

**PAGES  
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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

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### EDITORIAL.

#### The "June Conditions" Fad

Like all the other classes, we farmers are open to the charge of being subject to the sway of hobbies. Some one thinks out a good idea, tries it a little while perhaps, and begins preaching it. The preaching, whether it persuades anyone else or not, confirms his own faith in the notion, and what he started out by suggesting he is soon harping upon with all his might. If the idea has a certain degree of merit, and its author is in a public position where he can advertise it effectively, it may possibly gain headway, be taken up by other teachers, and heralded and proclaimed with three times the emphasis it deserves. Often these ideas do much good. The exaggerated importance attached to them is not unmixed evil. Frequently it arrests the attention of men who might otherwise continue in the old grooves. It seems the world has not yet reached a stage where it can make smooth advance up the inclined plane of progress. People drift into ruts, and have to be jolted out of them. We usually make our advances pendulum-fashion, swinging first to one extreme then to the other, and finally getting our poise after much swinging and buffeting. The sooner we reach the judicious equilibrium, however, the better it is for us.

One of the fads on which quite a few Ontario dairymen have struck the extreme, and are now ready for more rational practice, is the notion that we should try to keep our cattle all the year round under conditions as nearly as possible approaching those which obtain in early summer pastures. "June conditions" is the enticing expression in which this idea was epitomized. First promulgated among us by a few platform apostles of winter dairying and advanced agriculture, it has been trumpeted back and forth over the Province till reiteration has had its effect, and quite an expense has been incurred in some cases in the attempt to feed and house stock more or less in accord with the June-conditions idea. It is plausible, but experience and observation have led us, after all, to modify our opinions, although still convinced that the agitation has done much good in getting away from the old straw-stack regime.

By "June conditions" was implied warmth, fresh air, succulent food, quietness, and ability to satisfy thirst at will with water of medium temperature. Feeding cattle twice a day was held to be as good as feeding oftener, for the cow really eats when she chews her cud, and twice-a-day feeding will keep her paunch well enough filled that she may ruminate at will. It was argued that as cattle did better on June pasture than under any other system of feeding or housing, therefore, could we continue such ideal conditions throughout the twelvemonth, we might look for the best possible results from our animals. To this end, stables were made as warm and light as possible, water was provided in basins before the cattle, which were fed in winter on a mixture of cut clover hay, corn silage and pulped roots, all prepared twelve or more hours ahead in layers and left to heat mildly in a feed room. We have heard men diatribe upon the fragrant, appetizing mess till one fairly pitied his own cows which had never known better fare than whole hay, sliced roots and meal.

But there is another side to it, as those who followed such advice found out. Pulping roots and mixing feed requires time, which in these days is another name for money. So does cutting hay, while the dust raised by the latter job is by the subsequent handling of the chaffed

stuff is bad in winter for both man and beast. Then, too, cut fodder soon loses a part of its natural aroma, becoming more or less chippy. This is especially true of cornstalks, and, furthermore, experience proves that cattle fed altogether on cut stuff become greedy for a feed of long hay or straw. Probably the craving is induced in part by a desire for a change from the more or less acid flavor of the silage mixture, but partly, we believe, it is due to the desire of the cow for something long to chew. At any rate, a little long feed to distend the paunch is now advised by nearly all authorities on feeding. Taking all factors into consideration, therefore, opinion is veering unmistakably to the position that, while it may be all right to mix chaff or other coarse, unpalatable fodders with silage, for the purpose of making them softer and more acceptable, the cutting of good hay and the pulping of roots for animals which can "scoop" them is a waste of time, to say the least. However, while the hashing method in this matter no longer meets general approbation, great good has been done by emphasizing the importance of providing cattle with a generous amount of succulent food in the form of ensilage and roots, which are unmistakably conducive to thrift and profit.

Then, as for the plan of having water continually before cattle in the stable, while unquestionably it is a vast improvement over the old order that prevailed on not a few farms, under which the stock went once a day to a frozen pond or "the crick," and possibly got what water they needed, but often did not—while the new order was a great advance over the old, we are by no means sure it is all that it has been given credit for. Water in the stable must be kept from freezing in the pipes, and, while this is not so very hard to do if one uses a Globe valve on his supply pipe, some have tried to prevent freezing by keeping the stable atmosphere always above freezing-point. In the ordinary stable this precluded ventilation in cold weather, and the stables were consequently close, damp and unhealthful. It has been argued that inside water would be warmer, but the water in the basins or troughs in cold weather often becomes colder than freshly-drawn well water, such as might otherwise be pumped for the stock to drink. It is doubtless good for cattle to have water constantly before them, but the advantage, except on the score of saving labor, may be overestimated, and the man who will provide a trough or flat tank in a comfortable spot, say in a snug shed, such as every farmyard should have, will probably be quite as well off as his neighbor who installs an expensive system of indoor waterworks. However, on this point of watering we do not take strong ground. Individual conditions must determine.

Upon the subject of temperature, our stand has been fairly well indicated. We do not believe in trying to keep stables too warm. Have them dry, light and well ventilated, and the stock will be little the worse for an occasional dip of the mercury below freezing-point. It is satisfactory to find ourselves in line with such authorities as Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Director-General, who is reported to have argued at the Eastern Dairymen's Convention that even 40 degrees is not too low a temperature for a stable, ultimate health of the inmates being considered. It is true that food is fuel; it is also true that health and vigor are absolute requisites to animal thrift. A high temperature is all right in summer, when it is natural. In winter it is unnatural and therefore pretty sure to be secured at certain sacrifice of ventilation, as well as being subject to more or less sudden drops. At last the sober conviction has been borne home that we

cannot turn the world upside down or the seasons end for end. Nature has provided us with summer and winter, and she manifestly does not intend to have stock cared for and fed the same in winter as in summer. When we attempt to do it, we multiply difficulties. That does not mean, of course, that we are to leave our stock out in the cold. Nature endows all her creatures with ability to withstand climatic adversity, but in the case of our domestic animals this resistant power has been reduced by long-continued care, which, in the effort to promote functional development, has protected them from the distress and strain of inclement nature. Within limits this is all right and proper, but deliberation of the whole subject impresses the danger of going too far in our artificial protection. The more we do, the less Nature will attend to, and, as a rule, Nature does things better than we. The warmer our barns, the shorter the coat of hair, the more sensitive the animals are to draft, and the more delicate when turned out. As a consequence, many do not get out at all; hence, in addition to other handicaps, they are denied the benefit of exercise, so necessary particularly for breeding stock. So it goes. One thing leads to another, and the ultimate result is weakened constitutions, inroads of disease, and reduced profits in feed-lot or at pail. It takes time for these results to manifest themselves in serious form, but they are being manifested in many Canadian herds to-day, and the sooner we get nearer the happy mean, to a more rational system of housing and feeding, avoiding unwise extremes of exposure on the one hand, and of pampering on the other, the better will it be for our pockets and our herds.

#### Stallion Inspection and License.

The appointment, by the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, of a commission to secure a census of the stallions in service in the Province, to report upon their breeding and character as to soundness, and present a recommendation as to the advisability of adopting a system of enrollment and possibly of license, with a view to restricting the use of sires of an undesirable class, has already had the effect of drawing out a discussion of the question which can do no harm, but rather, as full and free and fair-minded discussion generally does, has thrown light upon the whole question of the necessity and the means of improvement of the horse stock of the country, which all are agreed is urgently needed, in order to meet the unprecedented demand for more horses of a better class than we have or are likely to have if, as in the past, inferior and unsound sires are used. Whatever may be the recommendation of the commission on the question of licensing, and whatever the subsequent action taken in the matter, it is a wholesome indication that few if any of those participating in the discussion have defended the use of grade sires, but nearly all have acknowledged the wisdom of the principle of breeding only from pure-bred and registered stallions. This admission alone, if it has the effect of inducing a more general use of the pruning knife, will result in more and a better class of geldings being placed upon the market, while the use of only pure-bred sires of a desirable type will serve to improve the young stock coming on to supply the market in future years. The temptation to keep for a stallion a grade colt of more than average promise is very strong, and is too often yielded to by farmers for their own or the country's good, the added expense of raising and handling an entire horse being almost invariably sufficient to satisfy them of the mistake of spoiling the chances of having a first-class gelding in order to raise a third-class stallion that may not more

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than pay his way if held for service at the low fee for which he must stand in order to secure patronage in competition with good registered horses. The contention that not all registered horses and not all horses imported are of a desirable class to breed from is well taken, and it goes without saying that the knife might well be more freely used on pure-bred colts, as upon pure-bred males of all classes of stock, for an inferior pure-bred is little safer to breed from than a superior grade, and an unsound registered horse, used as a sire, may do more damage to the coming stock than an unsound grade, since he is likely to be more largely patronized, and is more prepotent.

The system of enrollment of stallions held for service for a fee, and the requirement that their breeding, whether registered or unregistered, must be publicly posted for the information of the people, has been adopted in several of the States and in at least three of the Canadian Provinces by order of the Government, and would appear to be a reasonable requirement, doing no injustice to owners, while serving as a protection to the public in so far as they choose to be guided by its provisions.

