treatment"; "Unsoundness in Horses and the Best Means of Detecting it." Evening subject: "A Talk to Farmers' Sons"; "Development and Training of Young Horses."

J. L. Warren, Acton, Feb. 11th to March 11th. "Clover as a Feed and Fertilizer"; "Corn and the Silo"; "The Institute as an Educator for Farmers' Sons and Daughters"; "How to Make the Institute Successful."

G. Murdie, Seaford, Feb. 2nd to 6th. "Breeding and Feeding of Draft Horses"; "The Beef Animal from Pail to Block"; "The Care of the Dairy Cow"; "Mistakes in Farming"; "Co-operation."

Mrs. Colin Campbell, Goderich, Feb. 2nd.

Table listing meeting locations and dates for Division 9, including Tiverton, Underwood, Burgoyne, Southampton, Allenford, Mar, Spry, Lion's Head, Elmwood, Mildmay, Walkerton, Belmore, Lucknow, Holyrood, Harriston, Clifford, Drew, Aytton, Holstein, Dromore, Elimville, Crediton, Grand Bend, Zurich, Hensall, Bayfield, St. Columbian, Grieve's Schoolhouse, Harlock, Bluevale, Ethel, Molesworth, Fordwich.

(Continued on next page.)

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

Ontario Farmers' Institute Meetings—Continued.

Division 4.—Perth, Middlesex and Lambton. Robert Thompson, St. Catharines. "Poultry Raising"; "Incubators and Poultry Houses"; "Swine Breeding and Feeding"; "Corn Growing"; "Small Fruit and Fruit Trees"; "Gathering and Marketing of Fruit"; "Underdraining and Cultivation of the Soil"; "Good Seed an Important Factor in Profitable Farming." Evening subjects: "The Farmer of the Future and His Prospects"; "Poultry-raising for Boys and Girls"; "Hints on Canning Fruits and Vegetables." D. James, Langstaff. "Destruction of Weeds"; "Home Dairying"; "The Bacon Hog"; "Rotations and General Cultivation." Evening subjects: "Elements for Successful Farming"; "Some Mistakes Made by Farmers." Tavistock, Public Hall, Jan. 31. Sebringville, Foresters' Hall, Feb. 1. Fullarton, Township Hall, Feb. 2. Staffa, Public Hall, Feb. 3. Kirkton, Aberdeen Hall, Feb. 4. Granton, Harmony Hall, Feb. 6. Lucan, Town Hall, Feb. 7. Lobo, School House, Feb. 8. Adelaide, Town Hall, Feb. 9. Sylvan, Maccabees' Hall, Feb. 10. West McGillivray, Town Hall, Feb. 11. Greenway, Wilson's Hall, Feb. 13. Fuller's School House, Feb. 14. Warwick, Town Hall, Feb. 15. Forest, Town Hall, Feb. 16. Camlachie, Bridge's Hall, Feb. 17. Sarnia, Council Chamber—aft., Feb. 18. Bunyan's School House—eve., Feb. 18. Courtright, Stewart's Hall, Feb. 20. Wilkesport, Hamilton's Hall, Feb. 21. Becher, Foresters' Hall, Feb. 22. Rutherford, Township Hall, Feb. 23. Oakdale, School House, Feb. 24. Inwood, Orange Hall, Feb. 25. Shteland, Orange Hall, Feb. 27. Alvinston, Order Hall, Feb. 28. Division 6.—Oxford, Middlesex and Norfolk. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Feb. 1st to 27th. "Care and Selection of Seeds"; "The Noxious Weeds on Our Farms"; "Growing and Curing Alfalfa"; "The Bacon Hog"; "Manure: Its Care and Application"; "Improvement of Our Public Roads." Evening subjects: "Poultry: The Proper Type of Fowl (illustrated)"; "The Incubator Eggs in Winter"; "Care of the Honeybee." A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Feb. 3rd to 11th, 18th to 27th. "How to Improve Our Live Stock: Their Care and Feeding"; "The Bacon Hog and Export Trade"; "Cultivation of Corn and the Silo"; "Growing Sugar Beets for the Factory"; "Home Dairying"; "Noxious Weeds." Evening subjects: "The Farmer's Fruit Garden"; "Agricultural Development"; "Up-to-Date Methods in Agriculture." A. B. McDonald, Appin, Feb. 13th to 17th. "Beef"; "General Cultivation"; "Rotation of Crops"; "Corn and the Silo"; "Farmyard Manure"; "Feeds and Feeding." Princeton, Dake's Hall, Feb. 1. Drumbo, Town Hall, Feb. 2. Innerkip, Foresters' Hall, Feb. 3. Hickson, Foresters' Hall, Feb. 4. Cassel, Town Hall, Feb. 4. Brookdale, Foresters' Hall, Feb. 6. Embro, Foresters' Hall, Feb. 6. Thamesford, Town Hall, Feb. 7. Dorchester, Feb. 8. Harrietsville, Feb. 9. Glanworth, Feb. 10. Lambeth, Feb. 11. Hyde Park, School House, Feb. 13. Bryanston, Crange Hall, Feb. 14. Wellburn, German's Hall, Feb. 15. Thorndale, Harding's Hall, Feb. 16. Mount Bridges, Town Hall, Feb. 17. Appin, Town Hall, Feb. 18. Glencoe, Town Hall, Feb. 20. Wardsville, Town Hall, Feb. 21. Maybee's School House, Feb. 22. Simcoe, Council Chamber, Feb. 23. Tyrrell, Tyrrell's Hall, Feb. 24. Windham Centre, Town Hall, Feb. 25. Kelvin, Feb. 27. Division 7.—Elgin, Kent and Essex. W. S. Fraser, Bradford. "Soil Tillage"; "Clover: Its Value to the Farmer"; "Underdraining"; "Noxious Weeds (illustrated)"; "Sheep: Their Management and Care"; "Bacon Hog: Economical Feeding"; "Fodder Crops"; "Tree Planting for Shade, Windbreak, etc." Evening subjects: "Farm Life"; "What Farmers Need."

W. E. A. Peer, Freeman. "Strawberry Culture"; "Tomato Growing"; "Plum Culture"; "The Cherry"; "A Young Man's Duty to Agriculture"; "Ways and Means of Controlling Insect Life." L. N. Newman, Ottawa. "The Production and Care of High-class Seed Corn, and a Practical Demonstration in Corn Judging"; "Improvement of Farm Crops by Seed Selection, and the Part Played Therein by Soil Conditions"; "Some Recently Introduced Weeds: How They Have been Introduced and methods of Combating them." Corinth, Jan. 31. Port Burwell, Oddfellows' Hall, Feb. 1. Mount Salem, Royal Templars' Hall, Feb. 2. Mapleton, Feb. 3. Cowal, Foresters' Hall, Feb. 4. Middlemarch, Orange Hall, Feb. 6. West Lorne, Town Hall, Feb. 7. Duart, Feb. 8. Ridgetown, Town Hall, Feb. 9. Blenheim, Feb. 10. Croton, Feb. 11. Tupperville, Keith's Schoolhouse, Feb. 13. Ebert's Township Hall, Feb. 14. Dover Centre, Foresters' Hall, Feb. 15. Union, Hall, Feb. 16. Comber, Town Hall, Feb. 17. Belle River, Town Hall, Feb. 18. Oldcastle, Feb. 21. Canard, Feb. 21. Amherstburg, Town Hall, Feb. 22. Harrow, Town Hall, Feb. 23. Kingsville, Town Hall, Feb. 24. Leamington, Town Hall, Feb. 25. Wheatley, Gibson's Hall, Feb. 27. Wheatley, Gibson's Hall, Feb. 28. Division 8.—Monck, Haldimand, Norfolk, Oxford and Brant. G. C. Caston, Craighurst. "Succulent Foods and Fodder Crops"; "Soil Problems and Nitrogen Traps"; "The Export Bacon Trade"; "The Orchard Fruits of Ontario: Their Care and Culture"; "Picking, Packing and Shipping Fruit." Evening subjects: "Cold Storage and Transportation"; "The Land we Live in." Chas. E. Shearer, Vittoria, Jan. 30th to Feb. 2nd. "Breeding and Feeding the Dairy Cow"; "The Cream Separator and Home Buttermaking"; "Corn and Silage"; "Clover." Evening subjects: "The Farm as a Home"; "Past, Present and Future." George Carlaw, Warkworth, Feb. 11th to March 3rd. "How to Improve a Dairy Herd"; "Care and Cultivation of Orchards"; "Spraying for Insects and Fungous Diseases"; "Buttermaking on the Farm"; "Cultivation of the Sugar Beet"; "Education of the Farmer." Miss Lillian Gray, 650 Bathurst St., Toronto, Jan. 30th to Feb. 11th. Mrs. Jean Joy, 317 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, March 1st. Smithville, Brant's Hall, Jan. 30. Wellandport, Misener's Hall, Feb. 31. Marshville, Town Hall, Feb. 1. Dunnville, Town Hall, Feb. 2. Canfield, Chosen Friends' Hall, Feb. 3. York, Town Hall, Feb. 4. Clanbrassil, Schoolhouse, Feb. 6. DeCewsville, Town Hall, Feb. 7. Rainham, Town Hall, Feb. 8. Cheapside, Town Hall, Feb. 9. Nanticoke, Town Hall, Feb. 10. Garnet, Town Hall, Feb. 11. Port Dover, Town Hall, Feb. 13. St. Williams, Town Hall, Feb. 14. Fairground, Town Hall, Feb. 15. Tillsonburg, Council Chamber, Feb. 16. Brownsville, Methodist S. S. R., Feb. 17. Springford, Town Hall, Feb. 18. Otterville, Town Hall, Feb. 20. Burgessville, Oddfellows' Hall, Feb. 21. Oxford Centre, Town Hall, Feb. 22. Ingersoll, Council Chamber, Feb. 23. Beachville, Town Hall, Feb. 24. Cathart, Foresters' Hall, Feb. 25. Paris, Feb. 27. Paris, Feb. 28. Burford, Cornish Hall, March 1. Burford, Cornish Hall, Feb. 2. Harley, Township Hall, Feb. 3. Division 9.—Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth and York. Elmer Lick, Oshawa. "Growing Apples"; "Marketing Apples"; "Cultivation of the Soil"; "Cement Blocks in House-building"; "Corn Growing." Erland Lee, Stony Creek, Feb. 1st to 25th. "The Codling Moth and Apple Scab"; "Conservation of Soil Moisture"; "Breeding and Feeding the Dairy Herd"; "Care of Milk for the Factory and Creamery"; "Home Dairying"; "Treatment of Milk Fever."

Evening subject: "Improvement by Selection." Miss B. Millar, Guelph, Feb. 1st to 5th. "Buttermaking"; "The Farm End of the Dairy Business"; "Hints for the Home Nurse"; "Women's Institutes"; "Domestic Education." Col. McCrae, Guelph, Feb. 27th to March 3rd. "Beef"; "Heavy Horses"; "Sheep-raising"; "General Cultivation"; "Rotation of Crops"; "Corn and the Silo"; "Field Roots"; "Forage Plants: With special Reference to Grasses and Clovers." Miss Lillian Gray, 650 Bathurst St., Toronto, March 4th to 10th. Mrs. Andrew Kinney, Grandview, Feb. 13th and 14th. Allenburg, Town Hall, Feb. 1. Quaker Road School, Feb. 2. Crowland, Town Hall, Feb. 3. Air Line, Schoolhouse, Feb. 4. Willoughby, Town Hall, Feb. 6. Ridgeway, Town Hall, Feb. 7. Stevensville, Johnson's Hall, Feb. 8. Brown Road, Schoolhouse, Feb. 9. Virgil, Public Hall, Feb. 10. Grantham Township, Orange Hall, Feb. 11. Jordan Station, Maccabees' Hall, Feb. 13. Beamsville, Town Hall, Feb. 14. Grimby, Society Hall, Feb. 15. Winona, New Hall, Feb. 16. Tapleystown, Old Church, Feb. 17. Binbrook, Town Hall, Feb. 18. Glanford, Town Hall, Feb. 20. Carluke, Schoolhouse, Feb. 21. Jerseyville, Palmer's Hall, Feb. 22. Lynden, Keivel's Hall, Feb. 23. Sheffield, Town Hall—evg., Feb. 24. Kirkwall, Schoolhouse, Feb. 25. Westover, Oddfellows' Hall, Feb. 27. Millgrove, Town Hall, Feb. 28. Carlisle, Orange Hall, Mar. 1. Islington, Township Hall, Mar. 2. Elia, Foresters' Hall, Mar. 3. Kleinburg, Temperance Hall, Mar. 4. Maple, Masonic Hall, Mar. 6. Thornhill, Francil Hall, Mar. 7. Unionville, Victoria Hall, Mar. 8. Boxgrove, Forrester's Hall, Mar. 9. Wexford, Meth. S. S. R., Mar. 10. Division 10.—Brant, Waterloo, and Wellington. Major James Sheppard, Queenston. "Macadam Roads: Their Cost and Construction"; "Care and Improvement of Common Country Roads"; "Planting and Care of Orchards"; "Propagating Fruit, Grafting, Budding, etc."; "Tomatoes for Home and Market"; "Soil Tillage for Fertilizing and Moisture." Evening subjects: "Transportation as it affects the Farmers"; "Three Historic (Continued on next page.) GOSSIP. Mr. Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, makes a change in his advertisement, and writes: "One of the bulls advertised is Queenston Montalis =50434=, a dark roan, two years old, sired by Lord Montalis, by Collynie Archer (bred by Wm. Duthie, and imported by Hon. John Dryden). His dam is Bessie's Maid =47779=, a Kinellar Bessie, by the great old sire, Royal Prince (imp.) =26062=. The other is a yearling—a show bull—got by our former great stock bull, Derby (imp.) =32059=. (See illustration in the "Farmer's Advocate" of Nov. 24th, 1904.) His dam is Veronica (imp.) =38282=, by the show bull and sire of show bulls, Mr. Kelly's \$6,000 Brave Archer (imp.), sire of Royal Archer, first and championship Highland Society's Show, and of Deane Willis' former champion, C. I. V. Veronica is of same family as the noted sire and show bull, Choice Goods. This youngster is a remarkably straight, thick, even-fleshed bull, and comes by his quality honestly, as the breeding is the best that Scotland affords." TRADE TOPIC. STRAWBERRY CULTURE. — Great Crops of Strawberries and How to Grow Them is the title of a book written by the R. M. Kellogg Co., of Three Rivers, Mich. Every detail of strawberry-growing is made so plain that those who follow the directions of the book are bound to succeed. It contains nothing but common sense, and the results of actual experience in berry-growing. It will be sent free to all of our readers who will send their address to the publishers. See the announcement of the R. M. Kellogg Co. in another column, and read the free offer.

NO HAND RUBBING The New Century Washer. Illustration of a woman washing clothes in a basket. Text: "Readers it quite unnecessary to use a washboard. Five or six minutes' easy movement of the machine while seated in a chair will thoroughly wash a tubful of clothes. Full bearings and strong spiral steel springs in the secret. No process as easy on the clothes or the operator. If your dealer cannot show you the machine write us for particulars. THE ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. Sold at \$8.50. HAMILTON, 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 30 cents. WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels and eggs from the choicest strains. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont. WHITE Leghorn Pen, imported, seven birds. Breeding Silver Wyandotte cocks and cockerels. Write E. W. Burt, Paris. DUFF Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. Stock and eggs for sale. Also collie pups. Edmund Parker, Compton, Que. BARRED Rocks. Three good imported and a few home-bred cockerels for sale. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, Ont.

The Daniels INCUBATORS. Are the latest and most modern invention for artificial hatching of turkeys, chickens and ducks. Do not forget we guarantee the Daniels incubators to be satisfactory to the purchaser. We manufacture Chas. A. Cyphers Model Incubators and Brooders. Made in Canada. We carry a full line of poultry supplies. Our new catalogue is out, and is free for the asking. C. J. DANIELS, 196 to 200, TORONTO. SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY and almanac for 1905, contains 284 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chicken-dom. You need it. Price only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 506, FREEPORT, ILL.

\$12.50 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 Catalog. 60 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 great pictures, 50 lines plans. We make hoes, hay, wire fences, etc. Send 10 cts. for mailing catalogue. Catalog free. Incubators 20 days free trial. J. R. Strabson Jr. & Co., Box 119 Belvaire, Wis.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and CHESTER Whites. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

Pekin Ducks—Good breeders, at \$9 per pair if taken at once; also Barred and Fishel White Rocks at reasonable prices. H. Gee & Sons, Selkirk, Ont.

EUROPE For Free Programme of Summer Tour write REV. DR. WITROW, Toronto, Ont. o

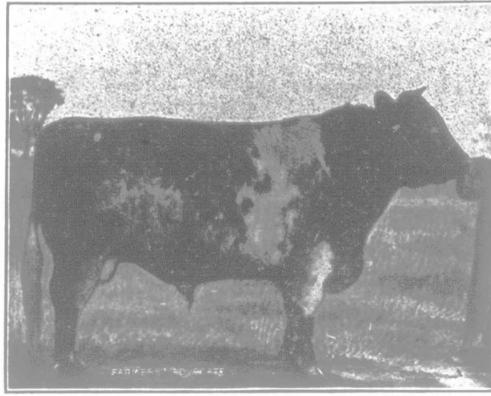
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## Great Dispersion Sale OF OAK LANE Scotch Shorthorns

The property of Messrs.  
**GOODFELLOW Bros.,**  
Macville, Ontario.

at **Oak Lane Farm,**  
2 miles from Bolton, C.P.R.

**Thursday, Feb. 16, 1905**



28 Head, imported or bred from Imp. stock,

## 4 Bulls and 24 Females

of most select Scotch breeding and highest individual excellence. Many of them are winners at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

All morning and evening trains, both north and south bound, will stop at the farm, 100 yards from the barn.

Lunch provided. Catalogues on application.

**Col. J. K. McEwen, Capt. T. E. Robson,**  
WESTON, ILDERTON,  
Auctioneers.

### Ontario Farmers' Institute Meetings—Continued.

Days on the Niagara River; "Opportunities on Canadian Farms."	
J. S. Pearce, London, Feb. 3rd to 7th, Feb. 23rd to March 2nd. "The Selection and Care of Seeds"; "School Grounds and Their Surroundings"; "Planting of Trees for Timber"; "The Education of the Farmer."	
Miss Isabel Rife, Hespeler, Feb. 27th, March 1st and 2nd. "Benefits and Pleasures of a Macdonald Institute Training"; "Mutual Helpfulness in Women's Institutes"; "Sunshine, Pure Air and the Bath as Aids to Health"; "Prevention and Home Treatment of Consumption"; "Hygienic Influence of Laughter and Song"; "Gymnastics in the Home."	
Mulligan's Schoolhouse	Feb. 3
Langford, Town Hall—afternoon	" 4
Cainsville, Town Hall—evening	" 4
White's Schoolhouse—aft.	" 6
Moyle's Schoolhouse—eve.	" 6
Man's Schoolhouse—aft.	" 7
Glenmorris, Township Hall—eve.	" 7
Branchton, Foresters' Hall	" 8
Galt, Town Hall	" 9
Hespeler	" 10
Preston, Town Hall	" 11
Kossuth	" 13
Ayr, McGregor's Hall	" 14
Roseville, Schoolhouse	" 15
Strasburg	" 16
Mannheim	" 17
New Dundee	" 18
Haysville	" 20
Baden	" 21
Phillipsburg	" 22
Crosshill, Township Hall	" 23
Heidelberg, Steiss Hall	" 24
Elmira, E. M. S. Hall	" 25
Winterbourne, Lecture-room	" 27
Ennotville, Mechanics' Hall	" 28
Belwood, Town Hall	Mar. 1
Hillsburg, Town Hall	" 2

Division 11.—Simcoe, Wellington, Halton and Peel.

A. J. Reynolds, Scarboro Junction, Jan. 31 to Feb. 6. "The Dairy Cow; Her care and Feed"; "Corn and the Silo"; "Clover-growing"; "Objects and Methods of Cultivation"; "Seed Fairs"; "Sugar Beets."

John Campbell, Woodville, Jan. 31 to Feb. 6. "Manufacturing on the Farm"; "Beef Production"; "Growing Lambs for Profit"; "Water System for House, Barns and Fields." Evening subjects: "Life on the Farm"; "The Building up of a Flock."

Thos. McMillan, Seaforth, Feb. 7 to 18. "Breeding and Feeding of Draft Horses"; "The Beef Animal—From Pail to Block"; "Soil Cultivation and Crop Rotation." Evening subjects: "Encouragement of Canadian Agriculture"; "The Journey of Life."

John Gardhouse, Highfield, Feb. 20 to 22, Feb. 24 to March 9. "Horse Breeding for Profit"; "Care and Management of Horses"; "How to Select and Feed Beef Cattle"; "Care of Sheep"; "Raising Feed for Live Stock." Evening subjects: "How to Improve Present Farm Conditions"; "How to Interest Young People in the Farm."

Ralph Eaton, Kentville, N. S., Feb. 7 to March 9. "Cost and Value of Manures and Fertilizers"; "Care and Management of Orchards"; "Marketing Apples." Evening subject: "Education for the Farmer's Son."

## FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

COTSWOLD SHEEP and HORSES

TO BE HELD ON

**Wednesday, February 8th, 1905**

When **FITZGERALD BROS.**, of Mount St. Louis, Ont., will dispose of, by public auction, 49 Head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, consisting of the stock bull, Diamond Jubilee (Imp.)—28861—; 9 cows, either bred to stock bull or with calf at foot; 10 one-year-old heifers, and our entire crop of calves, consisting of 16 bulls and 11 females; 2 one-year-old bulls; 20 Cotswold ewes, one team of draft horses, one team of carriage horses, one team of general purpose horses, and one saddle horse.

**TERMS:** Ten months' credit on furnishing approved notes, or 5% discount for cash.

A lunch will be provided, and sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

Trains will be met at Phelpston and Coldwater, G. T. R., on night previous and day of sale. For further information and catalogues, apply to

**FITZGERALD BROS.,** — Mount St. Louis, Ont.  
Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., Auctioneer.

## LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERON, SHIRE and HACKNEY HORSES.

Winings on 24 head at St. Louis Exposition, 1904, 46 prizes, including 3 Premier Championships, 1 Reserve Grand Championship, 1 Championship, 4 Reserve Championships, 7 Gold Medals, 7 Diplomas.

Chicago International, 1903: 17 head, 24 prizes, including 3 Gold Medals, 2 Championships.

Chicago International, 1904: 20 head, 34 prizes, including 1 Gold Medal, 3 Championships. Lady Montrose, Champion Percheron Mare.

Prices below competition, easy terms and guarantee of 60%. To intending purchasers I will pay R. R. fare from any part of Canada, and save you \$500 to \$1,000 on a Prizewinner.

**LEW W. COCHRAN,** Crawfordsville, Ind.  
607 Main Street. On Big Four, Monon & Vandalia Ry's

## Special Notice to Our Readers.

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

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.**

### Pulls Stumps or Standing Trees.

Clears a two-acre circle with one sitting—pulls anything the wire rope will reach; stumps, trees, grubs, rocks, hedges, etc. A man and a boy with one or two horses can run the

## COMBINATION STUMP PULLER,

Stump Anchored or Self Anchoring.

A minute and a half is all it takes for the ordinary stump. No heavy chains or rods. Note the strong wire rope with patent coupler—grips the rope at any point. Does not chafe rope; far ahead of old-style "take-ups." Smallest rope we furnish stands 40,000 lbs. strain. It generates immense power and it's made to stand the strain. We also make the Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, the I. X. L. Grubber and Hawkeye Grub and Stump Machine. Write for free illustrated catalogue.

**Largest manufacturers of Stump Pullers in the World.**  
Established 1884.

**MILNE MFG. CO.,**  
886 8th St., Monmouth, Ill.

## Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured.

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of successful treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book 67¢ Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y. 6

## Clydesdales

FOR SALE.

Four first-class Clydesdale Stallions, four to six years old, in A1 condition. Must be sold. No reasonable offer refused. Come quick, they have got to be sold.

Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont.

Miss Isabel Rife, Hespeler, Feb. 7; 9 to 13; 15, 16, 18.  
C. W. McDougall, Guelph, Feb. 23.

Everett, Orange Hall	Jan. 31
Creemore, Leonard Hall	Feb. 1
Duntroon, Slo's Hall	" 2
Singhampton, Grant's Hall	" 3
Nottawa, Orange Hall	" 4
Angus, Orange Hall	" 6
Thornton, Orange Hall	" 7
Adjala, Sloan's Hall	" 8
Grand Valley	" 9
Kenilworth, Township Hall	" 10
Damascus, Township Hall	" 11
Mount Forest, Town Hall	" 13
Lebanon, Schoolhouse	" 14
Moorefield, Township Hall	" 15
Rothsay, Temperance Hall	" 16
Arthur, Town Hall	" 17
Alma, Town Hall	" 18
Glenwilliams	" 20
Ballinfad	" 21
Appleby, Town Hall	" 22
Nelson, Temperance Hall	" 23
Kilbride, Temperance Hall	" 24
Campbellville, Temperance Hall	" 25
McCurdy's Schoolhouse	" 27
Trafalgar, Township Hall	" 28
Elmbank, Temperance Hall	March 1
Cooksville, Township Hall	" 2
Brampton, Concert Hall	" 3
Brampton, Concert Hall	" 4
Tullamore, Town Hall	" 6
Bolton, Town Hall	" 7
Caledon East, Hanton Hall	" 8
Caledon West, Township Hall	" 9

Division 13.—Ontario, Victoria and Durham.

G. R. Cottrelle, Milton, Jan. 31st to Feb. 16th. "Poultry: Eggs in Winter"; "Preparation for Market"; "Poultry Houses"; "Hatching and Raising Chickens Naturally and Artificially."

Alex. Yuill, Carleton Place, Jan. 31st to Feb. 16th. "Breeding, Care and Management of a Dairy Herd"; "Corn and the Silo"; "How to Restore an Impoverished Farm"; "Care of Farm Horses." Evening subjects: "How Shall we Utilize our Winter Evenings"; "Farming as an Occupation."

C. W. Nash, 94 Lee Ave., Toronto, Feb. 17th to March 2nd. "Chemistry of the Soil"; "How Plants Grow"; "Breeding of Domestic Animals"; "The Value of Our Birds"; "Our Insect Pests"; "Nature About the Farm"; "The Enemies of the Pea Crop and How to Deal With Them."

Wm. Channon, Oakwood, Feb. 17th to 24th. "Cultivation of Corn and Roots"; "Making Improvements on the Farm Each Year"; "Farm Buildings, Fences and Drains." Evening subject: "Home Life on the Farm."

S. Rennie, 454 1/2 Ontario St., Toronto, Feb. 25th to March 2nd. "Is Sugar Beets a Profitable Crop for the Farmer to Grow"; "Root Culture and Rotation"; "Destruction of Weeds"; "Selecting Cattle for Beef Production."

Mrs. Jean Joy, 317 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Feb. 9th to 11th.

Miss L. Gray, 650 Bathurst St., Toronto, Feb. 25th to March 2nd.

Altona, Schoolhouse	Jan. 31
Goodwood, Town Hall	Feb. 1
Zephyr, Music Hall	" 2
Udora, Orange Hall	" 3
Sunderland, Town Hall	" 4

(Continued on next page.)

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

Ontario Farmers' Institute Meetings—Continued.

Cannington, Village Hall	Feb. 6
Brechin, Village Hall	" 7
Uptergrove, Public Hall	" 8
Oakwood, Township Hall	" 9
Little Britain, Temperance Hall	" 10
Valentina, Foresters' Hall	" 11
Kinmount, Scott's Hall	" 13
Burnt River, Orange Hall	" 14
Dunsford, Old Church	" 15
Omeme, Opera House	" 16
Manvers Station, Orange Hall—aft.	" 17
Bethany, Town Hall—evening	" 17
Cavanville, Old Church—aft.	" 18
Millbrook, Town Hall—evening	" 18
Garden Hill, Orange Hall	" 20
Canton	" 21
Kendal—afternoon	" 22
Orono—evening	" 22
Sollna	" 23
Nestleton—aft.	" 24
Blackstock—eve.	" 24
Columbus, Town Hall	" 25
Greenbank, Temperance Hall	" 27
Kinsale, Temperance Hall	" 28
Whitby, Council Chamber	March 1
Whitevale, Foresters' Hall	" 2

Division 14.—Peterboro', Prince Edward and Northumberland.

A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton. "How to Make an Orchard Profitable"; "Planting, Pruning and Grafting"; "Spraying as a Preventive of Insects and Fungous Diseases"; "Co-operative Packing and Shipping of Apples"; "Conservation of Soil Moisture"; "Small Fruits for the Farmer's Garden." Evening subjects: "Small Fruit Culture"; "Breeding, Feeding and Marketing Poultry"; "Beautifying the Farm Home."

R. H. Field, Addison, Jan. 31st to Feb. 17th. "Plant Life"; "Cultivation"; "Bacon"; "Noxious Weeds"; "Requirements of a Dairy Cow, her care and Management." Evening subject: "Farming."

Mrs. Jean Joy, 317 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto, Feb. 4th to 7th, and 18th to 27th. "Food and Its Relation to the Body"; "Digestion, Food in Health and Disease"; "Infant and Child Feeding"; "Water, Milk, Beverages"; "Meats"; "Vegetables"; "Ventilation and Sanitation."

Wm. Eager, Morrisburg, Feb. 18th to 27th; dairy subjects.

Fourth Line, Orange Hall	Jan. 31
Ennismore, Township Hall	Feb. 1
Stewart's, Union Hall	" 2
Westwood, Town Hall	" 3
Havelock, Town Hall	" 4
Warsaw, Town Hall	" 6
Douro, St. Patrick's Hall	" 7
Hillier, Town Hall	" 8
Wellington, Town Hall	" 9
Bloomfield, Town Hall	" 10
West Lake Schoolhouse	" 11
Cressy, A. O. U. W. Hall—aft.	" 13
Waupoos, Town Hall—evening	" 13
Milford, Town Hall	" 14
Cherry Valley, Town Hall	" 15
Demorestville, Town Hall	" 16
Ameliasburg, Town Hall	" 17
Wooler, Town Hall	" 18
Brighton, Opera House	" 20
Colborne, Temperance Hall	" 21
Castleton, Town Hall	" 22
Fenella, Hall	" 23
Baltimore, Chapman's Hall	" 24
Bissell's Schoolhouse	" 25
Cobourg	" 27

Division 15.—Lennox, Addington, Hastings, Frontenac, Leeds, and Amherst Island.