The question of inspection and the justice of requiring the taking out of a license certificate, and the payment of a license fee in order to secure the right to stand a stallion for a service fee, is open to argument, and it is not surprising that a difference of opinion should exist among horsemen. The choice and character of inspectors, and the inference that these are to be appointed by the head of a Government Department, and may not be such as to command the confidence and respect of the horse-breeding public generally, while it might work out fairly well, is, it must be admitted, one of the most difficult features to harmonize in the proposed scheme of license, and will require careful consideration in order to avoid serious trouble.

The question of interference with personal

rights, so dear to the hearts of Britons the world over, while requiring to be judiciously dealt with, will be found much less difficult of assuaging, since we are getting pretty well used to the principle of restriction by law of the liberty of the individual where the general good is at stake, and, while it would be admittedly going too far to say by legal enactment that a man may not use a grade or a scrub sire on his own stock, there would be less room for complaint of a law restraining him from standing or travelling such sire for a service fee. This principle has long been accepted as reasonable and right by the Canadian people in the matter of licensing the sale of intoxicating beverages, in the licensing of medical and dental and veterinary practitioners, of auctioneers and pedlars; so that if the requirement can be shown to be for the general weal, owners of licensed stallions would find themselves in a large company.

## HORSES.

### Iowa Stallion Service Law.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding the stallion-service law in Iowa (the text of which appears below), I may say that this is the first year of its working, and it is too early as yet to say just what the results will be. I feel, however, that it cannot be otherwise than good. I know that a great many people who own stallions have given the matter much consideration. I also know that a great many grade stallions have been sold out of the State in the last few months. Since the law became effective, July 4th, 1906, State certificates, have been issued to about 2,200 pure-bred stallions. There are some things about our law which I do not like. I think they will be improved in the future. We had to get such a law through as would meet with the approval of the members of the legislature. We hope to strengthen our present law very materially either at the coming session or two years from now. At the present time we allow the owner of the horse to make affidavit pertaining to the soundness of the animal, or to have a veterinary do so. The time will come when we will have State inspection to do this work, and then we will not be obliged to take any man's word. The time will come in this State when we will require horses, in addition to being sound, to possess a certain standard of excellence which will be determined by animal-husbandry experts, similar to the work now being done in Belgium. I realize that it will take some time to get this law, but we are going to work for it.

I think that a law giving the stallion owner a lien on the foal would be a good one. This is nothing but fair. Our people are very much in favor of a similar law, and we will have one.

I assure you that at any time I am in a position to help you in any way I will be only too glad to do so. I visited at my father's home at Vernon, Ontario, during the holidays, and never before was I so favorably impressed with the progress which Ontario is making along agricultural lines.

W. J. KENNEDY.

Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

### IOWA'S STALLION-SERVICE LAW.

Any owner or keeper of any stallion or bull kept for public service, or of any stallion kept for sale, exchange or transfer, who represents such animal to be pure-bred, thoroughbred, standard-bred or registered, shall cause the same to be registered in some studbook or herdbook recognized by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for the registration of pedigrees, and obtain a certificate of registration of such animal. He shall then forward the same to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Iowa, whose duty it shall be to examine and pass upon the correctness and genuineness of such certificate filed for enrollment. In making such examination, said secretary shall use as his standard the studbooks or herdbooks recognized by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and shall accept as pure-bred, thoroughbred, standard-bred or registered, any animal registered in any of such studbooks or herdbooks. And if such registration is found to be correct and genuine, he shall issue a certificate under the seal of the Department of Agriculture, which certificate shall set forth the name, sex, age and color of the animal, also the volume and page of the studbook or herdbook in which such animal is registered. For each enrollment and certificate he shall receive the sum of one dollar, which shall accompany the certificate of registration when forwarded for enrollment.

Any owner or keeper of a stallion or bull for public service who represents or holds such animal out as pure-bred, thoroughbred, standard-bred or registered, shall place a copy of the certificate of

the State Board of Agriculture on the door or stall of the stable where such animal is usually kept, and shall furnish to any patron who shall request it a copy of such certificate.

If the owner of any registered animal shall sell, exchange or transfer the same, and the purchaser desires it, he shall transfer in writing the certificate issued by the State Board of Agriculture to the purchaser of such animal, and upon filing such certificate so assigned, and accompanying the same with a fee of fifty cents, the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shall issue a new certificate to the then owner of the animal, and all fees provided for by this act shall go into the treasury of the Department of Agriculture.

Any person who shall fraudulently represent any animal, horse, cattle, sheep or swine to be pure-bred, thoroughbred, standard-bred or registered, or any person who shall post or publish or cause to be posted or published any false pedigree or certificate, or shall use any stallion or bull for public service, or sell, exchange or transfer any stallion, representing such animal to be pure-bred, thoroughbred, standard-bred or registered, without first having such animal registered and obtaining the certificate of the State Board of Agriculture, as hereinbefore provided, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

### STUDBOOKS RECOGNIZED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

American Books of Record and addresses of Secretaries:

American Trotter.—Wm. H. Knight, 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Belgian Draft.—J. D. Conner, Jr., Wabash, Ind.

Cleveland Bay.—R. P. Stericker, 80 Chestnut Avenue, West Orange, N. J.

Clydesdale.—R. B. Ogilvie, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill.

French Coach.—French Coach Horse Register: Charles C. Glenn, Columbus, Ohio.

French Coach.—French Coach Studbook: Duncan E. Willeit, 2112 Mich. Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

French Draft.—C. E. Stubbs, Secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.

German Coach.—J. Crouch, Lafayette, Ind.

Hackney.—A. H. Godfrey, P. O. Box 111, Madison Square, New York, N. Y.

Morgan.—H. T. Cutts, Middlebury, Vt.

Oldenburg.—C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa.

Percheron.—Geo. W. Stubblefield, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill.

Percheron.—Percheron Register: Chas. C. Glenn Columbus, Ohio.

Percheron.—The American Breeders' and Importers' Percheron Register: John A. Forney, Plainfield, Ohio.

Saddle Horse.—American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association: L. B. Nall, Secretary, Louisville, Ky.

Shetland Pony.—Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.

Shire.—Charles Burgess, Wrenona, Ill.

Suffolk.—American Suffolk Horse Association: Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

Thoroughbred.—The Jockey Club: James E. Wheeler, Registrar, 571 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Foreign Books of Record:

Belgian Draft.—Chevalier G. Hynderick, Secretary, Brussels, Belgium.

Boulonnaise.—M. Henri Johanet, 8 Rue d'Athenes, Paris, France.

Cleveland Bay.—Wm. Searth Dixon, Saltburn by the Sea, York, England.

Clydesdale.—Archibald MacNeilage, 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

East Friesland Coach.—Landwirtschaftlichen Hauptverein für Ostfriesland.

French Coach.—Director-General des Haras, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Paris, France.

French Draft.—M. Henri Johanet, 8 Rue d'Athenes, Paris, France.

Hackney.—Frank F. Euren, 12 Hanover Square, London, W., England.

Hanoverian.—Freiherr V. Troschke, President, Hanover, Germany.

Holstein Coach.—Martin Thormahlen, Secretary, Moorhusen per Elmshorn, Holstein, Germany.

Oldenburg Coach.—Justus Schussler, Secretary-Treasurer, Rodenkirchen, Oldenburg, Germany.

Percheron.—M. Raoul Boullay, Nogent-le-trou, France.

Shire.—J. Sloughgrove, 12 Hanover Square, London, W., England.

Shetland Pony.—Robert R. Ross, Balmoral Buildings, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Suffolk.—Fred Smith, Rendelsham, Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.

Trakehnen.—C. M. Stoeckel, Insterburg, East Prussia.

Thoroughbred.—Weatherby & Sons, 6 Old Burlington St., London, W., England.

Yorkshire Coach.—John White, The Grange, Appleton Roebuck, Bolton, Percy, R. S. O., England.

**Pure-bred Sires Best.**

In regard to the proposed lien and license act, those opposed to the act seem to be having the most to say. I do not favor a lien act, as I think the present law sufficient to protect stallion owners along that line, but I do think it would be a good thing for the horse-breeding industry of this Province to put a heavy license on all stallions not eligible for registration, or else enact that no service fee shall be collected for any but registered stallions. If we are to get the best results in breeding, be it with horses, cattle, sheep or swine, we must use the pure-bred sire. The history of our live stock and our past experience has proved this. Of course, there may be a few exceptions where a good grade male may get better stock than an inferior pure-bred, but he will seldom get as good stock as a good pure-bred.

A great many say, "Why not let us breed to what horse we want? The farmers of Ontario are intelligent enough to know what they should breed to, without the Government dictating to them." Now, if we were to judge the intelligence of some of our farmers by the horses they breed, they would certainly be on a very low plane. They may know what they want, but the scarcity of good horses, and the number of inferior ones placed on the market, indicate that they do not know what is best for their pockets or the horse industry of this country.