Speakers and subjects: H. Glendinning, Manilla. "Feeds and Feeding"; "Cultivation of the Soil and Rotation of Crops"; "Weeds, and How to Destroy Them"; "Clover, the Farmer's Friend"; "The Growing of Red and Alsike Clover for Seed"; "The Dairy Cow"; "Breeding and the Feeding of the Bacon Hog"; "The Farm Water Supply"; "Spraying for Insects and Fungous Diseases."

Alex. Hume, Menie, Feb. 6th to 18th. "How to Prepare Cheap Food for the Dairy Herd"; "Selection and Care of the Dairy Herd"; "Curing of Clover Hay"; "Rotation of Crops and Application of Manure"; "The Bacon Hog." Evening subjects: "The Farm Labor Problem"; "How to Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm"; "Leaks on the Farm."

D. M. Wilson, Kemptville, Feb. 20th to 28th. "Common Taints Found in

(Continued on next page.)

# Page Metal Gates—Good—Cheap

Page Gates have the best quality of steel frames, and are put together in a superior way. The filling is galvanized steel wire, and this filling is so fine in mesh that chickens or smallest pigs cannot get through. They have double steel braces, each having a strength of 3,500 lbs. Hinges and latch are of the best known design.

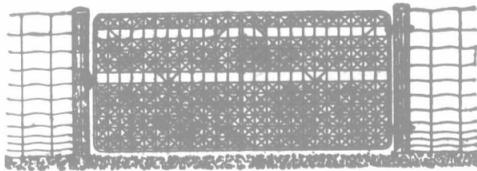
These are some of the reasons why Page Gates are the best.

We are now supplying these gates at only a little more than you would pay for hinges and latch at a store to make your own gate. THINK OF IT:—A complete Walk Gate all metal, everlasting, ornamental, perfect, for \$2.00 (see price list), or a large Farm Gate for \$5.25. At these prices you should show good business sense by using our gates everywhere on the farm that gates are needed. To prove what we say, look at the following prices for delivery at any station east of Port Arthur, at which we or our local dealer can supply you.

### PRICE LIST OF SINGLE GATES

HEIGHT Being actual height of gate	Width of Gate, including Hinges and Latch, being exact distance Posts should be set apart												
	3 ft.	3½ ft.	4 ft.	4½ ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.	7 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	11 ft.	12 ft.	13 ft.	14 ft.
36 inches.....	\$1 75	*\$2 00	*\$2 25	\$2 50	*\$2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 inches.....	2 00	2 25	*2 50	*2 75	3 00	.....	.....	.....	\$5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
48 inches.....	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	\$3 75	\$4 00	\$1 50	5 25	\$5 50	\$6 00	\$6 25	\$6 50
57 inches.....	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	4 00	4 50	4 75	5 50	6 00	6 25	6 50	6 75

The \* indicates that we manufacture but do not keep in stock. Prices of odd sizes made as ordered at 75 cents above a proportionate price. Price of double gate same as that of two singles. Scroll tops 20c. per running foot extra.



NOTE.—All Page Gates and Fences are now painted WHITE. We have adopted this as a distinguishing mark for our goods. Remember, get WHITE Fence and Gates, and you will have PAGE Fences and Gates—the best.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED**  
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

## Free for a Post Card

It costs just one cent for you to get relief from Kidney and Bladder Troubles. A simple request on a post card brings a free sample box of Gin Pills. We don't ask you to buy. Simply try Gin Pills at our expense, and let them prove themselves all that we claim for them. And we know the samples will do you so much good that you will voluntarily buy Gin Pills until a complete cure is effected. We intend to give away

### 100,000 Boxes Free of Charge

in order to show our confidence in this remedy. We know what Gin Pills will do. We have implicit confidence in their power to relieve and cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. We know that you have only to try them to believe in them.

#### Gin Pills Never Fail to Cure.

All over Canada, Gin Pills are known as a certain and speedy cure for Inflammation of the Kidneys; Gout and Rheumatism, caused by uric acid in the blood; Catarrh of the Bladder; Painful and Suppressed Urination; "Burning" Urine; Gravel or Stone in the Bladder; Bed Wetting; Pains in the Back, and all other Kidney and Bladder Troubles.  
Each Gin Pill contains all the medicinal pro-

perities of one and a half ounces of best Holland gin, without the alcohol, and combined with other curative agents of recognized value.

#### Don't Delay—Write To-day.

Don't put this off. If you have any of these troubles, don't run the risk of Bright's Disease or Chronic Cystitis. Write for a free sample of Gin Pills, and start yourself along the road to a certain cure.

Use a post card, ask for a free sample of Gin Pills, say in what paper you saw this advertisement, and sign your name and address. Write to-day—now—to

**BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. 7, Winnipeg, Man.**

#### GOSSIP.

Messrs. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires and Yorkshires, ordering change of advertisement, write: "Visitors say our stock is looking well. We might say we are through with Imp. Prince of Barcheskie, having so many of his get at breeding age. His stock, as you know, always win some of the best prizes at Toronto and other large shows;

he himself always winning, and was sweepstakes bull at London, 1903. It is a pity so good and sure a breeder should go to the butcher. Our young things are going on nicely, and should find ready sale at our low prices, considering their breeding, either to the breeders or dairymen. When at Guelph Fat-stock Show, we purchased a grand young boar from R. F. Duck & Son, same litter as their prizewinning young

sows. Our young sows are bred to him. We have on hand January litters that are doing well."

#### TRADE TOPIC.

HOW TO GET \$5.—The Dundas Axe Works, Dundas, Ont., will give five dollars to the subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate" who, having used the Crown Jewel Axe, sends us the best recommendation of it by 1st February. Get after that \$5 quick.

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

# THE FIRST DOLLAR IS FREE

I will gladly give any sick one a full dollar's worth of my remedy to test.

I ask no deposit—no promise. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. The dollar bottle is free.

I want no references—no security. The poor have the same opportunity as the rich. The very sick, the slightly ill, invalids of years, and men and women whose only trouble is an occasional "dull day"—to one and all I say, "Merely write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist. He will give you free the full dollar package.

My offer is as broad as humanity itself. For sickness knows no distinction in its ravages. And the restless patient on a downy couch is no more welcome than the wasting sufferer who frets through the lagging hours in a dismal hotel. I want EVERYONE, EVERYWHERE, to test my remedy. There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my

treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain. The paragraphs below will show you the reason why.

But my years of patient experiment will avail you nothing if you do not accept my offer. For facts and reason and even belief will not cure. Only the remedy can do that.

In eighty thousand communities—in more than a million homes—Dr. Shoop's Restorative is known. There are those all around you—your friends and neighbors, perhaps—whose suffering it has relieved. There is not a physician anywhere who dares tell you I am wrong in the new medical principles which I

apply. And for six solid years my remedy has stood the severest test a medicine was ever put to—I have said, "If it fails it is free"—and it has never failed where there was a possible chance for it to succeed. But this mountain of evidence is of no avail to those who shut their eyes and doze away in doubt. For doubt is harder to overcome than disease. I cannot cure those who lack the faith to try.

So now I have made this offer. I disregard the evidence. I lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in the world, and come to you as a stranger. I ask you to believe not one word that I say till you have proven it for yourself. I offer to give you outright a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. No one else has ever tried so hard to remove every possible excuse for doubt. It is the utmost my unbounded confidence can suggest. It's open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief.

### Inside Nerves!

Only one out of every 98 has perfect health. Of the 97 sick ones, some are bed-ridden, some are half sick, and some are only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

### A Bond of Sympathy.

The inside nerve system is plainly the most important system in the human body. Our life rests on the action of the vital organs. While they work we live. When they stop we die. While they perform their duties properly we are well. When they perform their duties poorly we are ill. And the vital organs, each and every one, depend upon the inside nerve system, for it not only regulates them—it operates and controls them.

The work of the inside nerves is not only the most important—it is the most laborious. For our other nerves are exerted only at will. We think and talk and exercise only as we feel inclined, and when we are tired we rest. But the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, must constantly and continuously—day and night—fresh or tired—perform their necessary duties. We have no way of knowing even that they are tired or at fault save the weakening of the organs they supply.

But this strong bond of sympathy has a useful purpose. For it shows us clearly that all are branches of one great system—that if we make the system strong we strengthen every branch. This is why so many ailments can be cured by one form of treatment. For almost all sickness is nerve sickness—inside nerve sickness and other kinds of sickness, such as purely organic derangements are frequently due to lack of proper inside nerve treatment.

### Many Ailments—One Cure.

I have called these the inside nerves for simplicity's sake. Their usual name is the "sympathetic" nerves. Physicians call them by this name because they are so closely allied—because each is in such close sympathy with the others. The result is that when one branch is allowed to become impaired, the others weaken. That is why one kind of sickness leads into another. That is why cases become "complicated." For this delicate nerve is the most sensitive part of the human system.

Does this not explain to you some of the uncertainties of medicine—is it not a good reason to your mind why other kinds of treatment may have failed?

Don't you see that THIS is NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant—the mere soothing of a narcotic? Don't you see that it goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentations? Could I let you go to your druggist—whom you know—and pick out any bottle he has on his shelves of my medicine were it not UNIFORMLY helpful? Could I AFFORD to do this if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

### Simply Write Me.

The first free bottle may be enough to effect a cure—but I do not promise that. Nor do I fear a loss of possible profit if it does. For such a test will surely convince the cured one beyond doubt, or dispute, or disbelief, that every word I say is true.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order to-day. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must write me at the following address: Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Mild cases are often cured with one or two bottles. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

### For Stomach Troubles

The stomach is controlled by a delicate nerve called the solar plexus. Prize fighters know that a blow over the stomach—a solar plexus blow—means a sure knockout. For this nerve is ten times as sensitive as the pupil of your eye. Yet the solar plexus is only one of the centres of the great inside nerve—the power nerve. It is one of the master nerves. The stomach is its slave. Practically all stomach trouble is nerve trouble—inside nerve trouble—solar plexus trouble. Dr. Shoop's Restorative strengthens the inside nerves—strengthens the solar plexus—and the stomach trouble disappears.

### For Kidney Troubles

The Kidneys are the blood filters. They are operated solely by the inside nerves. The branch which operates them and regulates them is called the renal plexus. When the renal plexus is weak or irregular, the kidneys become clogged with the very poisons they should throw off. No kidney treatment can clean them out or cure them, and one stage leads in to another until after a while the kidneys themselves begin to break down and dissolve. There is only one way to reach kidney trouble—that is through the inside nerves that control them, which Dr. Shoop's Restorative alone strengthens and restores.

### For Heart Trouble

Your heart beats more than ten thousand times a day. And every heart beat is an impulse of the inside nerve branch called the cardiac plexus. The heart is a muscle, but it is the nerve that makes the muscle do the work. An irregular or weak heart is, almost in every instance, the direct result of a weak or irregular nerve—inside nerve. To cure heart trouble, restore the nerve to normal. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will restore the cardiac plexus just as it restores the solar plexus and the renal plexus. For all are equal parts of the great inside nerve system—the power nerves—the master nerves.

### For Womanly Troubles

Almost all of the troubles that are peculiar to woman are caused by weakness of the inside nerves. There is no need to doctor or dose an ailing organ when it depends alone for its supply of energy on the inside nerves. Inside nerve weakness, if not attended to, will spread. The common name for the inside nerves is the "Sympathetic Nerves." Each centre is in close sympathy with the other, and when one becomes deranged, general weakness and derangement frequently ensue. Dr. Shoop's Restorative gently tones up the inside nerves and removes the cause of weakness, permanently and forever.

## DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

For economy's sake, keep a bottle of Dr. Shoop's Restorative always on the pantry shelf. When off days come a few doses will increase your appetite—relieve your dullness—set you right. Neglected, these dull, listless spells may develop into serious illness. A dose in time is the truest economy.