Now, I think that the man who spends his time and money, either to import or breed pure-bred stock, should be protected. Every other industry is protected by the Government, and why not the live-stock industry?

Can we estimate what these breeders and importers are worth to Canada? What would be the quality of our stock at the present time had it not been for the enterprise of these men who have braved an ocean voyage and spent money—and we all know how many good men lost all they had? What kind of horse would the grade stallion be, were it not for the horses these men imported?

Has the pure-bred sire improved the stock of our country? No one can but admit that he has. The proud reputation which Canadian stock bears to-day has been due to the imported pure-bred sires. Take the horses at our leading exhibitions, and how many come into the ring but pure-breds or those by pure-bred sires. I think we should be safe in saying less than one per cent.

Now, how many good, prepotent, non-registered sires do we know of. I think I am safe in saying, not one in ten. Now, wouldn't it be better to sacrifice this one horse for the sake of getting rid of the other nine which do not raise the standard of our horses, but most of which lower it?

A great many say that the importers import scrub horses. How can they afford to bring out the best when they have to compete with scrub horses travelling the road, charging a service fee of five, seven or eight dollars?

Prices for all farm produce have gone up, the prices of horses have gone up, yet in many parts of Ontario the old service fee of \$10 to insure still remains, though the cost of travelling a horse for the season is double what it was ten years ago. Let the stallion owners raise the service fee to \$15, and better stallions will be imported; but on the other hand, let the farmers demand that these horses be limited to serve, at the most, seventy-five mares each. I know of horses that have served from 150 to 180 mares in a season, and travelled from eight to twelve miles a day. How in the name of common sense can their owners expect these horses to leave a large per cent. of foals with such treatment, and is it any wonder that the foals from such a stallion are little better than those from a scrub?

I am not a stallion owner, but I am interested in the development of our live-stock industry, so would urge, let us breed from nothing but good, sound, registered stallions, give the stallion owners a living service fee, and require them to limit the service of their horses to 75 mares, and the reputation of Ontario horses will then be known far and wide. S. G. CARLYLE, Dundas Co., Ont.

**Stallion Service for a Song.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

When the act regarding a license fee for stallions passes, I hope it will be made to apply in the districts as well as in the older parts of Ontario. I had hoped that all registered horses would be exempt, and a much higher fee put on all scrub horses. We have in this neighborhood three scrub horses. The one of these three that serves the most mares is bred from a big Shire mare and a small Standard-bred horse. His service fee is \$4 if it is a good colt, or nothing if it is not a good colt. I am not a farmer, but am interested in horses. N. E. W., Algoma District, Ont.

**An International Horse Show.**

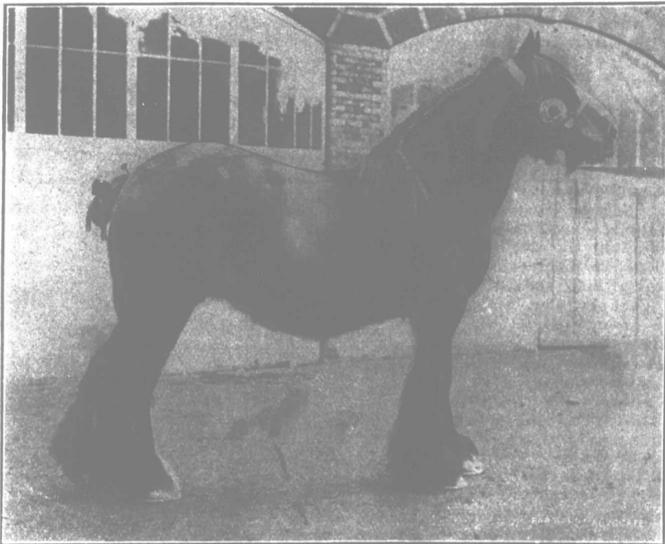
Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mr. R. P. McGrann, of New York, have gone as special representatives of the American directors and committee of a new International Horse Show, to be held in London, Eng., next June. They will confer with the English and Continental representatives upon the classifications for exhibits, and arrange other details for the issuance of prize-lists, returning to New York in about three weeks.

During the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden last November, a Committee representing the English Directors presented their credentials and prospectuses for the show, and, a meeting having been called, the following American and Canadian directors were selected:

**AMERICAN AND CANADIAN DIRECTORS.**

Clarence H. Mackay, New York; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, New York; E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia; Hon. Adam Beck, London, Ont.; Sir H. Montagu Allan, Montreal; George W. Beardmore, M. F. H., Toronto Ont.

These gentlemen and others subscribed to \$25,000 of the \$100,000 stock issued by the Association in England, and since that time Messrs. Vanderbilt and McGrann have been stirring themselves to enlist the co-operation of American exhibitors. They believe that the show will afford an opportunity for introducing the American and Canadian heavy-harness, light-harness and saddle horses, as well as American and Canadian hunters and jumpers. The opportunity, they further believe, will serve to open a large field for the sale of American horses, not only in England, but throughout the Continent of Europe.



Shire filly Wintering Out of Doors.

**Naming Horses.**

Mr. T. C. Patterson, Postmaster, of Toronto, has recently published an interesting article on the nomenclature of Thoroughbreds, in which he says: "Students of pedigree who have had to wrestle with the two Champions of the English Studbook, the two Chesterfields, two Clarissas, two Inos, and other cases, as well as with the innumerable repetitions of early American breeders—Diamonds and Diomedes galore, with the prefixes Young and Old ceasing to be a distinction—will hold up both hands for the abolition of any and all duplications."

It is a very usual thing when a horse bears a name which is a synonym for that borne by his sire, to read of 'the well-named son of So-and-So' in the words of the gushing reporter. But a horse is not well named unless a suggestion of both parents is offered and a clew given which is of vast assistance in future research and even in present mention. In many instances it takes a lot of time to find such a name, and, after much anxious brain-twisting, reference to the studbook only shows that somebody else has taken that name, and, very generally, has misappropriated it; that is to say, no sort of connection exists between the names of the parents and the name that you so fondly thought was just the very one to meet your own case. To take an example. A youngster, destined to be a very famous one in Canadian racing, was born to the marriage of Marauder and Bonnie Ino. Mr. Seagram, owner of the leading stable in the Dominion, and a gentleman who rightly insists on his horses bearing appropriate names, sent down to New York the name of Maraschino. The registrar said it was a duplicate, and, time being up, called the unfortunate mare Bon Ino, involving what the grammarians term a false concord, and an empty nothingness as well. She won the King's Plate, and is therefore for all time in the forefront of

Canadian turf history. She had a better-named son—Inferno—who also won the Plate, and is by Havoc, his name containing the 'ino,' while indicating the state of things Dante's great work pictures in the nether regions. Canadians, in fact, have set a good example in this line to Americans.

"The late Mr. Hendrie called a colt by Imp. Derwentwater, out of Lamplighter's sister, Spark, 'Firewater.'

"Mr. Adam Beck has given the name 'Photographer' to a colt by Imp. Phaeton, from Snapshot. This belongs to the 'obvious' class of names, and it is amazing that it had remained at Mr. Beck's disposal. The clew to parentage may be given by alliteration, association, or application. Photographer covers the whole field of vision, and it is to be hoped he may stand out as pre-eminent on the course as he does in the register.

"Mr. Robert Davies, another Canadian breeder, named a colt by Imp. Farthing, from King Ernest's daughter Thistle, 'Farmer's Foe,' and about the same time Mr. Seagram chose 'Far Rockaway' for a colt by Faraday—Slipaway. This year he named the Watercress—Baby colt 'Babbling Brook.' The obvious has acknowledged advantage over what may be called the far-fetched derivative, but is not always available. Recourse must then be had to association. Colt by Imp. Morpheus (God of Dreams and Sleep), out of Homelike, becomes, under Mr. Seagram's winter meditation, 'Cosy Corner.' Another, by Havoc, out of the same Homelike, is known by the hunting-cry of 'Have-a-Care.' St. Blaise is a witness that some little playfulness is permissible in such matters, as when the president of the Ontario Jockey Club called a son of Egmont and Bonnie Ino 'Ego Nosco,' though neither the dead nor foreign languages should be employed except in the last extremity. What the ring will make of it, should be an ever-present consideration. They made Chat-and-no-go out of the roarer, Chattanooga, and Abscess-of-the-jaw, out of Lord Randolph's Oaks winner, L'Abbesse de Jouarre. Barcardine, inappropriately named after an old place near Oban, N. B., and known in Argyleshire as Bar-caudin, in the mouths of the bookies soon had the accent thrown back to the first syllable, and it is no outrage on euphony.

"Instances of happy nomenclature in England are more numerous than in America, the educated classes there furnishing as yet a more numerous contingent to the turf, but barring Persimmon and St. Blaise, it is six and thirty years since the name of a Derby winner gave a clue to his parents, though Common comes near it.

"How was the ridiculously-named Volodyvoski bred? Prior to Kingcraft's day the proper principle had not been recognized. Americans have named well-known mares Semper Idem, Semper Paratus and Beatus, while the offensively neuter name of Nasturtium was given to the excessively masculine son of Watercress and Margerique. Saragossa was decidedly an improper name for a colt. To match these anomalies, the feminine name Cyllene has been given to one of England's proudest stallions, to perpetuate, I suppose, the error of calling his sire Bona Vista.