### Ontario Farmers' Institute Meetings—Continued.

Milk, and Their Action in Cheese and Buttermaking"; "The Patron's Relation to the Factory"; "Unnecessary Loss in Cheesemaking"; "Points to be Looked for in a Dairy Cow"; "Silos and Silage"; "Co-operation in Dairying."	Sydenham, Town Hall ..... Feb. 25	Maitland, Workmen's Hall—aft ..... Feb. 9	Profitable Dairy Cow"; "The Bacon Hog"; "Rotation of Crops and Selection of Seed Grain"; "Growing Corn for Silage"; "Mangles and Turnips."
F. R. Mallory, Frankford, March 1st to 6th. "A Practical Talk on the Dairy Herd"; "Rearing the Dairy Calf"; "Corn, Silo and Silage"; "Farmyard Manure"; "Clover, its Value." Evening subjects: "Some Improvements Farmers Must Have"; "Education and the Farmer."	Sunbury, Town Hall ..... " 27	Algonquin, Temperance Hall—eve. .... " 9	A. W. Woodward, Montreal, Feb. 16 to 18; dairy subjects.
Bath, Town Hall ..... Jan. 31	Wolfe Island ..... " 28	Maynard, Meth. S. S.—afternoon. .... " 10	Toledo, Town Hall—afternoon..... Jan. 31
Odessa, Town Hall ..... Feb. 1	Gananoque, Town Hall ..... Mar. 1	Domville, Epworth Room—eve. .... " 10	Frankville, Montgomery's Hall— evening ..... " 31
Sillsville, Town Hall ..... " 2	Lansdowne, Town Hall ..... " 2	Roebuck, Orange Hall ..... " 11	Reston's Corners, Meth. Church..... Feb. 1
Switzerville, Schoolhouse ..... " 3	Delta, Town Hall ..... " 3	Ventnor, Schoolhouse ..... " 13	Bishop's Mills, Temperance Hall..... " 2
Selby, Town Hall ..... " 4	Stella, Town Hall and Vic. Hall..... " 4	Shanley, Schoolhouse ..... " 14	Rockston, Schoolhouse—afternoon. " 3
Enterprise, Merrill's Hall ..... " 6	Emerald, Cheese Factory ..... " 6	Mainsville, Schoolhouse—afternoon " 14	Miller's Corners, Schoolhouse—eve. " 3
Tamworth, Town Hall ..... " 7	Division 16.—Frontenac, Brockville, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Cornwall, Glengarry, Russell, and Prescott.	Cardinal, Town Hall—evening ..... " 15	Burritt's Rapids, Victoria Hall..... " 4
Tweed, Town Hall ..... " 8	Speakers and subjects: J. H. Smith, Preston. " Feeds and Feeding"; "Weeds"; "Clover"; "Good Seed"; "From Soil to Plant." Evening subject: "Choosing an Occupation."	Briston's Corners ..... " 16	North Gower, Town Hall..... " 6
Queensboro, Orange Hall ..... " 9	H. C. Emerson, Corbyville, Jan. 31st to Feb. 16th. "Judging and Breeding the Dairy Cow"; "Selection and Care of the Brood Sow and Young Pigs"; "A Practical Talk on Corn."	North Williamsburg, Merkeley's Hall ..... " 17	Manotick, Harmony Hall ..... " 7
Eldorado, Town Hall ..... " 10	W. C. Shearer, Bright, Feb. 17th to March 3rd. "Selecting and Breeding a Profitable Dairy Cow"; "The Bacon Hog"; "Rotation of Crops and Selection of Seed Grain"; "Growing Corn for Silage"; "Mangles and Turnips."	Aultville, Fraternity Hall ..... " 18	Morivale, Schoolhouse ..... " 8
Marmora, Town Hall ..... " 11	March 3rd. "Selecting and Breeding a Profitable Dairy Cow"; "The Bacon Hog"; "Rotation of Crops and Selection of Seed Grain"; "Growing Corn for Silage"; "Mangles and Turnips."	Moulinette, Christ Church ..... " 20	Stittsville, Green's Hall ..... " 9
Springbrook, Forester's Hall ..... " 13	Evening subjects: "Pure-bred Poultry for Boys and Girls"; "Farming as a Profession."	Cornwall Centre, Town Hall ..... " 21	South March, Town Hall ..... " 10
Moira, Town Hall ..... " 14	H. C. Emerson, Corbyville, Jan. 31st to Feb. 16th. "Judging and Breeding the Dairy Cow"; "Selection and Care of the Brood Sow and Young Pigs"; "A Practical Talk on Corn."	Lancaster, McCrae's Hall ..... " 22	Carp, Town Hall ..... " 11
Turner's Schoolhouse ..... " 15	W. C. Shearer, Bright, Feb. 17th to March 3rd. "Selecting and Breeding a Profitable Dairy Cow"; "The Bacon Hog"; "Rotation of Crops and Selection of Seed Grain"; "Growing Corn for Silage"; "Mangles and Turnips."	North Lancaster, McDonald's Cor. .... " 23	Stewartville, Town Hall—aft..... " 13
Harder's Schoolhouse ..... " 16	Evening subjects: "Pure-bred Poultry for Boys and Girls"; "Farming as a Profession."	Apple Hill, McIntyre's Hall ..... " 24	Barnston, Temperance Hall—aft. .... " 13
Gilbert's Schoolhouse ..... " 17	C. E. Alward, N. B.; dairy subjects.	Greenfield ..... " 25	Admaston, Temperance Hall—aft. .... " 14
Foxboro ..... " 18	Mountain Grove, Town Hall ..... Jan. 31	Martintown, St. Andrew's Hall ..... " 27	Northeote, Temperance Hall—eve. .... " 14
Plainfield, C. O. O. F. Hall ..... " 20	Sharbot Lake, Town Hall ..... Feb. 1	Monckland, McGillivray's Hall ..... " 28	Grattan, Schoolhouse—afternoon.... " 15
Moult's Schoolhouse—afternoon..... " 21	Bradshaw's Schoolhouse ..... " 2	Avonmore, Beaver Hall ..... March 1	Eganville, Hall—evening ..... " 15
Reed's Schoolhouse—evening..... " 21	Piccadilly, Schoolhouse ..... " 3	Moose Creek, Gannon's Hall ..... " 2	Cobden, Town Hall ..... " 16
Melrose, Town Hall ..... " 22	Caintown, Presbyterian Church..... " 4	Berwick, Town Hall ..... " 3	Beachburg, Town Hall ..... " 17
Spencer's Schoolhouse ..... " 23	New Dublin, Town Hall ..... " 6	Hawthorne, Schoolhouse ..... " 4	Almonte, Town Hall ..... " 18
Harrowsmith, Town Hall ..... " 24	Addison, Ashwood Hall ..... " 7	Chumbeur, Maple Hall ..... " 6	Pakenham, Agr. Hall ..... " 20
	Row's Corners, Schoolhouse—aft. .... " 8	St. Anne de Prescott, Le Francois Hall ..... " 8	Carleton Place, Town Hall ..... " 21
	Fairfield East, Forester's Hall—eve. " 8	Dalkearth, Public School ..... " 9	Clayton, Forester's Hall ..... " 22
		Division 17.—Leeds and Grenville, Carleton, Renfrew, and Lanark.	Middleville, Town Hall ..... " 23
		W. Elliott, Galt. "Restoring and Maintaining Soil Fertility"; "The Dairy Cow from Calf to Maturity"; "The Growing and Feeding of the Bacon Hog"; "Corn and the Silo." Evening subject: "How to Improve Present Farm Conditions."	Watson's Corners—afternoon ..... " 24
		W. C. Shearer, Bright, Jan. 31st to Feb. 15th. "Selecting and Breeding a	Lanark, Town Hall—evening ..... " 24
			Balderson, McGregor's Hall ..... " 25
			Innisville, Orange Hall ..... " 27
			Lombardy, Town Hall ..... " 28

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

# IMMENSE AUCTION SALE

## 42 Imported Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys 42

Mr. J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., will sell by public auction at

**Bond's Horse Exchange, Shepherd Street, Toronto,**  
2 Blocks East of Grand's Repository,

### On February 2nd, 1905

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m.

**27 head of Stallions and 15 Fillies and Mares.** Among the lot is a number of well-known prize-winners. Stallions include 1 seven-year-old, 2 five-year-olds, 2 four-year-olds, 6 three-year-olds, 11 two-year-olds and five yearlings. Females, 5 three-year-olds, 5 two-year-olds and 5 rising two years old.

#### TERMS OF SALE:

Mares and Fillies, Cash; Stallions one-half cash or 30-day note accepted same as cash, balance payable May 1st, 1906, on approved joint notes at 6%. Bring references and save delay. All stallions sold for \$1,000 or upwards will be guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Should any not prove so, on his return to my barn another equal in value will be given in his place. Stock will be sold absolutely without reserve.

**Geo. Jackson, Robt. Bond,**  
AUCTIONEERS.

**J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.**

#### GOSSIP.

Pretending and not being—this is the curse that is casting its deadly blight among the mighty ones of earth at present.

Among the enterprising young stockmen of Oxford County, Ont., we find J. A. Latimer, of Woodstock, engaged in one of the best lines of work any young man could undertake, viz., breeding pure-bred stock. He has a very nice herd of upwards of 20 Shorthorns, and is breeding his cows to an imported bull, which he has bought from Mr. H. J. Davis. This young red bull is Bucephalus of Dalmeny, a closely-coupled, thick-fleshed, low-down fellow that we venture to say will get the right kind of stock. He was bred by the Earl of Rosebery, and was among Mr. Davis' last importation. We congratulate Mr. Latimer upon his good judgment. The sire of this promising young bull is Villager (80177), dam the Sittyton Butterfly 32nd, by the Marr-bred Fortune, by Capt. of the Guard, from a Roan Lady dam. Among the females, a cow worthy of note is Scottish Girl 2nd, by Robbie Burns =27609=, dam Scottish Girl, by Village Hero, also a yearling heifer, Scottish Beauty, by Barmpton's Heir, =39074=, from Scottish Girl 2nd, a heifer that we expect will develop into a good one. This dam also has to her credit a bull about eleven months old, a good one, by Mountain Chief, grandsire Baron Lenton (imp.) 1222, bred by Mr. Cruickshank. Another choice red heifer is Chancellor's Maiden, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.) (40359), dam Innerkip Maiden. She is s 2-year-old of the Lily family, and is well gotten up. Another strong cow is Isabella 16th, by Trout Creek Barmpton =28549=, dam Isabella 12th. She is red in color, strong and well-proportioned. Amulree Rosa, Vol. 18, by the great show bull, Capt. Mayfly (imp.), from Rose of Perth =20075=, has a promising bull calf about eleven months old, by Mountain Chief. Scottish Girl 2nd also has a bull calf about the same age, from same sire. These two bulls are for sale, and are good value. A few more of the heifers are by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), which along with the others make a good foundation for a herd.

S U S U S U S U

### A Great Success

Success is in no other business more dependent upon quality than it is in dairying. The best prices are possible only for that perfect flavor and superior quality of butter that the best methods alone can produce. The use of

## The Improved U. S. Cream Separator

Insures Quality.

Every Winning Score in the great butter scoring contests at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, and The Sweepstakes on Dairy Butter, were awarded to the product of the U. S. Cream Separator against the world.

Quality Won.

*"The reason why" is another story, but our handsome booklet in colors tells it completely, and tells how simple it is. One cent will bring it to you; drop a postal to*

**THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.**  
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

*Transfer houses in different parts of the States & Canada insure prompt deliveries*

#### GOSSIP.

##### THE OAK LANE SCOTCH SHORT-HORN DISPERSION.

The year of 1905 will be an eventful one among Shorthorn fanciers, almost unprecedented in the history of Canada, in the opportunities afforded of purchasing at public auction, at their own prices, animals from a number of the choicest herds in the country. We have to announce that on Feb. 18th, at Oak Lane Farm, two miles from Bolton Station on the Toronto-Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., Messrs. Goodfellow Bros. will, owing to the dissolution of the firm, by public auction and without reserve, dispose of the whole of their herd of 28 head of high-class Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Practically all of these cattle are either imported, or bred from imported stock, and represent such noted herds as those of Cruickshank, Duthie, Marr, Campbell, etc. Included in the lot will be the two stock bulls, Imp. Famous Pride, whose great-granddam was the great-granddam of the renowned Choice Goods, and Bemus, a bull that won 2nd place at Toronto, both as a calf and as a yearling in exceptionally strong classes. There will also be sold two-year-old sons of Famous Pride, out of imported dams, an extra choice pair. The females represent the following well-known and fashionable families: Marr, Stamfords, Campbell Minas, Marr Roan Ladys, Campbell Missies, Cruickshank, Jessamines, Lady Fragrant, Fairy Queen, Winsome, Cecillas and Village Girl, and among them are a number of winners at Toronto, London and Ottawa shows, all of which will be sold. In our next issue we will have to give a more extended description of the animals individually. On the day of sale, all morning and evening trains, north and south, will stop at the farm, 100 yards from the barn. Lunch will be provided, and every effort put forth to make visitors comfortable. The sale will start sharp at 1 p.m. Col. J. K. McEwen, of Weston, and Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, will wield the hammer. Catalogues on application.

A pessimist is one who thinks things are worse than they are, and an optimist, one who thinks them better. Happy is the one who can "keep in the middle of the road."

**Joseph Rodgers & Sons**  
Limited,  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

**James Hutton & Co., Montreal,** SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

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

## "EXPERT EVIDENCE" DR. SCOTT'S STOCK COMPOUND

Finds favor with the largest exporters and importers and undoubtedly the best judges in Canada.



**READ THIS:**  
There is no Stock Food or Blood Purifier on the market to-day that gives the universal satisfaction and does all that its proprietor claims for it as Dr. Scott's Dietetic Stock Compound. Knowing the ingredients that it is composed of, I strongly advised the Dalgetty Bros., the largest importers and exporters in Canada, to give Dr. Scott's Compound a trial with their horses on board ship, and to our utmost delight the consignments have landed with their legs in natural condition, free from the swelling and staking that we were continually troubled with, their coats and skin in glossy condition, appetite good, and, in fact, the horses were in shape to show to customers and sell right off the boat, and continued to thrive and gain flesh.

Dietetic Stock Compound strengthens the digestive organs and acts mildly on the excretory organs; in fact, tones up the whole system, enabling the animal to get

full benefit of all the nourishment contained in the food. Since using this compound our stables at home and abroad have never been without it.

For debilitated and unthrifty animals we consider it has no equal as a flesh and health producer, and cheerfully recommend its use. Signed,

E. A. BLACKWELL,

Veterinary Surgeon for Dalgetty Bros., London, Ont.; Dundee, Scotland.  
Put up in 25-lb. Pails at \$2.50, 9-lb. Packages for \$1.00, and 4-lb. Packages at 50c.  
MANUFACTURED BY **DR. SCOTT & CO., LONDON, ONT.**

## TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

READ OUR RECORD AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:

Premier Championship.  
Reserve Grand Championships.  
Three Reserve Championships.  
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.  
Six Second Premiums.  
Three Fourth Premiums.

Grand Championship.  
Two Championships.  
Five Diplomas.  
Nine First Premiums.  
Six Third Premiums.  
Two Fifth Premiums.

Eight importations within past year. Carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont. stables, for sale. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new Catalogue Q.

## Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

Address  
**H. W. TRUMAN,**  
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.

**J. H. TRUMAN,**  
Whittlesea, England.

## Smith & Richardson's CLYDESDALES

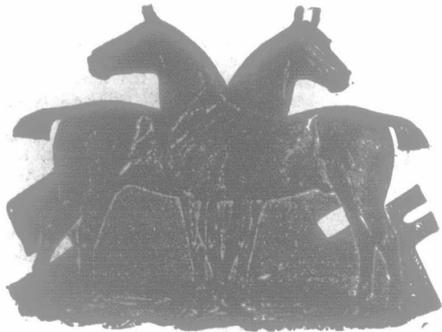


OUR NEW IMPORTATION of HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES, up-to-date in size and quality, will be on view at Ottawa Exhibition, Sept. 10-24, and afterwards at our own stables.

Address: Columbus, Ontario.

## LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

J. Crouch & Son, the Great Importers, of Lafayette, Indiana,



and the largest importers in the world of

**GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS,**

have just received at their new sale barns, Bernard House, London, another car of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions. All are imported from France, Belgium and Germany, and are the largest prizewinners of 1904. We exhibited 100 head at the St. Louis World's Fair, and we have won more prizes in 1904 than all others combined. We guarantee every horse to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and back them up by a responsible guarantee. We sell nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers good.

MESSRS. U. V. O'DANIEL and R. P. WATERS, managers and salesmen, London, Ont.

ADDRESS: J. CROUCH & SON, LONDON, ONT.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### LAME HORSE.

Four-year-old Clydesdale goes lame in left hind leg after he stands in the stable for a day or so. After driving about a mile, the lameness disappears.

A. E. Y.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate spavin lameness. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister him. The sooner this is done the better, if you want to work him in the spring. In some cases blistering will effect a cure, but it usually requires firing.

V.

#### RINGWORM.

Heifer has a scab or scruff in spots. Around the tail the hair is off, and the skin has a whitish appearance.

W. T. L.

Ans.—This is ringworm, and as it is very contagious, the heifer should be isolated. Soften the scales with sweet oil, remove them, and then dress the spots daily with tincture of iodine as long as necessary. The disease is due to a parasite, which is easily carried from one animal to another, hence great care is required to prevent it attacking others.

V.

#### PREMATURE ACTIVITY OF LACTEAL APPARATUS—ITCHY LEGS.

The lacteal gland of pregnant draft mare has become active and milk escapes. She bites her legs from hocks to body and makes them bleed. The legs are not swollen.

W. T. D.

Ans.—The premature activity of the gland is doubtless due to some irritation of the generative organs. It is often noticed when the fetus dies in the uterus, and in other cases where the accident has not occurred. The foal of a mare in which this condition exists for any considerable time is usually, though not always, weak when born. Reduce her feed, give only dry food, as hay and a little oats; keep quiet and avoid excitement. Give one and a half drams solid extract of belladonna twice daily until milk ceases to flow. Dress the itchy legs three times daily, or oftener, if necessary, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, twenty grains to a pint of water.

V.

#### WORMS, ETC.

- Two horses have worms.
- Would the treatment for No. 1 be proper for pregnant mares?
- What is good for horse's urine?
- Would treatment for No. 3 be proper for pregnant mares?

E. H.

Ans.—1. Take three ounces each of sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel; mix, and make into 24 powders. Give each horse a powder every night and morning for twelve doses, and in eight hours, give each a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

2. Give the powders, but omit the purgative.

3. It depends upon what is wrong with the urine. It is seldom treatment is required. If the urine becomes scanty and of too great consistence, give four drams nitrate of potash every night for three doses, but do not continue this treatment else you will weaken the kidneys from over stimulation.

4. Yes.

V.