A meaningless compound of the first syllable of the sire's name with the last syllable of the dam's, is, to my mind—but tastes may differ—the most objectionable of all ways of meeting the difficulty.

"I sat next to a titled English lady the other night at a dinner, who seemed to have a pretty wit in turf nomenclature, and was addicted to naming the horses of her racing friends. She told me that just before leaving home she had christened a colt, by Wise Man, out of Acceptable, 'Wise Child.' She then paused, expectant. I caught on—then I caught my breath, and blushed as I murmured, 'very good, indeed.'

"Perhaps the farthest-fetched derivative name for a colt was Bad Potato, given to a son of Badsworth and Beehive. Give it up? Well, eventually the etymology was explained. A beehive is a bee-holder. A beholder is a spectator. A specked 'tater is a bad 'tater. See? The bad was legitimate, and the rest bad enough. Poverty of thought and imagination is responsible for the dearth of good names, but indolence and indifference have a good deal to do with it.

"It must have taken some thought—or perhaps it was a timely inspiration—to fit the name

of Amberley, a colt who has been running this year, onto the offspring of Russel and Outscramble. The name betrays a conscientious endeavor that may elude the casual reader. When the Prime Minister of England, who let the Alabama escape, and who had led the Commons as the—by courtesy—Lord John Russell, son of a Duke, was elevated to the House of Lords as Lord Russell, he chose for his second title Lord Amberley; and thence a happy combination exactly commemorating this colt's genealogy. I only quote it to show what may be done with apparently unpromising materials."

### Grooming Draft Horses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Would you ask through your columns the opinions of horse-breeders what are the advantages of grooming or currying colts that are being raised for draft purposes, or whether it is better to let them run loose in a box stall with plenty bedding and fresh air? My reason for asking this is that an agricultural speaker was criticising the method used at a horse-breeding farm in Nova Scotia, where the colts are never curried.

N. S. SUBSCRIBER.

## LIVE STOCK.

### How Are Your Stock Watered?

1st.—Describe concisely, for the benefit of other readers, how your stock are watered in winter.

2nd.—What did your system cost to instal, and how long has it been in use?

3rd.—What are its advantages or disadvantages?

4th.—What plan, if any, have you seen that you consider better?

### Profit and Loss in Beef.

Leaving aside the ranch, none of the systems of beef-production so far considered seem to offer very great inducements in the way of profits when feed is all paid for at market or even at fair prices.

Probably, to begin with, a brief examination into the items which go to make up the cost of the stocker ready to feed would prove interesting. Pasture usually enters very largely into the raising of the stocker, hence the cheaper the lands on which cattle are raised, the lower will be the cost of production up to the time they are ready to finish off. Now, steers under average Ontario conditions must have at least two acres of pasture each per season. The poorer the pasture the more will be required, so that it is not safe to say less than two acres of good land or the equivalent thereof, worth, say, \$6.00 per season per steer. Each steer would be on grass two seasons; that is, \$12.00 per steer for pasture up to age of 30 months. The winter between grasses would cost from \$12 to \$15, according to the method of feeding, the more expensive feeding being probably the more profitable. From birth to one year old, ready to go out on grass, each steer would cost about \$16 for feed alone. This would make a total cost of \$10 to \$13 for the steer ready to go into the barn to feed, and he might possibly weigh from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. Good shapes at this weight would be worth, under average conditions, from 3½ to 4 cents. If we say 3½c net for the farmer, i. e., Toronto, he would get about \$13.

Of course, a happy combination of circumstances might arise to lower the cost of production a bit and to raise the selling price. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." We may still hope on, even if, in the above calculation, no value has been placed on the calf when dropped.

Still, there is no doubt the cheap-land man will be always willing to produce stockers, for he can really make a somewhat better showing than outlined above, as he would be forced to waste much coarse feed did he not do something in this or some similar line.

For the dear-land man there is another and a brighter side, even apart from the buying and feeding of these stockers or feeders. He may, if numerous—one might also say numberless experiments are to be trusted—go into the beef-producing business in all its stages, from breeding herd to block, and make a most excellent showing.

Well-bred, spring-dropped calves, fed on whole milk for a couple of weeks, on whole and skim milk for a couple of weeks, and later on skim milk, finely-ground meal, sweet clover hay and a little green feed till November, are then in good shape to go ahead and do well on fairly heavy meal feed, say from three to four pounds per day. So fed, they may be expected to weigh from 650 to 750 pounds when ready to turn on grass in May. On good grass, with a little meal and rape, if necessary, from 900 to 1,000 pound weights may be expected by November. Good feeding during the winter means 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, ready for the block any time from March to May, or earlier.

During the past few years different lots of steers have been fed here from birth to block much as indicated above. An accurate record has been kept of food consumed, showing that, on an average (20 steers), a steer fed as above consumes 1,500 pounds skim milk, 3,000 pounds mixed meals (oats, corn, bran, shorts, gluten and oil cake), 1,000 pounds clover hay, 4,800 pounds roots, and 11,000 pounds ensilage and green feed. These feeds, valued as follows: Skim milk, 15 cents per cwt.; meal, 1 cent per pound; clover hay, \$7 per ton; roots and ensilage, \$2 per ton, amount to \$51.55. During the same period these steers have averaged 1,250 pounds net, and have sold at an average of \$5.56 per 100 pounds, live weight; that is, \$68.75 each at about 23 months old. This leaves a margin of about \$17 per steer, made in 2 years or less.

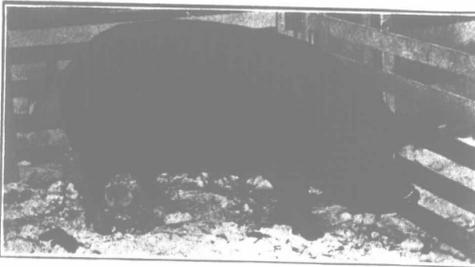
A not inconsiderable advantage of this method of feeding is that the steers are ready to sell at any time after 10 or 12 months of age, for not infrequently a trim, fat young steer will tempt a good round price where the heavy steer would not be so seductive.

We have sold steers here at 13½ months old that brought \$44 apiece, and had cost, all expenses included, something less than \$30—to be exact, \$28.40. They weighed 917 pounds alive, and sold for 5 cents a pound live weight, with a slight shrink. They were sold July 2nd, 1906. Similar lots have been sold at different ages in different years. This is the youngest lot we have ever sold. It is also the lot on which we made the highest per cent. clear profit.

The old idea that pigs had to be fed till they were a year or so old and weighed 400 to 600 pounds, has been exploded. No one thinks for a moment of pursuing such a course in his pig-feeding operations. Not only because the smaller pig is demanded by the packers, is this true, but because it has been most abundantly proven that heavy pork costs very much more to produce than does light pork. Exactly the same truth holds good where the steer is concerned.

In experiments conducted here during seven years, it has been shown that well-bred steers, receiving good care and good feed, cost to produce 100 pounds increase, live weight:

From 1 day to 2 months .....	\$2.14
From 2 months to 4 months .....	2.50
From 4 months to 7 months .....	3.15
From 7 months to 12 months .....	3.90
From 12 months to 18 months .....	4.15
From 18 months to 24 months .....	4.65



Bacon Type Berkshire Sow.

Bred and owned by Josh. Lawrence, Oxford Centre, Ont.

This is where steers were well fed from birth to block. These figures indicate wherein lies the advantage of early soiling. The longer the animal is fed, the more expensive becomes the increase in live weight.

Probably the relative merits of the different methods of feeding may be most graphically shown by a comparison of the percentages of profit (or loss) on the cost of producing the steer by the different methods that have been discussed or that we have tried here, speaking in round numbers always:

Whey Steer.—Cost, \$60; sold, \$10; loss, \$20; loss, 50 per cent.

Cow-raised Steer.—Cost, \$75; sold, \$65; loss, \$10 (or more); loss, 15 per cent.

Skim-milk Steer, fed till three years old.—Cost, \$65; sold, \$65; clean sheet.

Skim-milk Steer, fed till two years old.—Cost, \$50; sold, \$65; profit, \$15; profit, 30 per cent.

Skim-milk Steer, fed till eighteen months old.—Cost, \$38; sold, \$55; profit, \$17; profit, 45 per cent.

Skim-milk Steer, fed till fifteen months old.—Cost, \$30; sold, \$15; profit, \$15; profit, 50 per cent.

While these figures may seem somewhat startling, I may say that similar results have been obtained at other experiment stations; that is, results which show conclusively the advisability of soiling so as to get steers to the block at as early an age as possible.

The possibilities of these lines of feeding are made as witness the champion at the International Fat Stock Show, just concluded.

### Down on the Dogs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in your issue of Jan. 17th an article by Mr. Alex. McCaig, in which he complains of the injustice of taxing dogs and using the money to reimburse the owners of sheep for their losses through the ravages of the wolfish brutes, most of which are not worth (aside from the value of their skins) the powder it would take to blow them out of existence.

He suggests that the tax remain at \$1.00 per dog, to be applied to the general fund of the municipality, and that sheep owners (with all they have to contend against now by having the labor of years undone in an hour or two) should club together and protect themselves. Yes, they should club together to defend themselves, but not by allowing anyone or everyone, by the payment of a paltry dollar, to keep a curse to the sheepman, a menace to the traveller on the highway, and a nuisance generally to the public; but honestly begin at home, and if they have in the past been misled with the idea that a dog was a necessary adjunct to every house, destroy the thing, and take some general way of getting a petition signed by every sheep owner in the country stating that he does not own or keep a dog, and send it to the "powers that be," praying for a tax of \$5 or \$10 per head, at least, to be kept as a fund from which sheep losses could be paid in full each year, and the rest used for such purposes as might be most needed by the municipality. Under such a tax, "the good dogs," (mine, of course—not my neighbor's), "the dogs worth more than any cow in my place," "the dog that money would not buy," etc., would soon be found not worth quite so much, and would grow beautifully and blessedly less, and the peaceable and profitable sheep would have a chance to show its real value to mankind.

Durham Co., Ont. R. S. HOLDSWORTH.

### Prefer Sweet Milk for Weaning Pigs.

In reply to your questions for hog-raisers, I would say, first, that I prefer not to wean pigs under six weeks old. In case one had sweet skim milk, he might wean them at five weeks, and maybe less, according how they ate. Do not wean under six weeks when you have no sweet skim milk.

I would provide the little pigs with a little trough by themselves, so they could go under a partition into another apartment from the sow. When I noticed them eating a little with the sow, I would keep them some feed by themselves when I fed her. Little pigs don't generally eat much under four weeks of age. I would prefer altering the pigs two weeks before weaning.

I would prefer equal parts of shorts and fine oat and barley chop—1 oat chop, 1 barley chop, ½ shorts—providing I had milk. Without milk, I would add a little more shorts.

I should judge good pure whey would not be worth any more than 10c per cwt. Skim or separator milk, I think, would be worth 20c a cwt., anyway. I have not had much experience with skim milk, but I would think not too sour for weanlings, but for shoats of 75 or 100 pounds it would not make much difference whether it was sweet or sour.

Oxford Co., Ont. JOHN HAMILTON.

### Management of Brood Sows.

I noticed an article in a recent issue on the care of brood sows. I keep two sows, from which I raise two litters each year, and I have always been successful in raising good litters from them. They are of the Yorkshire White breed. Every winter I let them run around the straw stack, and they sleep in the straw. All I feed them is about a bushel of mangels a day. When the pigs are born in the spring of the year, they are strong and healthy.

I notice a reader of your paper asks what is best to destroy lice on cattle. My experience is that dry sulphur, sprinkled from the nose to the tail of the cattle, is effective. I can always tell when my cattle are commencing to get lice on them; when the chains begin to rattle, you may be about sure they are getting itchy. I am very much pleased with your valuable paper, as it gives a lot of information, and it is interesting to read the different opinions of farmers.

Ontario Co., Ont. J. E. HINKSON.

W. P. C., of Huron Co., Ont., sends us an inquiry about a feeding steer which died from gorging himself on meal. His name is not on our lists at the post office he gives. If it is on anywhere else and we are advised to that effect, the question will be answered.

What shall it profit a man to produce a few more pounds of butter to-day and a degenerate race of cattle to-morrow?

**Breed Societies and Their Work.**

No movement connected with agriculture has been more remarkable in its success and rapid expansion than the formation and development of Live-stock Breed Societies. It is almost incredible that little more than thirty years ago there was not a single organization of the kind in existence in Great Britain, while not less noteworthy is the fact that the number of societies devoted to promoting the interests of our breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, now in operation, exceeds sixty, comprising thirteen for horses, twenty for cattle, thirty-five for sheep, and five for pigs. It is certainly safe to claim that there has been nothing to resemble this growth among all the institutions in connection with agriculture in the United Kingdom. It used to be said that farmers could not combine for any specific object. The progress of the Breed Societies emphatically proves that at least those landowners and farmers who are breeders of live stock can and have entered into association for the promotion of their mutual interests with celerity and efficiency, for in every case the work of the Breed Societies has been highly beneficial. The modern improvement of the several varieties and the extension of the trade are largely attributable to their well-directed efforts.—[Live-stock Journal.]

**Smithfield Block Test.**

The pen of three yearling Lincoln wethers, exhibited at the late Smithfield Club Show by Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons, and which were illustrated in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Jan. 17th, made an excellent showing in the Killing Contest, notwithstanding their phenomenal live weight, which, at 22 months and 23 days, averaged 380 pounds each, a daily gain from birth of 0.55 pounds, their average weight of dressed carcass being 243 pounds; average percentage of carcass to gross live weight, 63.78, and the butcher reported that they cut up wonderfully well. The third-prize pen of three yearling Leicester wethers, shown by Mrs. Herrick, whose average live weight at twenty months was 301 pounds, a daily gain of live weight of 0.50 lbs., killed out with a percentage of 66.89. The butcher said they were very fat and slight of meat. Mr. W. T. Garne's second-prize pen of yearling Cotswold wethers, weighing alive, at 20 months and 21 days, an average of 300 pounds, showed a percentage of dressed carcass of 76.33, and the butcher reported that he never saw sheep of this breed die better than these; they had a fair amount of meat in them for large sheep, but were full of suet, and carried a lot of fat on rumps. The third-prize pen of Southdown yearling wethers, shown by the King, weighed, at 21 months, an average of 202 pounds; daily gain, 0.32 pounds; average dressed weight, 143 pounds, or 70.79 per cent. The butcher reported that they died remarkably well, with extraordinary kidneys. No pure-bred yearlings of the other Down breeds were in the block test.

**Pool County's Dog Tax.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": Will you allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words about the protection of sheep from dogs? It seems to me that neither Mr. McCaig nor Mr. Campbell go far enough in their views on this matter. Now, sir, as one man says, tax every dog \$1.00, but every dog over one owned by one man or at one home tax \$5.00. I think this is likely to do away with many sheep dogs. I do not think that a well-bred Collie dog is so apt to kill or worry sheep as the half-starved mongrels, of which so many are seen in villages and towns. Also, in the country we find a great many dogs that are part hound, part bull and part collie or bird-dog blood, as the case may be. Would it not be better for the whole farming community if the county council would control all dog tax, and then pay for the damage done to sheep? Nearly one-quarter of the dogs are owned in towns and villages, and not a cent of their tax goes towards paying for the damage done to country sheep. Is it a just law as it stands at the present time? A man has a dog that goes out and kills his neighbor's sheep; if the dog is caught at it his owner has to pay full value for the sheep so worried or killed, while if the dog is not known, the council pays two-thirds. Now, sir, if the said dog was never known to kill or worry sheep before, I think if the owner were to pay one-third, the council should pay the other two-thirds, as the owner is paying taxes on that dog for the general damages done by dogs. If the county council received all dog taxes, and kept that fund by itself, the town and village dogs would help pay for what damage they do. Take what has come under my observation in the Township of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk. The damage done to sheep in this township in 1906 was nearly \$400. Nearly three-quarters of this amount was done within one and one-half miles of the town of Simcoe, which is good ground for sheeving it was done by town dogs, but the

farmers had to pay the damages. If the county council controlled these taxes, the taxes on town dogs would help to pay for their ravages. Hoping to hear from others on this subject, I am, sir, a readers of "The Farmer's Advocate."  
H. MISNER.

**THE FARM.**

**Construction of Rural Telephones.**

(Continued.—II.)

Brackets are made usually of oak, and have a thread on the upper end, upon which is fastened the glass insulator. Where only one or two wires are to be carried on the poles, brackets serve the purpose very satisfactorily. They should be at least 18 inches apart. The upper bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole, and the other 20 or 24 inches below it on the opposite side. Brackets should be nailed to the pole with one 6-inch and one 5-inch spike nail. The quickest way to erect a line is to do all the work on the poles, such as attaching brackets, etc., before the poles are set into the holes.

Every tenth pole should be equipped with a lightning-rod, made of No. 9 wire, stapled on the side of the pole with 1/2-inch galvanized-iron staples. The wire should be carried to the top of the pole, and have two hand-turns under the bottom end of the pole. This precaution will protect the poles to a great extent from injury by lightning.

Where three or more wires are run on the same set of poles, cross-arms should be used. These cross-arms are made of pine, 3 x 4 in., and bored for 1 1/4-inch pins. Never use cross-arms with less than six pins. Have the spaces between the pins not less than one foot; a greater distance is

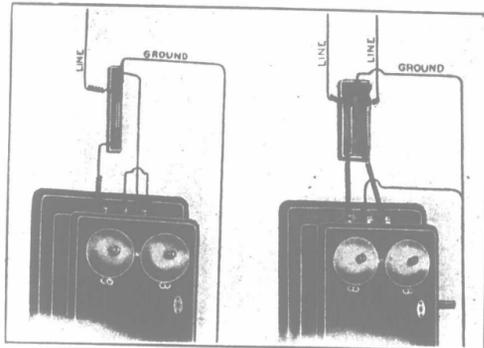


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

better. On lines where the distance between the poles are equal, the cross-arms should be placed on alternate sides of the poles.