#### MUD FEVER.

Horse's hind legs are badly stalked and he is stiff. His sheath and the floor of the abdomen are also swollen. His legs are cracked, and discharge a sticky substance.

A. S.

Ans.—This is a form of erythema called "mud fever." Feed bran only for twelve to sixteen hours, then purge with six to nine drams aloes, according to size, and two drams ginger. Follow up with one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for ten days, cease giving for a week, and then repeat, etc. Foullice the raw places with linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal applied warm every eight hours for two days and nights; then dress three times daily with a lotion composed of one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, and four drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. If the parts become too dry and hard, alternate this dressing with oxide of zinc ointment. Do not wash the legs. Feed lightly on hay and bran, and give regular exercise when the roads are dry.

V.

## To Loosen the Cough

AND BRING ABOUT A THOROUGH CURE OF COLDS, USE

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

It is sometimes dangerous to stop a cough.

The aim should be to loosen the cough, relieve the tightness and pain in the chest, and aid expectoration, so that the obstructing and irritating mass may be passed out of the air passages.

This is exactly what is accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

It is not a mere cough mixture, and not intended to stop the cough, but rather to cure the cold.

If you have tickling in the throat, pains and tightness in the chest, sensations of irritation, of oppression or suffocation, this great family medicine will afford almost instant relief, and thoroughly overcome the cold which gives rise to these symptoms.

Not only is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine a positive cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and severe chest colds, but is also a preventive of all diseases of the lungs.

It has time and again proven its right to a place in every home, and is the standby in thousands of families.

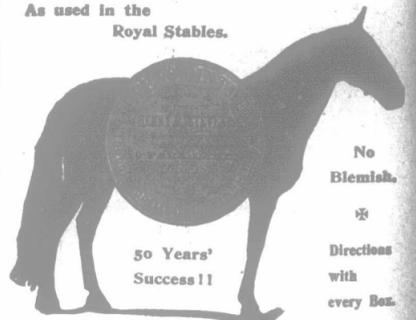
Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every bottle.

## WHY NOT IN CANADA? STEVENS' OINTMENT

Has had over half a century's success on the horses of England and other parts of the world. Where introduced has superseded all other remedies.

### FIVE MINUTES' TREATMENT

As used in the  
Royal Stables.



No  
Blemish.  
\*  
Directions  
with  
every Box.

AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.  
CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements in horses and cattle.  
Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal,  
Agents for Canada.



FOR SALE, ROYAL TOM  
Registered Clydesdale Stallion and imported bred, rising 3 years. Beautiful color and first-class colt. For further particulars write to William Foster, Weston P.O., Ont. o

TO SECURE RESULTS  
Advertise in the Advocate

# Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers Meet on this Continent in quest of their

IDOLS and IDEALS in

# CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

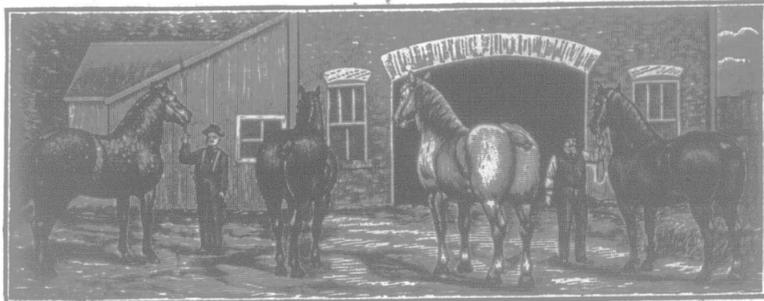
- Stallions—4 years old and over.....1st and 2nd Prizes
  - Stallions—3 years old and under 4.....1st and 2nd Prizes
  - Stallions—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
  - Stallions—1 year old and under 2.....1st Prize
  - Mares—3 years old and under 4.....1st Prize
  - Mares—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
  - Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed.....1st Prize
  - Sweepstake Stallion—Any age.
  - Sweepstake Mare—Any age.
- On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions,

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAlister's Best (4890), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (232).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

## GRAHAM BROS.,

Long Distance Telephone.    Claremont, Ont., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.



### COMING—PERCHERONS AND GERMAN COACHERS—COMING

We are about to land another importation of Percherons and German Coach stallions direct from Europe, and invite intending purchasers to inspect our stock on its arrival, or let us know by mail the class of horse required in any neighborhood. We have a few Clydesdales and Hackneys, and can show a choice assortment. Our new importation of Percherons have been selected especially for our own trade and to meet the demands of the Canadian trade. Terms made to suit purchaser. Visit our stables and get our prices.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE,    SIMCOE, ONTARIO.  
82 miles south-west of Toronto, on G. T. R.

## ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



have recently opened a  
**BRANCH STABLE**  
at  
**SARNIA, ONT.,**

for the convenience of  
Ontario and Michigan  
customers. High-class

**Clydesdales,  
Percherons  
AND  
Hackneys**

on hand. The best of  
each breed that money  
and experience can pro-  
cure. A guarantee as  
good as gold. Address  
for particulars

H. H. COLISTER, AGENT.    -    SARNIA, ONTARIO

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

### GOSSIP.

Principles that seem theoretically true so far as others are concerned, we somehow think will be reversed when our selfish interests are concerned.

When we are all half as good as we would like to see our neighbors what a lovely old world it will be.—Guess it 'll be old, all right.

### LAMB FEEDING IN OHIO.

The homely adage, "There is more than one way to skin a cat," is exemplified in Ohio lamb-feeding practices. I have recently visited several extensive feeders, each of whom is making a success, and no two are following anywhere near the same methods. Mr. Albert Knoop, of Miami County, feeds shelled corn and oats in V-shaped troughs in the open field, shifting the troughs about from place to place to distribute the manure and get them upon clean ground. He feeds corn fodder upon the ground, and clover hay in a bunk where only a few can eat at a time. He had over 300 in one flock, and they were making a fine growth. In the finishing period, corn alone is fed. He prefers Western lambs, as lambs that have been raised in small flocks do not do as well in large flocks as those from the ranches.

Mr. Knoop also feeds mature sheep. They are fed shock corn alone upon clover turf, to be plowed the following spring for corn. Four hundred or more are fed in a single bunch, a carload at a time being shipped, as they become good enough.

Mr. A. Cline, of Highland County, confines his in as small a shed and lot as possible, insisting that all unnecessary movement is at the cost of flesh. He feeds clover hay and corn fodder in racks so small that only a few can get at them at once, and shelled corn alone is fed as the grain in a self-feeder. Mr. Cline has been very successful in using the self-feeder without serious loss. He says the secret of getting a flock upon full feed without loss, lies in closely watching their appetite. Just before a storm they eat less greedily than at other times, and that is the time to fill the feeder. Forty to sixty days, he finds long enough to keep a flock upon full feed. He made a draft of a carload this year good enough to bring six cents at home, that had been on feed only thirty days.

Mr. John M. Jamison, of Ross County, has abolished the self-feeder, also the corn-sheller. He feeds ear corn in tight-bottomed racks, in which hay also is fed, and bundle fodder when the conditions are not suitable for scattering it in the yard, to which the lambs have access at all times. He thinks the lambs do just as well as when the corn is shelled, and he avoids much labor. Their racks are all under shelter. He provides shelter for all his flocks, but they are not confined to them.

Alfalfa hay he thinks indispensable for the greatest success in feeding lambs, and he finds he can grow it successfully where it was formerly not thought it would be at all profitable.

Ming Bros., of Champaign County, have still another method, and one they think the final evolution, as they have been at the business longer, and have tried about all the other methods. They feed corn silage and alfalfa hay until the last weeks of the finishing period, when ear corn is added to the silage. They buy light Western lambs and grow them through the winter, shearing them before selling. They are, of course, fed in a barn, going out only while feed is being distributed and to water. Silage and hay are fed in the same racks, and the lambs are crowded so one can hardly walk among them. The barn is thoroughly ventilated at all times, however.

There are still other ways. Some feeders of my acquaintance use corn and cob meal and mixed hay. This does very well for lambs well grown before the fattening period, but I know of no one successful who does not depend largely upon clover or alfalfa hay. No one of my acquaintance depends largely upon oats or purchased proteid feeds. They are all too high in price for feeding lambs.—[H. P. Miller, in Live-stock Journal (American).]

### HORSE OWNERS! USE

## CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

### Veterinary Advice FREE

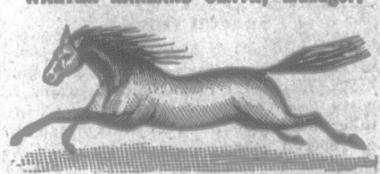
Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experiences" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and know whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

### TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

is the only guaranteed cure for Colic, Curb, recent Shee Bells and Calfous. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bells, Creaky Joints, Grasses, Heel Swellings, Glanders, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specific. Tuttle's Elixir Co. 46 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

## "THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Manager.



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.

### 30 FULL-BLOOD PERCHERONS

Consisting of stallions and mares, from one year old up, both home-bred and imported. The foundation stock is principally Brilliant blood, a son of the noted Besique, at the head of our stud at present. We have them with size and quality, clean legs and feet like iron. We are prepared to give better quality for less money than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If you need a horse in your locality, we will assist you to form a company. Terms easy. Stock fully guaranteed. Located three miles out of town or two miles from Kuthven, on the Pere Marquette. We pay livery if not on hand to meet you. Address: I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Essex County, Kingsville, Ontario.

### BREEDING CLYDESDALES

I have recently filled my stables with just the class of imported

### Clydesdale Stallions

that will do the horse-breeding of this country most good. They are a grand lot to select from, and I can give the best possible terms to intending buyers. Be logical, and secure a horse of the approved breed. It is a privilege to show my stock and attend to enquiries by letter. Call or write. T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

### 2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to R. & O. PALING, Caledonia Sta. & Tel., North Simcoe

### Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. Also SHORTBORN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

JAS. W. INNES, Cityview Farm, Woodstock, Ont.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and Fillies for sale reasonable, considering quality. For price, etc. write to JOHN W. OWEN, Ashgrove Farm, Markham, Ont.

**HAD TO GIVE UP ALTOGETHER AND GO TO BED.**  
**DOCTORS DID HER NO GOOD.**  
 By the time Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N. B., had taken THREE BOXES of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS She Was Completely Cured.

She writes us as follows:—  
 "Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to express to you the benefit I have derived from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago last spring I began to have heart failure. At first I would have to stop working, and lie down for a while. I then got so bad that I had to give up altogether and go to bed. I had several doctors to attend me, but they did me no good. I got no relief until urged by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I sent to the store for a box, and by the time I had taken three-quarters of it I began to get relief, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured. I feel very grateful to your medicine for what it has done for me.—Miss L. L. HANSON, Waterside, N. B."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.50.  
 All Dealers or  
**THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,**  
 Toronto, Ont.

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

**FOR SALE**  
 One first-class thoroughbred Durham Cow, registered, due to calve by Spectator (imp.) ported) March 16th.  
**J. T. KERR, IONA STATION, ONT.**

**THE SUNNYSIDE HERFORDS**  
 Imp. Onward at head of herd. Special offering: 4 bulls over 1 year old, 6 choice bull calves, 20 choice cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and individual merit. The above are show cattle and prize-winners, and we will quote prices on them that you can't get elsewhere.  
 buy at: Address O'NEIL BROS., southgate, o Hlderton Sta., L.E.B.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

**HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
 Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 3743. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Godoller, winner of 1st at London this year.  
**E. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**  
 Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Kloudyke of the Burn, and females.  
 Drumbo Station, Ont.  
**WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

**J. A. LATTIMES, Woodstock, Ont., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns.** Present offering: A few extra good bulls, some by imp. sires and of best families. Herd headed by Bucephalus of Dalmeny, Imp. Correspondence solicited. o

**\$3 a Day Sure**  
 Send your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.  
**IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.**

**ZENOLEUM**  
**Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip.**  
 For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.25.  
**ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.**

**Spavin and Ring-bone**  
 Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.  
**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
 Cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
 85 head to select from.  
 Present offering includes our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 18 bulls his get, from 6 to 18 months, 7 of them from imported sire and dam of such Cruickshank families as Victoria, Orange Blossom, Augusta, Mysie, Jill, Claret and Missie. Also 40 cows and heifers, all of noted Scotch breeding, with calf at foot or bred to herd bull.  
**R. MITCHELL & SONS,**  
 Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

**BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS**  
 We offer six splendid young Scotch bulls and a really choice lot of females at prices that will pay you. Address:  
**PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.**

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**  
 Herd headed by Bapton Chancellor (Imp.) 40359, 78286. Present offerings: Young stock of either sex, from choice Scotch families. Prices reasonable. For further particulars, apply to  
**KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.**  
 Paris, G. T. R. Ayr, C. P. R.

**LOUST HEDGE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS**  
 Seven grand young bulls, fit for service, sired by the Princess Royal bull Imp. Prince of the Forest = 40409 =.  
**JAS. & ED. CHINNICK,**  
 Box 425, Chatham, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES**  
 I have decided to sell cheap, if sold before February 1st, the following: Three Berkshire boars, 4 months old, of good bacon type, one Shorthorn heifer, 3 years old.  
**GLENAVON STOCK FARM**  
**W. B. ROBERTS,**  
 Sta., St. Thomas, o Sparta P. O.

**Scotch-topped Shorthorns**  
 Ten young bulls; also females of all ages, by Royal Sovereign (imp.). Must be sold at once. If you want to get a bargain, come quick.  
**RICHARD WARD, Balsam P. O.,**  
 Claremont or Myrtle stations

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
 Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.  
**JAS. A. COCHRANE,**  
 Hillhurst P. O. o Compton Co., P.Q.

**R. A. & J. A. WATT,**  
 Breeders of  
**SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**  
 Imported and Canadian-bred females for sale at very reasonable prices; also a pair of bull calves by Scottish Beau (imp.).  
**Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office, Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. o**  
 Telephone connections.

**SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES**  
 Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glassnick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality.  
**DAVID HILL, Staffs, Ont. o**

**Wm. Grainger & Son**  
 Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.  
 Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering's 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Londonboro Sta. & P. O. o

**SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS**  
 Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice.  
**H. GOLDING & SONS,**  
 Thamesford P. O.,  
 Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.**

**CHRONIC INDIGESTION.**  
 Two-year-old bull bloated two months ago. I sent for a veterinarian, whose treatment gave him ease. Since then he bloats mostly every day, has a poor appetite and seldom chews his cud. He looks a little dull, but his eye is bright, and when turned out, he eats off the manure heap.  
**T. B. & S.**

Ans.—This is chronic indigestion, due to a weakness of the glands of the stomach, often caused by too high feeding when young. Purge with one to two pounds of Epsom salts, and one ounce ginger. Follow up with one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica, three times daily. Feed lightly on good clover hay, roots, bran, and a little linseed meal. Add to his drinking water about one-sixth of its quantity of lime water.  
**V.**

**A COMPLICATION OF DISEASES.**  
 Two-year-old colt became constipated in the fall. We gave three doses of aloes, the last of which operated well, but he soon became constipated again. We gave oil several times, this acted slightly; but the constipation reoccurred, and he was very dull and lost in flesh. His appetite was poor. We treated for worms, and gave tonics with little result. In November, he took strangles, but appeared to recover. The old symptoms continued, and his urine was scanty and high colored, coat dry, hard and staring, and he had a deep cough all fall, with a slimy discharge from his nostrils. A week ago, he got very stiff, but got better on exercise. We treated for irregular strangles. He rests his legs alternately; never lies down. We do not see him urinate. There was a lump on his nose from which a bloody serum escaped. We lanced it, but it has not quite disappeared. He eats reasonably well, but is dull and sleepy; never lies down, remains in a fixed position. Seems sore on cords of fore legs. It hurts him to turn, and the cough causes such pain that he draws himself up and coughs as seldom as possible. We are treating for rheumatism after strangles: have his legs bandaged, his feet poulticed, three blankets on, bags of hot salt applied to his sides every hour, and giving powders prescribed by our veterinarian. G. H. L.