Drawing Up and Tying Wires.—When a wire is drawn, you should first make sure that the head pole or end of line is properly guyed to prevent it from being pulled over. Both ends of the tie wire should pass under the line wire and make two and one-half complete turns. There is no way to overcome cross-talk on grounded lines where they are run for any distance side by side. By transposing metallic lines, cross-talk can be eliminated. You can always talk much farther than you can ring. All telephones upon one line must have ringers of the same resistance; this is imperative. This is the only way to secure satisfactory results. Only the most powerful instruments, with 1,600-ohm ringers, should be used where there are more than ten 'phones on a line. Ringers of 1,600-ohms resistance have been found by actual practice to be best suited for rural bridging party lines having from ten to twenty-five instruments thereon.

Connecting Telephones.—When the line is built, place the telephone on the wall as near the outside line wire as possible. Insulated copper wire should be used to run from the telephone to the line wire and to the ground. In single-wire grounded circuits avoid making the ground wire extending from the 'phone to the ground any longer than absolutely necessary. Always take the covering from the wire where it goes under the binding posts, and scrape the wire bright and clean. Screw tight the binding posts on the telephone and on the batteries, so that they will make good connections. Small saddle staples should be used to fasten the wires to the walls of the house. Never drive a staple over two wires together, and in driving staple do not injure covering of wire.

Lightning Arresters.—In order to protect telephones from discharges of lightning and from heavy discharges of atmospheric electricity, it is customary and usually necessary to intervene between the telephone and the main line some protective device in the nature of a fusible wire and a narrow air-gap between the line and the ground. This air-gap is formed by two pieces of block carbon, separated by a thin strip of perforated

mica. Figs. 4 and 5 show such a device properly installed on a ground return line or a metallic circuit.

The most prolific source of trouble on telephone lines is bad ground wires. The most common practice of making a good ground connection is to take a sharp rod, seven feet long by half an inch in diameter, having a hole about three inches from the sharpened end. Through this hole pass an end of a piece of line wire, and wind this wire around the rod from bottom to top, having two or three loose feet of wire left. Now drive the rod into the earth in some damp place. Then connect the covered wire from the middle post of the telephone to the ground wire attached to the ground rod. The conductivity of the earth being mainly due to the presence of moisture therein, it is absolutely necessary that the ground wire, or its rod or plate, should come in contact with the moist earth, which is damp continually and not for a few months in the year.

As all telephone instruments and lines are exposed to the action of the elements and to careless usage, so all telephone apparatus will occasionally have something the matter with it. Do not expect good service when the lines are grounded or crossed, and do not blame the telephone when the batteries are run down. Good dry batteries should last, with ordinary treatment, from six months to a year. On a new line the second set of batteries almost invariably lasts longer than the first set.  
W. DOAN.  
East Middlesex, Ont.

**\$1,251.01 a Year at Farming.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for several years, and often read with interest the cost of producing pork and beef on the farm as set forth by the different writers. I have none of this kind of figures to offer, but have the figures for the year 1906. On January 1st I took stock of all the goods on the farm, and they are as follows:

Six horses and colts.....	\$ 700.00
Twenty-five head cattle .....	730.00
Twenty pigs .....	170.00
Implements, wagons, sleighs, etc.....	679.00
Grain .....	388.25
Hay, straw, ensilage and feed .....	404.90
	<hr/>
	\$3 067.15

My total expenses for the year:

Wages, taxes, threshing, etc.....	\$1,845.04
Stock bought during year.....	116.10
	<hr/>
	\$1,961.14

My total sales amounted to \$2,702.20, and at the close of the year I have on hand:

Eight horse and colts .....	\$ 855.00
Twenty-eight head cattle .....	685.00
Twenty pigs .....	147.00
Grain .....	423.00
Hay, ensilage, roots and feed .....	818.10
Implements, wagons, etc. ....	649.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,577.10

So, you see, my account stands thus:

To amount on hand, Jan. 1, 1906 .....	\$3,067.15
Amount expended for year .....	1,845.04
Paid for stock .....	116.10
	<hr/>
	\$5,028.29
To amount on hand Jan. 1, 1907.....	\$3,577.10
Cash receipts for year.....	2,702.20
	<hr/>
	\$6,279.30
	<hr/>
	5,028.29
	<hr/>
Net profit .....	\$1,251.01

My farm is 195 acres, about 150 acres tillable, the rest in bush and pasture land. I live in the city, and just farm for fun, but when the dollars come along, as the figures show, it makes the fun all the more enjoyable.

Who would not be a farmer—the most independent life on earth? It is better than gold-mining, as with gold-mining you have to keep digging, but with farming the gold grows out of the ground, and all you have to do is to rake in the shekels, which we all know the worthy farmer is doing all over this great Dominion, of which Ontario is the banner Province.

If there are any farmers in Ontario who are not making money, I would say to them, subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate," buy good seed, raise good stock of all kinds and plenty of it, put up-to-date system into your work, and soon you will be able to send your sons and daughters to the Ontario Agricultural College, Mr. Editor. I think I am trespassing on your valuable space. One of my friends calls me a "Horseback Farmer," but I will sign myself, "AMATEUR FARMER," Wentworth Co., Ont.

### A Cheap Cement Tank.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed an inquiry in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Jan. 17th re cement tank leaking. The only way to stop a cement-concrete tank from leaking is to plaster it on the inside well; it does not require a heavy coat. Mix it equal parts sand and cement, and put on as little as you can, but be sure you have covered all the surface. The person asking the question said he built the walls eighteen inches thick. He simply wasted about two-thirds of the concrete. Six or eight inches would have been quite sufficient. I built a concrete tank in the fall of 1905. Not a very large one—4 ft. by 5 ft. outside, and 4 ft. deep. The walls are only 6 inches thick; one side, against the stone wall, is only 4 inches. I plastered it well as stated above, and in two weeks I filled it with water, and it did not leak a particle, nor has it ever leaked since; I used it last winter like that. Then, last summer I plastered it on the outside, just to make it look a little better.

In building a larger tank, the walls might be made a little heavier, say 8 or 9 inches in the bottom, finishing with 6. Putting a bit of chain or a small bar of iron bent at right angles around the corners, say 18 inches apart, as you raise, will strengthen them, and possibly prevent cracking.

I noticed another man giving his experience with wooden tanks. I would say away with the wooden tank and build cement, as it can be built for one-half the cost, and lasts much longer. In this section farmers are building cement troughs at the well, as well as large tanks. I know of several large tanks built with the silo curbs. I think they are standing well, whether indoors or out. My tank, referred to above, cost me just \$3.50, not counting my own labor. I built it in a day, except the plastering. I inquired the cost of a wooden tank about the same capacity, and the price was \$8. In addition to the tank proper, I raised the bottom up to a level with the water basins (about 3 feet) with stone and concrete, so that you see there was a good deal of material below the tank, and all included at the small cost of \$3.50. In conclusion, I would only repeat what I have said about the plastering on the inside, as the concrete will not hold water, if built two feet thick, unless it is plastered. I would not be without "The Farmer's Advocate" if it cost three times as much.

Huron Co., Ont.

SAM J. PYM.

### Likes Rotted Manure for Top Dressing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I saw in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Jan. 10th an article on the care of manure, raising the question, whether it was best to spread in winter, leave it in the yard, or put in piles? My observation in the matter is this. Manure spread in winter upon crust or snow must leach away to some extent, especially if there be much rain; if in pile, it has a chance to heat and destroy bad weed seeds which might be in the hay or grain. Some say it does not have a chance to heat, but if put up in proper shape it will heat in good time to top-dress for spring crop. I generally allow about two loads of horse manure to be placed in the center of pile, and then unload from all sides, placing more horse manure in the pile after, if seen fit. I have had sixty loads, all told, in one pile, and when spring work was ready, twenty-five loads was all that was left of the sixty loads. When the disk harrow was set at work, it was a pleasure to see how the well-rotted manure, distributed with a manure spreader, worked in with the clay loam.

Lanark Co., Ont.

D. A.

### An Ontario Co. Basement Barn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am almost a daily reader of your valuable paper, and I have read much in it about basement stables. I built a large barn in 1904, size 60 by 100 feet. The walls are of stone, 10 feet high, on a trench 3 feet under ground filled with stone, making a wall of 13 feet of stone. The walls are 22 inches thick, and a good coat of plaster put on the inside. We put 23 three-inch tiles through the wall near the top, and divided them all around. These keep the stable well ventilated. In a very cold time we have to close up some of them on the north and west of the stable. I find that the air is much more pure than in a stable where there are two openings to the roof, and the stable is only about half the size of mine. I might say that I would not wish for any better. I put in large windows, the top part of each is hung in the center, and we can open them any time. The stable floor is all of cement, but in the main horse stalls we planked under the horses. For the horses' mangers we raised the bottom about 8 inches, for the cattle 6 inches, and behind the cattle we left a drop of 6 inches, with no trench. We have the floor behind the cattle and horses sloping towards their

heels, about 2 inches in 7 feet, and that keeps the passage clean. We also have the floor behind sloping towards the outside doors, 1½ inches to 40 feet, and find it lots, if not too much. We have water basins in for 22 head of cattle, and find it is a good thing; the cattle can drink whenever they like. I keep both horses and cattle in this stable, with no closed center walls, and so far have not had a vet. to see a sick cow or horse.