Ans.—I am of the opinion your colt will not recover. There are several complications, in all probability resulting as sequels to strangles. The symptoms indicate inflammation of the lungs, or pleura, or both, and also rheumatic affection of the joints. I do not think you can improve upon the treatment being given. Continue the heat to the sides and legs. If he will not eat enough to sustain himself, try and get him to drink milk, eggs and whisky, about half a pint of the latter every four or five hours. If he will not drink it and can swallow easily, drench him; but if he has difficulty in swallowing, do not drench, continue to give the powders, and your veterinarian will treat symptoms of any other complication that may result. A change either way will take place soon. I do not think you need be alarmed about the urinary organs.  
**V.**

**Miscellaneous.**  
**QUITTING WORK WITHOUT NOTICE.**  
 A hires B to work for a year. B started work in the winter. In the heat of harvest he leaves his work and goes to work for a neighbor without giving notice. What redress has A in this matter?  
**ONT.**

Ans.—He has a right of action against B; and, if there be any balance of wages earned by B and unpaid, A should retain same.

**TRADE TOPIC.**  
**INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.**—A very neat, instructive and handsomely illustrated catalogue, descriptive of the Excelsior Incubators and Brooders, has been issued by Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, patentee and sole manufacturer, Quincy, Ill. Those who wish to purchase incubators or brooders, will do well to write to Mr. Stahl for a copy, which will be mailed on application.

**THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT**  
 FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGEONS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.  
**Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.**  
 WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

**Scotch Shorthorns**  
**YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS**  
 by imp. Royal Prince 71490 and imp. Blue Ribbon 17095 for sale at very reasonable prices. Come and see what I have.  
**DAVID BIRRELL, STOCK FARM,**  
 Greenwood P. O., Ont.

**SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE**  
 (Imp.) Scotland's Pride = 36098 =, 5 years old, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire, Star of Morning.  
 (Imp.) Scottish Pride = 36106 =, 4 years old, a grand sire, of the Marr Roan Lady family. 2 bulls, 2 years old, and 7 from 9 to 16 months. 20 imported and home-bred cows and heifers. All of the most approved Scotch breeding. 30 Shropshire ewes, one and two years old. 35 ram lambs.  
 No reasonable offer refused. For catalogue or further particulars write  
**W. G. PETTIT & SONS,**  
**FREEMAN, ONT. o**  
 Burlington Jct. Station, Telegraph, Telephone

**Elm Grove Shorthorns**  
 We have for sale one imported bull, Scottish Rex, No. (86107), sure and active. Also young bulls and heifers. For prices and particulars address  
**W. G. SANDERS & SON,**  
 Box 1133, o St. Thomas, Ont.

**FLETCHER SHORTHORNS**  
 Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 2399, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 33070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1894. Stock of either sires for sale, **GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R. o**

**SHORTHORNS**  
 Clydesdales and Yorkshires.  
 A few fillies for sale. Also 50 Large English Yorkshires, all imported or bred from imported stock. Will sell cheap, as intend to leave the farm in spring.  
**ALEX. ISAAC,**  
 Cobourg P. O. and Station, - Ontario.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW SHORTHORNS**  
 Imported and home-bred, male and female, prize and sweepstakes winners, various ages. Anything for sale. o  
**S. J. McKNIGHT,** - Epping P. O.  
 Thornbury Station.

**First-class Shorthorns**—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. COLE,** Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

**High-class Shorthorns**—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Leavin' and Louie families. For prices and particulars apply to **BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Ontario P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R. o**

**LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.**  
 Spicy King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to  
**THOS. ALLIN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT.**

**Kinellar Stamp (imp.)** for sale, a Golden Drop show bull; also young stock, either sex from imported sires and dams; rich breeding. For price and particulars write **Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta. o**

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

GOSSIP.

THE BIGGEST DITCH IN AMERICA.

"I stopped at Calgary, just in the eastern shadow of the Canadian Rockies, to see the digging of the biggest irrigation project in America, excelled only by one in India and one in Egypt," writes Mark Sullivan in "The Boston Transcript." "I expected to see an army of men with shovels, and saw not one shovel. Instead, three colossal steam giants, with monstrous arms, which dipped down, took a huge bite out of the earth, rose slowly and dropped the earth to one side. Dipping and biting, these three machines advance just about 100 feet a day, leaving in their wake a ditch which is the size of a small river, sixty feet wide and from twelve to twenty feet deep. This ditch begins at the river, and crawls in a curving course something over a score of miles into the country. The biggest irrigation ditch on the continent is simplicity itself. There is nothing complicated about an irrigation plant. It's just an old-fashioned mill race on a big scale. You tap the river at a high level, run your ditch along that level, with just the slightest drop that will make the water flow at all. Then from the big ditch you run smaller lateral ditches, and from these still smaller ones, till every few acres has its little rivulet. The ditch at Calgary will supply an area of about 150 by 50 miles, and water nearly 2,000,000 acres—more territory than is included in some Eastern States. When the work is done—but what irrigation will do for a semi-arid country, is an old story. And yet, just the elements of it may bear retelling. Farming with irrigation is as different from ordinary farming as hot-house gardening is from raising wheat. Farming with irrigation comes very close to being an operation in chemistry. You have your sunlight, you have your soil, in fixed quantities and of known chemical constituents. You add your water in quantities as needed. And if you wish, you can put fertilizing elements, salts of potash, for example, in your water, and then farming is a matter of chemistry, indeed. And the results to the farmer are as different as a chemist's operations must be from the results to a farmer who lets the caprices of the weather govern the supply of one of his principal ingredients. If a piece of ground which depends for water on rain will raise a hundred bushels, the same piece irrigated will raise five hundred. Twenty acres irrigated will support a family in ample comfort, and forty acres irrigated is as large a farm as one man can well manage.

When one seeks for the broader significance of this big irrigation project here on the western plains of Canada, one wonders at first why such work should be done at all. Canada has literally millions of acres of fertile land which does not need irrigation. Canada is so rich and prodigal with fertile land that she gives it away—160 acres to any man who will merely settle upon it and improve it. The Canadian Pacific Railway is almost equally rich in land. It has millions of acres which it sells at \$4 and \$6 an acre. Why, then, this costly irrigation of waste land, as if land were scarce? It suggests, instead of the very sparse population, a country that teems with people—a land like India—where every square inch must be utilized, that life may be kept in the people. The explanation made by people here, which may be true, is this: The Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railroad are absolutely sure of Canada's future. They are laying the foundations broad and deep for a population as dense as our own. They are preparing for the time when their free land will be all gone. The situation is like this: Winnipeg, with about eighty thousand, is Canada's Chicago; Vancouver, with about half as many, is Canada's San Francisco. In all the vast country between these two—it takes three days to cover on a railroad train—in all that country there is but one town of over ten thousand people. It is as if we were at home, had no Denver, no Omaha, no Minneapolis, no one of a score of cities. That, in a few decades Canada will have its Denver, its Omaha, its Kansas City, is as certain as the co-operation of Government, railroad and a tremendous stream of eager immigrants that jostle each other for an early chance can make it.

# We Will Buy

## A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

### We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease. Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are ex-

hilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

### Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma             | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia     | Kidney Disease      |
| Bronchitis         | La Grippe           |
| Blood Poison       | Leucorrhoea         |
| Bright's Disease   | Liver Troubles      |
| Bowel Troubles     | Malaria—Neuralgia   |
| Coughs—Colds       | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption        | Piles—Pneumonia     |
| Colic—Croup        | Pleurisy—Quinsy     |
| Constipation       | Rheumatism          |
| Catarrh—Cancer     | Scrofula—Syphilis   |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases       |
| Dandruff—Dropsy    | Stomach Troubles    |

Dyspepsia  
Eczema—Erysipelas  
Feyers—Gall Stones  
Goitre—Gout  
Gonorrhoea—Gleet  
Throat Troubles  
Tuberculosis  
Tumors—Ulcers  
Varicocele  
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.  
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitaliser, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.  
Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

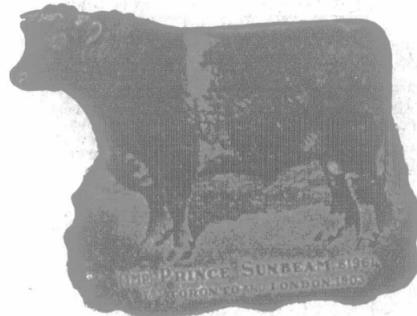
### OUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.  
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Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

## TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



A few very choice bulls and females, both imp. and home-bred, with superior breeding.

Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,  
om Manager. Hamilton, Ont.

## THREE CHOICE IMPORTED BULLS FOR SALE.



One red 20 months old, a Broad-horned, by Border Raiser; one roan, 13 months, Rosemary, by Proud Champion; also an 18 months Lovat Broad-horned, by Spicy King. A number of choice young bulls and heifers by the Silver Plate bull, Bapton Chancellor.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.  
C. P. R. and G. T. R., Main Lines.

## JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.

Established 1855.  
Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Roel-crucean of Dalmeny—45220—heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

Shorthorns, 6 bulls, 6 to 18 mos., by Provost—57355—. For prices write to  
RODOLPH WILKIN,  
Springfield Stock Farm, C. Hamilton, Ont.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.  
Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinas. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o James Bowes, Strathairn P.O., Meaford Sta.

## Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE—Two Scotch bulls, from imported sires and dams. Strictly high-class and of choicest breeding.

Write for particulars. HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

## PLEASE DON'T imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.  
IF YOU want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.  
JOHN CLARKE, H. CARGILL & SON,  
Manager. om Cargill, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM  
ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.  
Breeder of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.  
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.  
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om  
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Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to  
CHAS. E. PORTER,  
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## THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS.  
Car lots a specialty. o

## Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



Apply  
T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

## MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.  
Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.  
Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

## 13 First-class Young Bulls

and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.  
All Scotch Cattle.

## ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,

Specialties  
Shorthorns and Clydesdales

25 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 15 young bulls of splendid quality and constitution, age and cows and heifers of all ages. Also two (imp.) stallions and two heifer cows.  
Farm 2 miles north of town.

BOOR FREE.  
IT MAKES COWS BREED.  
MOORE BROS. Veterinary Surgeons. ALBANY, NEW YORK

## Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets

mean fruit tablets. They are made of fruit juices. Have the taste and odor of fruit. Wonderful in curing Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. 50c. box. At druggists.

### 12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers  
Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. **H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont.** Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

### Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Violet Archer, 10 months bull by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, dam Veronica (Imp.); young stock either sex. **B. O. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO.** Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses

### MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Young stock of either sex for sale; also a choice imp. stock bull. For prices and particulars, write, or come and see our stock. **WM. E. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont**

### CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**  
Head headed by Fride of Scotland (Imp.). **FOR SALE**—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

### R. & S. NICHOLSON SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable, considering quality. For particulars write to above firm. **Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph. SYLVAN, Ont.**

### SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

The very best going, 5 young bulls, 10 young heifers, a few cows in calf. Prices very low for the goods. One pair heavy 8-year-old Clydes. One mare, registered, 4-year-old, in foal. **JAS. McARTHUR**  
Pine Grove Stock Farm. **GOBLE'S, ONT.**

### A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.  
Breeder of High-class **Scotch Shorthorns**  
Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bessies, Claretts, Urys and others. Herd bulls, Imp. Chief of Stars (72215), 145417, =32076=, Lovely Prince =50787=, Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

### SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: 10 young bulls; also some heifers of choice breeding. For particulars write to **W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.**

### Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Present offerings, young stock, either sex. Sired by King of the Claretts. For particulars write to **ED. H. WISE, Clinton, Ont.**

### Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to **W. J. MITTON**  
Mapleton Park Farm. **THAMESVILLE, ONT.**

### Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to **W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont.**

### HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Young stock, either sex, from imp. sire and dams, for sale. For price and particulars write to **W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### PAYING TOLL.

In going to town, I go through a toll-gate and travel one-quarter of a mile on the toll road. Should I pay toll?  
**Ont. H. J. F.**

**Ans.**—Yes, according to the general rule. But there are many exceptions and exemptions. For instance, no tolls can legally be taken for merely crossing a road, or for travelling thereon not more than half a mile in crossing from one transverse road to the transverse road which is nearest to the one from which such crossing was made. See the General Road Companies Act (R. S. O., chap. 198), and particularly sections 52, 54, 60, 62, 63 and 74.

#### A LIFE ESTATE.

A is present proprietor of inherited property, which goes to B at his death. Can A legally dispose, or make use of any moneys accruing from sales of land, such as might be granted him for expropriation purposes? 2. Can he also legally sell any of the buildings on said property without B's signature or consent? 3. What steps should B take to prevent A selling any of the buildings?  
**ONT.**

**Ans.**—1. There should be an apportionment of the moneys between him and B. 2. No. 3. B should warn him against doing so, and, if necessary, apply to the proper court for an injunction to restrain him.

#### DOING CORPORATION BUSINESS.

1. A company is formed and a board of directors appointed to do the business and look after the interests of the company. The board meets and does business without keeping a minute of the meeting or the business done. Is that a proper or a legal way of doing public business?

2. When a board of directors is composed of a president, a vice-president and three directors, a secretary and a treasurer, have the secretary and treasurer a vote at the board meeting?

3. Should every order before it is presented to the treasurer be signed by the secretary and president?  
**F. J. P. Ont.**

**Ans.**—1. No. 2. The answer to this, taking the question literally, must be yes; but the by-laws of the company probably regulate the matter. 3. This is also a matter that is, or ought to be, governed by by-laws of the corporation.

#### CONCRETE ROOF.

I intend building a barn next summer with concrete foundation and a root cellar underneath the approach. I would like the know the best method of building and roofing the root cellar. Could it be built with a flat top of concrete without steel beams? In your reply to J. M. in your issue of Jan. 5th, I fail to understand your plan of two concrete coverings of 1½ inches each, with expansive iron between. What is expansive iron and where can it be obtained? Would you recommend a semicircular arch, and if so, please describe best method of building?  
**P. J. B.**

**Ans.**—It would be perfectly feasible to build a roof of concrete over the approach. Get the walls built solidly of stone or concrete, then cover the top over with a temporary roof of lumber well braced up from below. Give this roof a crown of about two inches in twelve feet of span. Then spread a layer of concrete on, and pack it down well. When this has set, but not quite dry, lay down another layer of concrete, made much stronger, and leave creases on top for toe hold for the horses. The expansive iron we spoke of is heavy iron netting like one sometimes sees for door matting, and was laid between the two layers of concrete. A hardware merchant would be able to get it for you, but we doubt the necessity of it. When the concrete has thoroughly set, the support below can be removed. Such a covering has been known to carry as much as four tons. In your case there would be the danger of it not being warm enough, in which case it might be well to arrange to put in a ceiling of lumber and building paper. Make the foundations solid, give a good crown, use good cement, pack it well, and you should have a good job.

**Potash as Necessary as Rain**  
The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of  
**Potash**  
in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.  
Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this all-important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the  
**GERMAN KALI WORKS**  
98 Nassau Street, New York.