GEO. R. A. MILLER.

Ontario Co., Ont.

### Twenty-share Beef Ring.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Would you please publish the chart for a 20-share beef ring that appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" last March or April, in which every member gets a boil, a roast, and a slice of steak. Please give explanation in full of how it works. Does the man that puts in a stall-fed beef in the spring get allowed any more per pound than those who put in grass cattle? How much per head is the butcher allowed for killing and cutting up?

Bruce Co., Ont.

WESLEY WARD.

[Note.—We reproduce the chart and table referred to. We have no other information that

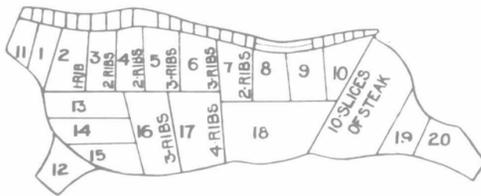


Chart for 20-share Beef Ring.

would be helpful as to how it works out in practice, but have been assured that it proves satisfactory. Our impression is that no difference is allowed in favor of a stall-fed beast over a grass-fed one. The allowance to the butcher for his work would, we presume, be a matter of agreement between him and the ring. Will some one who has experience with beef rings give our readers the benefit of their knowledge through our columns.—Editor.]

### The Sorrows of the Mouse.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In response to the invitation to send contributions on the handling of manure, I might say I prefer drawing it direct from the stable to the field and laying it down in heaps a rod apart each way. It has the advantage over putting it in a manure shed of requiring handling but once. If manure is left in the shed till summer, it has to be drawn at a busier time than now. The trouble of hitching up a team every day or every alternate day will not more than counterbalance the work of wheeling out the manure.

I am convinced there is less waste incurred by laying it in heaps than by spreading as applied. The heaps are very soon frozen solid, after which no gases can escape into the air nor liquid soak into the ground. In case of a thaw, the heaps will remain frozen, unless the mild spell is unusually prolonged. Only once this winter have the heaps been thawed sufficiently to allow of being spread, and even then the frost was not entirely out. From the appearance of the water in the hollows, I would judge there has been practically no waste from soakage. If spread as soon as the frost is out in the spring, the manure can be shaken out without any trouble.

Spreading it direct from the sleigh has some drawbacks. After a snowfall, it must be almost impossible to tell where one has come to the previous spreading. There must be more or less waste at every thaw. I remember spreading some freshly-drawn manure on about six inches of snow in March, and the streams of water that ran over and away from the field were the color of good strong coffee. If the manure had been laid down in heaps, I am convinced there would not have been such waste.

I think, Mr. Editor, you are getting the stable question pretty well ventilated, whether the stables themselves will be benefited or not.

I noticed in a late issue of your valuable paper a pathetic tale regarding the sad fate which befell an unfortunate mouse which had been immured in a glass bottle. It seems to me, if this most magnanimous mouse had been placed in a straw bottle of the same dimensions in every respect as the glass one, and exposed to our zero breezes, his death would have been a much more speedy one, and not less sad.

With regard to the question of moisture, I would like to add, no one has any cause to complain of dampness on the ceiling of the stables during very severe weather, unless his stable is exceptionally close. It is during a mild spell that the eists and lofting will be noticed dripping

with water. Why is this? The explanation seems simple. During severe weather the openings are sufficient to carry away the moisture as fast as it is breathed out by the stock. But when the cold moderates the moisture cannot get out, and the air becomes so full of moisture that it can contain no more, which then condenses on the most available points. Should the walls be blamed for this state of things? Certainly not. Would a wooden wall be the remedy? No, it would not. It is not a question of walls at all. The walls do not generate moisture, nor do they admit it. It comes from the cattle's breath, and no number of plies of boarding, be the walls never so hollow, will affect this condition in the slightest degree, other things being equal.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

ADAM BATY.

[Note.—The phrase, "other things being equal," contains the suggestive kernel of thought. With walls of equal tightness and conductivity, the internal moisture and temperature must be the same in all cases; but if we can, by use of several plies of paper or boards, secure a wall that will lose less heat by conduction than stone or concrete, we can allow just that much freer ventilation (while maintaining a given temperature), and the more ventilation we allow, the drier will our stable atmosphere be.—Editor.]

### The Latest Ventilation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Although but a recent subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate," I have read with considerable interest the discussion on stable ventilation. In your issue of January 17th you give an account of Mr. Baty's idea, which is pretty nearly what I had thought out.

My idea was to have a ventilator, say a foot square, running overhead of feed passage from outside to outside of two walls, but instead of covering it full length with lumber, let it extend from outside of wall to say a foot or so inside, made of matched lumber; then merely have a frame extending to other wall, and cover say one-third of the length from each wall with good heavy jute bagging or rice sacking, and cover the center third with a coarse, open jute, such as cheap potato bags are made of. By covering, I mean to put the jute on the two sides and bottom of frame of ventilator. Now, have a slide in ventilator at each end near the wall, and say ventilator runs from north to south across the stable, and a cold north wind is blowing open slide in north end but partly, and south end full, and I think you would be able to regulate ventilation as desired. The object in having heavy jute near the ends is to temper the cold air before entering, or rather distributing over the stable, and I have the idea that the foul moist air will penetrate the jute and be driven out the end opposite to which wind is blowing in. On a mild or calm day both ends of ventilator could be left full open. This, I think, is cheaper than any ventilator I have yet read of. As to windows, I think many of them a good thing, as we all know plenty of light is good for stock and a destroyer of disease germs; but the idea of opening windows much, which let in considerable draft, I don't like. If we could cover them outside with jute, and still have light, we could ventilate very well. I have, however, used white cotton over windows, and find it works very well, but is not very durable; yet, for all it costs to cover the windows you open with 5c. cotton, it will well repay one, as it lets in no wind and gives an excellent ventilation. In putting on cotton, it would be better to use a strip of cloth or something under tacks to keep wind from tearing it where tacked on. I am using cotton on my hen-house, and find it gives good light and ventilation, and is almost as warm as glass. A good storm door can be made by covering a light frame with cotton.

You might, Mr. Editor, express your opinion on this system of ventilation. I know your opinion on the bush-lot, and it differs from mine, for I am holding about one hundred acres, and if fenced it would get so thick you could not get into it to fall or get out a tree; and if, say, ten acres were exempt from taxes, they would have to raise it on the other part of the bush, or some other property.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

A. LUMMIS.

[Note.—The ventilation system suggested seems quite feasible, but the proof of the ventilator is in the working of it. When it has been tried, let us hear how it turns out. The idea of putting canvas curtains over opened windows is excellent. The correctness of the principle has been amply demonstrated in poultry houses. Regarding the wood-lot, Mr. Lummis' opinion is probably not so divergent from ours, after all. If his woodland is already too thick, pasturing for a time may do no harm; but for most of our thinned Ontario woodland grazing hastens its destruction, and fencing out stock is the prime means of restoration. A tax exemption by law could not do Mr. Lummis any harm, though in his particular case it might not do any good. That does not alter the fact that such a law would have a beneficial tendency in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.—Editor.]

**Agricultural Stock-taking.**

As this month is a kind of between seasons with the farmer, as well as the merchant, it is a good time for stock-taking. Stock-taking is as necessary to successful farming as to successful merchandising, and in the comparative leisure of this month it will repay every farmer to calmly review the situation, both retrospectively and prospectively. We live to learn, and no doubt our experience of the past year has some lessons for us. What particular branches of our mixed husbandry have yielded the best returns during the last season? What are the prospects for efforts along the same lines next season? These

are questions of great import to the progressive farmer. We must learn from our mistakes as well as from our successes. Let us pass in review our last year's business, and see if there is not a possibility of doing better next year. And as good cultivation is at the foundation of all successful farming, let us see if we attend to this matter right. Did we work our land before it was in proper condition, and have it take in lumps and have a short crop of straw, or did we wait till it became dry, so that it worked to a fine tilth, allowing the plant access to the fertility of the soil, enabling it to start a vigorous growth at once, which it can never do if the soil becomes hardened and crusty? A good vigorous start in the growth of a plant means a good growth all through. A stunted plant means a poor yield, even on good soil. Working stiff clay soils before they are properly dried out is a common and disastrous mistake. How about the seed we used? Was it the best obtainable, or was it only medium—not to say poor? Did we select it from the best-producing field, and then select only the best from that by separating and winnowing out of it all the inferior grains? Had it strong vitality, without which it could not produce a vigorous plant and assert itself to overcome any drawbacks in the season? Good seed in a good seed-bed is a great help in overcoming conditions of the season that are unfavorable to crop production, while poor seed and careless cultivation never gives a paying return. Have we made any mistakes in cultivating and seeding the past season? If we have, likely we can see them now, and profit next season by avoiding such a course again. Again, in looking over our live-stock husbandry, can we see that we have made a fair profit with each animal to which we have fed our raw products? If we have been milking a herd of cows, are we satisfied with the returns from each individual in the herd. Have we taken any pains to find out, by the scales and Babcock tester, if half of the herd are not paying their board, and so eating up the profit the other half might be giving us? If we have not made this investigation, it would surprise many of us to do so; and if dollars are what we are after in dairying, we cannot do it too soon. Weed the boarders out, and give what they were eating to producers, then we will be sure of a profit in dairying.