### VALLEY HOME Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

**FOR SALE:** Six low-down, thick, even-fleshed young bulls of the choicest breeding; three of them are from imported cows. Also a fine lot of Berkshire sows and boars of different ages.  
**S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO.,**  
Meadowdale P. O. & Tel., Ontario.

**SCOTCHSHORNS AND SHEEPSHORES FOR SALE:** Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.  
**R. H. FUSCH,**  
Clarendon P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

**Huron Herd Shorthorns.** Present offerings: bred to Broadhocks Golden Fame, Imp; bull calves. Prices reasonable. For particulars write to **A. H. JACOBS, Blyth, Ont.**

**Scotch-bred Shorthorns**—Choice animals as to size, quality and breeding. Bulls from 6 to 18 months old, heifers from 6 months to 2 years old; mostly roans. At bargain prices. **L. K. WEBER,**  
Waterloo Co. o Hawkesville, Ont.

**HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD CATTLE**  
Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to **JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.**

### AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

We still offer our stock bull, Prince of Hacheskile (Imp in dam) and a few choice young bulls. Our present low prices will advance after Feb. 1st. Boars fit for service. Young sows safe in pig. Orders booked for January litters.

### "THE HUME FARM"

**ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.**

**PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES**  
4 imported bulls from the best milking strain in Scotland head the herd of 78 head. Win cups for 1908 at Toronto and Ottawa; The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 33 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 3 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and sale is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **JAS. BODDIE, Manager,**  
St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.  
2 1/2 miles west of Montreal.

### SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES ARE ALL RIGHT

4 bull calves for sale, from 2 to 3 months old. Write for prices to **W. F. STEPHEN, Springbrook Farm, Trout River, Que., Carr's Crossing, G. T. Ry., 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y. C., 5 miles.**

### MEADOWSIDE FARM

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Oringtons. Young stock for sale. **A. E. YULL, Carleton Place, Ont.**

**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE**  
For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweetstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON,**  
"Glenhurst,"  
Williamstown, Ont.

### Ogilvie's Ayrshires

Present offering in the Ogilvie herd includes two or three of the very best young bulls and heifers ever offered in this country, including the winning senior bull and heifer calves at Toronto, London and Ottawa last fall; also the winning yearling heifers, served to calve in August and September next. Also a big choice of young cows.

**Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.**  
Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.

### RENNET.

Can you inform me where I could purchase prepared rennet, such as is used by cheesemakers?  
**N. L. F.**

**Ans.**—You might get small quantities from the druggist or a nearby cheese factory. Large quantities could be purchased from dairy supply companies, who should keep their goods before the public by advertising.

### THRESHING MACHINE CAUSING FIRE.

1. At what distance is a steam engine allowed by law to stand from a barn while threshing, for safety as regards fire, so that if the barn were burnt, the farmer would be sure of getting his insurance?

2. If a thresher travels a threshing machine with an unlawful belt that is short and fire occurred, could the farmer bring action against said thresherman for damages and loss of property sustained by engine being too close to barn?

**Ans.**—1. We do not know that there is any legally prescribed distance. There is an act respecting steam threshing machines, providing that each should be furnished with an efficient spark arrester, and that no person shall use or run any steam threshing engine unless it is provided with such spark arrester, and it must be kept in proper working order. The fire insurance policy in the particular case might contain some restriction in respect of the matter of distance.

2. If the fire resulted from such negligence on the part of the thresherman, an action might fairly be brought against him for the damages thereby sustained.

### SHEEP RACK.

Could you publish a plan of the best sheep rack for feeding hay, grain and turnips, to accommodate thirty full-grown sheep. I want the sheep to feed from both sides. The hay is fed from above.  
**J. C.**

**Ans.**—We shall be pleased to publish such plan if any of our readers can furnish one. We prefer single racks around the sides of pen, which arrangement gives more room in center of pen, and will admit of more sheep feeding. With a double rack there is no choice but to feed the same class of fodder to sheep on both sides, which may not be always desirable or convenient. Feeding hay from above is objectionable, from the fact that unless a chute closely boarded on both sides is provided, the hay is liable to fall over on the backs of the sheep, to the damage of the wool. Our preference is for an enclosure in one corner, or the center of one side of pen, into which hay is thrown from above and carried on a fork over the racks around sides of pen. Racks were formerly made by boring holes in a three-inch plank a foot wide, and in a scantling or pole for the top-piece, into which upright rungs were placed at a distance of say three inches apart. A simple and equally suitable plan is to take a two-inch plank, ten or twelve inches wide, for the bottom, placing it on blocks or short posts about eighteen inches from the ground. A board eight or ten inches wide, to form the top of the rack, is nailed to end posts of scantling, and the space between this board and the bottom plank is filled in with two and a half-inch upright slats about sixteen inches long, nailed to the bottom plank and to the top-board with wire nails, and about three inches apart, through which spaces the sheep pull out the hay. A low-sided trough, say eight or ten inches wide, and five or six inches high in front, resting on blocks or short posts, is nailed to the bottom plank of the rack to catch any leaves that fall from the fodder, and in which to feed roots and grain.

GOSSIP.

Many a life has been wrecked by seeking its own happiness.

When you look for happiness it is never there.

Travel by the road of Helpfulness, go through Self-reliance and you may be surprised to find how much of your journey lies in the Valley of Happiness.

An old-established herd of Shorthorns is found on the Porter farm, about five miles from Tottenham, Ont. This herd was established by Mr. William Porter several years ago, and is now managed by his son, Chas. E. Porter, whose P. O. address is Lloydtown, Ont. The herd numbers about 45 head, made up of good general-purpose cows that are good milkers as well as good feeders. Good bulls bred from sound families, some of them from imported sire and dam, have been continuously in use, among them being Reporter 2nd =12435=, by the Kinellar Wimple bull, Reporter (imp.), dam Juliet (imp.) =5144=, a Cruickshank Jilt, by Gladstone. Another, that was also the sire of some of the best cows in the herd, is Warden =18930=, by Warfare (imp.) =6452=, a Kinellar Rosebud, dam Handmaid, by Eclipse (imp.) =1251=, bred by Mr. Duthie.

The present stock bull, which is the sire of most of the young stock at present in the herd, is British Ensign =34690=, a roan, bred by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, sire the Nonpareil bull, British Lion =30941=, dam Miss Ramsden 6th =28875=. Mr. Porter has about half a dozen young bulls by this sire for sale that are of good average quality, not highly enough fitted to bring the present owner their full value, but thrifty, and ready to make good use of any extra care that may be bestowed upon them. These will be sold at bargain prices, and should prove a good investment to the purchasers, either for service or for holding to sell again.

The great auction sale of Shires, Clydesdales, and Hackneys which Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, will hold on Feb. 2nd, at Bond's Horse Exchange, Toronto, has been quite extensively advertised, and promises to attract a large crowd, many of whom will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity of purchasing imported breeding stock. The offering consists most largely of Shire stallions, although there is also a very choice selection of Shire and Clydesdale mares, Clydesdale and Hackney stallions. Catalogues are now ready for distribution, and a perusal of the same affords a splendid idea of the very superior breeding of the stock Mr. Hogate has imported. In the pedigrees of the Shires is to be found right at the top the names of such noted sires as Bar None 2388 and Harold 3703, with sons and grandsons of these noted horses also prominent in the pedigrees. In the lot of Clydesdales there is one stallion by the World-famous Baron's Pride, and others are got by some of the best sires in Scotland. The Hackneys are well selected from good breeding stock and display the characteristics of that great breed of carriage horse, the grades of which are so rapidly becoming popular. Such an opportunity of securing breeding stock of different breeds and sexes is seldom given, and we would recommend that parties requiring horses of the kind to be found in this sale secure a catalogue and notice the character of the stock offered, then, when it comes to buying, follow up a suitable animal, not hesitating to pay a good figure, as Mr. Hogate extends liberal terms and insures satisfaction. Remember the date and place of sale, February 2nd, 1.30 o'clock, at Bond's Horse Exchange, Toronto.

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Separators. Text includes: 'Will you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. Tubulars talk for themselves—are bought for themselves. If You Have a Brand New Separator not a Tubular, put it in the garret. Get a Sharples Tubular, guaranteed to make enough more butter than the other, from the same milk, to pay \$5 per cent yearly dividend on the cost of the machine. You test them side by side. Rockefeller is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife. A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalogue A-198 explains better. Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John's, Calgary. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. H. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

140 - JERSEYS - 140 to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

PORTER'S GOLD & SILVER FAWN ST. Lambert Jersey Herd I have a number of bulls, cows and heifers for sale. No better blood. No better cream-producers. No better lookers. T. PORTER, Carleton West, Ont.

What Offers for the Golden Lad—Nameless bull "Golden Name," dropped May 5th, 1901. Sire "Great Name" (imp.), dam "Mystery of Amherst" (imp.), bred by Charles Lantz E-tate. To avoid inbreeding, I am prepared to sell this bull cheap. His stock is O. K. F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que. Rushton Farm.

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A. No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collic pups. W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins 80 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pieterje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Ltd. HATT, ROBEARSON & SON, Saldman Co. Caledonia P. O., Ont.

A fine BULL CALVES, grandsons of Isoco lot of cow, Pan-Am., bred from prizewinners Toronto and London. Also lot of Chester White pigs. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

MAPLE PARK FARM HOLSTEINS. Two choice bull calves for sale, sire Homestead Albino Paul De Kol. Also two 1-year-old heifers with 70-lb. dams. S. MACKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

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

Unless you can get some pleasure, real satisfaction, out of your everyday work, there is something wrong. Get busy and find what it is.

Of course you can't do what you think you would like to do—that would deprive life of its greatest charm, namely the pleasure of always trying to do something better.

PEDIGREE-BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

On the Antrim County, Council Poultry Farm, Cullybackey, Ireland.

Since 1902 the individual egg scores of some 200 hens on the above farm have been regularly recorded by trap-nests. Only those birds giving high egg averages during the winter 1902-3 were bred from the following spring. The pedigrees of the chickens reared from these birds were carefully kept. This is done by using pedigree trays in the incubators. A few days before hatching time each hen's eggs are placed in a separate hatching chamber, this being made easy by the fact that each egg when taken from the trap-nest is marked with the number of the hen that laid it. Before the chickens are removed from their separate compartments they are given the punch-mark allotted to their dam's number. This enables their pedigree to be traced at any time.

The pullets from these chickens have been trap-nested from the date of their first egg up to the present time, and their scores duly recorded. It was found that a very heavy layer did not always produce the heaviest layers, but that a hen which gave a good medium score, and whose eggs were strongly fertilized, producing chicks with plenty of vitality, bred pullets which, with scarcely an exception, topped the records last winter, several of them averaging five eggs per week through November, December, and January. Where, however, the heaviest layer produced also strongly fertilized eggs, her progeny also proved high scorers. This was the case with a white Leghorn hen which, from November 16th, 1902, to the end of September, 1903, laid 221 eggs. Several of her pullets have nearly reached the 200-egg score in 11 months, and will probably exceed it by the end of the 12 months' test which they are now undergoing. It is, however, in the raising of the general egg productive standard that results are most noticeable, rather than in the production of a few individual high-scorers.

The following comparison of the pedigree-bred white Wyandottes with their unselected dams shows the improvement in the average winter egg production obtained by the individual egg-recording system, coupled with the selection of the fittest for breeding purposes. During the winter months—November to February, inclusive—out of the pedigree-bred progeny, as compared with the unselected parent stock, which were purchased from the best-known laying strains:

- 1.7 per cent. more birds laid from 50 to 70 eggs.
25.0 per cent. more birds laid from 40 to 50 eggs.
3.3 per cent. less birds laid from 30 to 40 eggs.
23.3 per cent. less birds laid under 30 eggs.

The most striking fact of this comparison is that the number of good medium layers was increased in the progeny by 25 per cent., whilst the poor layers were reduced by 23.3 per cent.

All the birds on the farm are kept for the production of hatching eggs, and are consequently never forced for laying. Extremely high scoring is, therefore, not expected. A minimum yearly egg production, however, of 150 eggs is required from each bird before being used for breeding purposes, and those hens which lay that number could easily be got to produce more if fed for the purpose. As it is, a number of the birds exceed 200 eggs each in the 12 months. The object of the system, however, is not to breed a few exceptionally high-scorers, but to produce a flock of individual good layers for the improvement of the laying qualities of the stock in the county; this being accomplished by the distribution of hatching eggs, some 12,000 being sent out, principally to farmers and cottagers, during the past season, besides over 200 cockerels.

Advertisement for WHICH SEPARATOR? EMPIRE Separator. Text includes: 'It is to your advantage to get the cream separator that will do the best work for you at the least expense. The EMPIRE Separator Easy Running is the simplest in construction, the most perfect in operation. It has the fewest parts to clean, the fewest to wear out. It gives less trouble and more satisfaction than any other. All we ask is a chance to show you why. Send for name of nearest agent and free catalogue. Empire Cream Separator Company, 25-30 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ontario.'

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-rings, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 23 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 30.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 16 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.0 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 18 mos., for sale.

GEO. HJOE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



Are prize-winners as well as producers. Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, ORAMPTON, ONT.

Woodbine Holsteins.

Herd headed by Sir Mochthilde Posh, whose four nearest ancestors average 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days in official tests. Cows, heifers and young bulls, sired by Homestead Albino Paul DeKol, a grandson of DeKol 2nd Paul DeKol, sire of 41 A. B. O. daughters, the greatest sire of the breed. Write for extended pedigree and prices.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old. If you want bulls or heifers from such stock at reasonable prices, write to H. BOLLEST, Cassel, Ont.

Holsteins and Jerseys for sale—Holstein cows and heifers, fresh calved or due to calf shortly; Holstein yearling bulls and heifers; Holstein calves, male or female. Jersey cows and heifers, all ages; calves, male or female. Write for what you want. Burnbrae Stock Farm, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. H. REID & CO., Tilsonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Maple Glen Stock Farm offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstake show bull, Ottawa, 1902. Address O. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buel, Ont.

We are offering for sale Holstein Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls, heavy milkers and bred on producing lines. A. R. BROW, South Cayuga, P. O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: One young bull. A few young boars. One good one fit for service. At very reasonable prices if taken soon. For particulars write to R. O. MORROW, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. & Stn.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn., Warkworth P. O.

**GOSSIP.**

Bear in mind that everything makes a difference.

You may feel discouraged sometimes, but if you are trying to do the square thing all around somebody will find it out—anyway you know it, and that's most important of all.

Mr. T. J. Berry, the well and widely-known importer of high-class Clydesdale and Shire stallions, makes a change in advertisement in this issue, in which he informs horsemen that he has in his stables a choice importation of seven stallions, of the best quality and breeding, personally and carefully selected in Scotland and England, which, he claims, are not excelled by the same number in any one barn in Canada, and which he considers only need to be seen in order to be acknowledged as the sort needed to sire the best selling class of horses as well as the best working class. Those who have observed the class of horses imported by Mr. Berry, know that they are of a high standard of excellence, and those who know Mr. Berry, know he is not only a first-class judge and handler of horses, but that he is straight and honorable in his dealings and that the horses he has sold have invariably proved satisfactory to the buyers. Parties looking for a reliable horse, should write him for particulars, or, better still, call on him at his stables in Hensall, a station on the London and Wingham branch of the G. T. R., thirty-five miles north of London.

During the period from Dec. 21, 1904, to January 4th, 1905, official records of thirty-eight Holstein cows have been approved. Seven full-age cows averaged: age 7 years 3 months 24 days; days from calving 24; milk 428.3 lbs.; fat 18.565 lbs. Seven four-year-olds averaged: age 4 years 4 months 17 days; days from calving 24; milk 410.1 lbs.; fat 14.447 lbs. A cow in this class, commencing a record 24 days after calving, produced 493.2 lbs. milk, containing 20.154 lbs. fat. Twelve three-year-olds averaged: age 3 years 6 months 3 days; days from calving 28; milk 379 lbs.; fat 12.022 lbs. Thirteen two-year-olds averaged: age 2 years 4 months 18 days; days from calving 37; milk 325.8 lbs.; fat 10.826 lbs. A heifer in this class dropped her calf at 2 years 3 months and 3 days old, and produced in thirty days 1,682.1 lbs. milk, containing 59.807 lbs. fat.

**CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.**  
Messrs. Dalgety Brothers, the well-known exporters, have recently shipped three very big stallions to their Canadian address—London, Ont. These are all rising three years old, and have been purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries. They include Baron o' Kyle (12036), a big, thick, brown horse, bred by Messrs. T. & R. Dickson, Braehead, Collin, Dumfries, and got by Carbineer, one of the biggest and most massive sons of Baron's Pride. His dam was by the successful breeding horse King o' Kyle, a son of the Cawdor cup winner, Prince of Kyle. Another very good colt is Clipper Chief, by the Royal Gartly horse Royal Chief, out of a mare by the Highland Society winner, King o' the Roses. This horse was bred by Mr. Archibald Crawford, Broughton Mains, Sorbie. The trio is completed by the weighty big colt Knight of Glamis, bred by the late Earl of Strathmore, and got by the noted horse Mercutio, a son of the invincible Hiawatha, out of Lady Montrose, by the grand horse Lord Montrose. These are all well-colored colts, of fine quality, and with plenty of size, as well as first-rate feet and legs.—[Scottish Farmer.]

**HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
JNO. LAHMER, Vine P. O.,  
Vine and Craigvale stations, G. T. R.

**Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES**

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

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

**"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRES**

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones from imported studs to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and muslin and the type that please. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 24.  
W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOB, ONT.

**FARNHAM OXFORDS**  
We are offering for the next three months a few good yearling rams, thirty strong, vigorous ram lambs. Also 60 yearling and two-year-old ewes bred to imported sires. Prices reasonable.  
First prize at St. Louis.  
H. Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont.  
Arkell, C. P. R., Guelph, G. T. R. O

**Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.**

Present offerings young ewes bred to imp. rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

Imported and home-bred Shropshire Rams and Ewes from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices.  
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.  
Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

**AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N.**  
A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address  
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U. S. A.

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Hogs.**

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

**Grand Champion** over all breeds at St. Louis World's Fair from our flock. **SOUTH DOWNS** and **HAMPSHIRE**s for sale. Write for what you want to

TELFER BROS.,  
Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont.

**LINDEN OXFORDS**  
Imported and home-bred stock always on hand.  
R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin Co.

**CHOICE SHROPSHIRES**  
Always on hand, of the choicest quality and breeding. Our winnings this season: 38 firsts, 26 seconds and 14 thirds at 9 shows, including Toronto and London. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

**Dorset Sheep and Large Yorkshires.** A couple of shearing rams and a few young sows, at prices consistent with quality. Write  
ELMER DYMENT,  
Copetown P. O.

**NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle**

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several from 3 to 7 months old; also several of our prizewinners at Toronto under 6 months. A few nice sows due to farrow in March and April. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, about a year old, and just ready for service, besides a few choice heifers and cows in calf. All at moderate prices. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

OOLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

**TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS**  
Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type.  
Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O.  
Grafton, G. T. R.

**TAMWORTHS**

A grand litter, 3 months old, sired by Colwill's Choice, the old Toronto sweepstakes winner. Price, \$6 each, registered.  
D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

**Advertise in the Advocate**

**For Sale:** At very reasonable prices, for immediate delivery, young boars ready for service, nice straight growthy fellows, with good bone and well haired.

**A GOOD YEAR FOR HOLSTEINS.**

There can be no question that 1904 was a banner year for the Holsteins. At the Maritime Winter Fair, held at Amherst, N. S., Dec. 12th to 15th, Holstein cows, owned by Logan Bros., stood first and third in number of points scored in the dairy test in competition with all breeds. The best cow was Princess Molly with a score of 120.9 points; the next a Jersey, Hillside Best, with 112.5 points; and the third, Orne Rooker, with 109.7 points. In this connection it will be remembered that at the Ontario Winter Fair, the previous week, the six best cows were all grade or pure-bred Holsteins, and that at the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, held in Ottawa, last March, a Holstein stood away ahead of all others. Since last report, nine Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers have been admitted to the Canadian Record of Merit on the strength of their official seven-day records, made under the supervision of the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. In each case the amounts of milk and butter-fat are actual; the amount of butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. of fat to the pound, the rule adopted by the Association of Agricultural Colleges. The most noteworthy record is that of Queen Pietertje Mercedes, 18.86 pounds of fat, equivalent to 22 pounds of butter. As will be noticed, three of these cows have made very creditable official tests extending over a period of thirty days.

1. Queen Pietertje Mercedes (5277), at 6 years 1 month 26 days of age; milk, 448 lbs.; butter-fat, 18.86 lbs.; equivalent butter, 22.00 lbs. Thirty-day record: Milk, 1,983.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 73.76 lbs.; equivalent butter, 86.06 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg.

2. Adelaide Brooks De Kol (5278) at 5 years 10 months 11 days of age; milk, 450.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 16.09 lbs.; equivalent butter, 18.77 lbs. Thirty-day record: Milk, 1,870 lbs.; butter-fat, 65.28 lbs.; equivalent butter, 76.17 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

3. Madonna Clothilde 3rd (3957) at 6 years 8 months 25 days of age; milk, 433.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.74 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.19 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

4. Lady Agnes of Avondale (2705) at 5 years 8 months 24 days; milk, 348 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.53 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.95 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

5. Princess Calamity Clay (3557) at 3 years 8 months 2½ days of age; milk, 420.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.10 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.45 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

6. Canary Starlight Lassie B (3960) at 3 years 10 months 22 days of age; milk, 356.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.01 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.34 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

7. Belle Dewdrop (4083) at 3 years 1 month 15 days of age; milk, 408.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 18.45 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.69 lbs. Thirty-day record: Milk, 1,529.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 53.93 lbs.; equivalent butter, 62.92 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

8. Iolena Fairmont 3rd's Albino (3727) at 3 years 3 months 26 days of age; milk, 311.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.27 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.15 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers.

9. Daisy Albino De Kol's Duchess (4239), at 2 years 5 months 28 days of age; milk, 248.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.44 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.84 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers.—G. W. Clemons, Sec'y Holstein-Friesian Association.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

**BRITISH CONNECTION.**—Canada's foreign trade is due in some degree to British connection. This, and the quality of goods turned out, accounts to a great degree for its continual increase. The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., of Toronto, were favored the other day with an order for two complete airmotor outfits for the Imperial Government in one of the Crown Colonies of West Africa. This order came entirely unsolicited, and is the result of eight years' trade with the Imperial Government in another colony in the Mediterranean, which has been entirely satisfactory to the authorities, and no greater compliment is needed to be paid to a company than such orders in the face of world-wide competition.



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

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Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all Silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. O. FLATT & SON  
MILLGROVE, ONT.

**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8408. Polegate Dawn, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

**MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.**

Having left Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not alike. Address:  
WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

**GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES**

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew P. O.

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The oldest established registered herd in America. We have on hand at present a goodly number of young boars and sows, fit for immediate breeding, for sale, bred from imported and home-bred sows, and got by imported boars.—Dalmeny Joe—13557—, bred by the Earl of Rosebery, and Broomhouse Beau—14514—, bred by Wm. B. Wallace, Broomhouse, Corstorphine, Scotland. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

JOS. FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—and imported Chester White, we have on hand a number of the best registered and in Canada; young sows in farrow; also young pigs, all weeks to six months old; pigs on skin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and sale delivery guaranteed. Address:  
E. H. GIBSON, Putnam, Ont.

**YORKSHIRES**

for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

**Large English Yorkshires** 40 December pigs and 8 boars and 2 yearling sows in farrow (by S. H. Dalmeny Cavalier) for sale. Also White and Bronze turkeys. Reduced prices for 30 days. For particulars write to T. J. COLE, Box 182, Bowmanville, Ont.

**YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS.**

FOR SALE: Boars and sows, all ages, from imported stock; also ram and ewe lambs, at reasonable prices.  
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**Do You Suffer From Lost Strength, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Power? They Are Quickly and Forever Cured by the Grand Product of Nature, DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT, with FREE ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN.**

This Electric Suspensory carries the current direct to the weak parts and cures all weakness of men, varicocele, etc. No case of falling Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts for weak men.

If you are weak why not enlist on the roll of strong men? I can give you the needed relief.

**DON'T DELAY.** No matter what ails you there is a cure for you in nature's remedy—Electricity. The greatest cures on record have been performed by this famous Belt, and it is recognized to-day as the greatest remedial agent known to mankind. It cures every form of weakness, restores the fire and vigor of youth, cures all forms of Nervous Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Varicocele, Lumbago and many other complaints, after every known system of medical treatment has failed.

My Belt makes men noble; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyful exhilaration of youth; it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look bright and makes the nerves like bars of steel.

It does this while you sleep, by pouring electricity, which is nature's energy, into your nerves and blood. Electricity is life to the vital parts; when they are weak it will make them strong.

Every weak man wants to feel young again! To realize the joyous sparkle of nerve life as it infuses the body with its glowing vitality; to feel the magnetic enthusiasm of youthful energy; to be happy, light-hearted and full of joyous impulses; to be free from spells of despondency, from brain-wandering, from the dull, stupid feeling; to have confidence, self-esteem and the admiration of men and women! Such is the wish of the broken-down man, and it may be gratified.

**I TAKE ALL THE CHANCES.** You might think I take long chances with my appliances when I say that I will cure you before you pay me. I don't. There is more in electricity when properly applied than you think. I take all the chances of curing your case. All I ask is that you give me reasonable security for the price of the belt, and you can use it at my risk and I ask

## NOT A CENT UNTIL YOU ARE CURED.

The men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt are now full of life and overflowing with joyous spirits. Pains are gone, weakness has gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear the grand life-saving appliance for two months at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel rejuvenated and invigorated. It puts steam into your run-down body, drives away pain, and renews youth.

Here is the way my patients write after wearing my Belt. You may say the same if you will only follow my advice:—

"I must say, and say it truthfully, that my health has never been better than at the present time. So far I have enjoyed a permanent cure, and am a much better man physically. It is nearly five years since I used your Belt."—T. J. GALLAUGHER, Shelburne, Ont.

"After spending eight months in bed with rheumatism and sciatica and three doctors attending me, who did me no good, your Belt has banished all traces of either sciatica or rheumatism, and I have not felt the slightest pain for a year and nine months."—Mrs. J. L. HINDMAN, 501 Young Street, Winnipeg, Man.

"Your Belt cured my stomach trouble, and I am now enjoying life once more. I can eat and drink anything that is set before me. I haven't felt so well in ten years."—M. McKENZIE, Corlies, Que.

"I will ever praise your Belt, and recommend it to every man that is troubled with lumbago, rheumatism, sore back, dyspepsia or heart trouble. I would have been in the ground before this only for your Belt."—JAMES JOHNSTON, J.P., Ottawa, Ont.

"My varicocele has been greatly diminished and otherwise I feel better too. There is also a decided check in the losses. I am perfectly satisfied with the work the Belt is doing."—CHAS. NEWLOVE, Bracebridge, Ont.

**BEWARE** of the schemer offering you a Belt for a few dollars or perhaps a "free gift." Many have been victimized by such offers; they quickly find that the only result given them was a burnt back (if they got any current at all). I have a large collection of these magnetic bands which have been brought into my office in exchange. My only object in taking them was to demonstrate what a properly applied current will do. I make special inducements to anyone having one of these so-called electric belts.

**FREE BOOK.** If you cannot call, write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women and gives prices. Send for it to-day. I have a book especially for women. Address:

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Takes an awful lot of uncommonly tough experience to make a little common sense.

It isn't the steer that eats the most that puts on the most fat, nor the mind that takes in the most reading matter that is the best informed.

Ever know of a boodler who would have boodled if he hadn't expected to be gladder instead of sadder as a result of his ill-gotten gains?

Success in money-getting ought to go hand in hand with all other desirable things. It often goes hand in hand, however, with the most miserable failures and the bitterest disappointments.

Swapping happiness to-day that is always here, for happiness to-morrow, that is always to-morrow, seems silly, doesn't it? But that's what they do who madly chase and strive.

A little nonsense, a little fiction, a little poetry, a little history and a little mentally uplifting reading matter every week at least, keeps the mind alive and broadens the understanding of "what we are here for."

**FREE Handsome 97-Piece Dinner and Tea Set**  
**\$1,000 Reward** paid to any person who can prove we do not mean what we say. This is a chance of a lifetime. An honest proposition. We will give away, Free, 1,000 Dinner and Tea Sets, beautifully decorated in blue, brown, green or pink, each set 97 pieces, latest design, full size for family use, to quickly introduce Dr. Armour's Vegetable Pills, the famous Remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Unhealthy Blood, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complexion. We will make you a present of a complete 97-piece set, exactly as we claim, or forfeit our money. Take advantage of this if you want to get a handsome set of dishes Absolutely Free.

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of Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills according to our plan every one who buys a box of Pills from you is entitled to a handsome present from us. You can sell them quickly. Don't miss this Grand Opportunity. Write us to-day and agree to sell the 10 boxes and return the money, \$2.50 to us. We trust you with the Pills till sold. We are bound to introduce Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills no matter what it costs us. When we say we will give away these handsome sets of dishes we will do it. We arrange to pay all charges on the dishes to your nearest station. Don't miss this great opportunity. Write to us at once. Remember our dishes are beautifully decorated and are boxed, packed and shipped free of charge. Address THE DR. ARMOUR MEDICINE CO., Dept. 372, Toronto, Ont.

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### GOSSIP

W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont., widely known as a breeder of Chester White swine and Shropshire sheep, has been equally successful with Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Persons requiring breeding stock of this standard variety of turkeys should lose no time in communicating with Mr. Wright. During the past season no farm stock brought handsomer returns than turkeys, and the prospects are that they will be in great demand for years to come.

A short time ago a farmer was the cause of grievous friction between a laborer and his wife. One Saturday morning the master found himself near the cottage, and, thinking to do his man a service by sparing him a long walk that evening to fetch his wages, he called at the house and handed over the money to the wife. When the man made his appearance the next day thunder sat on his brow. For long he sulked in brooding silence; then the smouldering fire broke forth. "Please, sir, dwun't you never goo fur to do that agen; dwun't you never goo fur to gi'e my owd ooman the wages agen. She didn't knaw afoor what mooney I tuk, 'cos, luk' ee, I on'y gin she what I choosed. Now she knaws, an' I sha'n't ha' no moor peace sa long as I do live!"

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Size, 3½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. For One New Subscriber. Retail price, \$1.00.

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Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. For Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$1.50.

### LADY'S BRACELET.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. For Two New Subscribers.

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Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

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