Another important matter for review is, had we a full supply of succulent feed last season to keep up a full flow of milk when the pastures were drying up? If we had we felt happy, with cheese at over 12 cents a pound; but if we had not, the high price of cheese would not make us rich. Here is where the majority of farmers fail in their dairy business—by not having plenty of good succulent food for milch cows all through the year. Think over this matter now, when you have time, and prepare against the dry time and short pastures that we are liable to encounter again.

Did our pork business yield us a profit last year? If not, why not? The price was good, but remember price is only one item in profit, and not the main one. Cost of production is the important thing. There were lots of hogs marketed this last season that did not pay—hogs that were stunted or starved on improper foods; hogs that were so long in maturing that they "ate their heads off"; hogs that were fed through their growing season on grain entirely, instead of having part of their ration of less expensive and more wholesome foods, such as clover and rape. Can you see where you made any losing mistakes in this matter? If so, now is the time to size them up and prepare to correct them, by giving the young hogs plenty of green peas, clover and rape, along with the by-products of the dairy, and have healthy, growthy pigs on a cheap ration, in which there is not much costly grain.

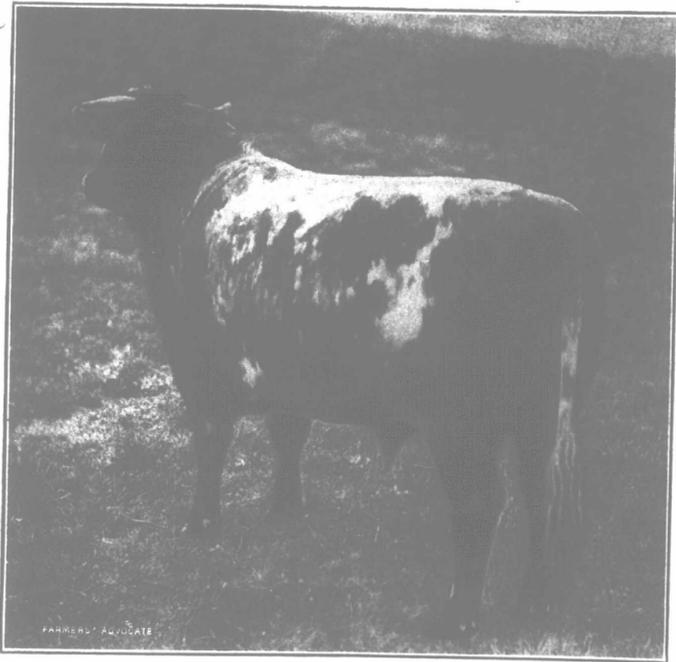
Are you in the poultry business—the best-paying line on many farms to-day? If so, how many old hens have you in your flock? Poultry experts tell us that a hen that has got into her third year does not pay for her feed. I am satisfied that the average farmer allows his flock to attain the age of four or five years, and that many of them die of old age. How about you? Do you invest in leg-bands with which to mark the pullets each year, so you can keep track of their age? Eggs and poultry pay well even with poor management, but we could almost double the profit from hens if we would keep only young stock for layers. Now, brother farmers, there

are very many other things besides those mentioned that we would do well to think about and take stock of, but space forbids mention of them now, and I will say, in closing, that time is always well spent in thinking deeply on matters connected with our life-work on the farm, and taking stock, when we have leisure, of our successes and failures and noting them, so as to do better next year than we did last. With the old, reliable "Farmer's Advocate" to help us keep thinking out our agricultural problems, we should ever be improving our methods and reaping larger profits from our business.

Queen's Co., P. E. I. WALTER SIMPSON.

**Expert Methods in Road-making.**

I would like to call the attention of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to the necessity for a radical change in the construction and keeping in repair of the roads throughout the Province of Ontario. Many of us do not realize the immense loss we sustain through not having properly-constructed roads, in time lost and in wear and tear of horseflesh and conveyances of all kinds, not to mention the comfort we would enjoy from travelling over level and properly-constructed roads, and the advantage often gained by being able to go greater distances to better markets. Roadmaking requires skilled knowledge and proper material, both of which can without difficulty be obtained throughout Ontario. In this country the skill of the overseer is in the most cases his last qualification for the



Diamond = 44695 =.

One of the stock bulls at head of the Shorthorn herd of Messrs. T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont.

position, popularity with the people on the "road beat" being looked to first, and in most cases, under such conditions, the roads are worse now than they were ten years ago. The chief cause of the above conditions is our system of roadmaking called "Statute Labor," a procedure which might be justified when the road allowances were in process of clearing to allow road-building, and which, for some cause, has been continued to this day. Although it has had a trial of more than fifty years, no skilled road-builders have been developed by it. My opinion is that skilled labor is as necessary for proper road-construction as for any other means of connecting our different communities, and none of us would think of employing unskilled men in superintending railway, canal, electric or telephonic construction.

My remedy, in brief, is: First, that our old, worn-out system of statute labor should be done away with, and a sufficient tax levied annually to keep the roads in their present state of repair, and, in addition, build eight or ten miles of new, properly-constructed road in each county. Second, that a properly-qualified engineer, well informed on road-building, be employed by a group of counties, whose business throughout the year would be to look carefully after the roads. Third, that all contracts for road-building be, if possible, placed in the hands of competent and skillful persons. Fourth, that good solid and permanent roads be aimed at, and that fair prices be given for work done to insure good results.

A. L. WALKER.

**Salaries and Education.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

'It is no' a habit o' mine tae be replyin' tae any attacks on mysel', for I weel ken that silence is the maist effectual way o' disposin' o' a troublesome critic, but I'm thinkin' I'll hae to brak' ma rule under the present circumstances an' say a few words mair in behalf o' the school teachers o' oor Province. Oor talented friend, "Vox Populi," wha na doot also conseeders himsel' "Vox Dei," says that I'm ower muckle developed on the side o' love o' learnin' but no' muckle on the side o' business, whereby he maks' it himsel' a discussion o' dollars an' cents against education, an' then he goes on tae say that gin it were about the four or five extra dollars we hae to pay we were kickin', we wad deserve naethin' but contempt. Weel, I'm afraid that the great majority o' the kickers deserve it, then, for I'll pit it tae ye fair, dae ye think for a meenute that we wad hear one word o' complaint aboot the Government takin' awa' oor right tae fix the teacher's salary, if it were gaein' tae pit four or five dollars intae oor pockets? I never heard a discussion o' the matter yet but what the sore spot in the hale thing turned oot tae be juist the rise in taxes. Wha cares for oor "richts" in this matter. If we dae, why dinna' we assert them in the case o' the appointin' an' payin' o' the Meenister o' Education, an' so on down through the list to oor County Inspectors? We hae juist as much richt in a case as the ither, for it's oorsels that pays them a' an' no one else. An, Meester Populi will say that we are robbed o' oor richt as citizens o' tryin' to dae what we can tae pit oor country among the world's greatest nations; an' this, we

will hae to infer, is to be done by keepin' doon the wages o' oor teachers, for this is what will be done if the matter is left in the hands o' some o' oor school trustees. Na, na; if we are to become a great nation, it will be by giving education its rightful place, which is na' second to the makin' o' money.

An' oor friend also thinks that we dinna' always get poor teachers gin we pay a small salary. Weel, as a rule, we dae, though I ken weel there are exceptions. Juist tak' the Province o' Quebec, for example. Whaur will ye get a lower standard o' education, and whaur will ye get mair poorly-paid teachers? I hae kenned o' teachers there wha got juist \$13.00 a month, an' had to pay their board oot o' that. Na wonder sic a large percentage o' the rural population there sign their name wi' an X. I tell ye the case in Ontario had come to juist this; something had tae be done tae prevent oor teachers frae gaeing oot West or across the line where they would get a better salary, or we wad sune be wi'oot teachers, gude or bad. The Government took the maist natural way, an' it will, na doot, serve its intended purpose, besides makin' mony o' oor young students think o' teachin' as an end in itself, an' no' as juist a steppin'-stane tae something better.

It seems tae me we hae everything tae gain by this arrangement, an' I canna' mak' oot whaur we hae onything to lose. For the extra siller we pit oot, we are bound, through time, tae get better service, an' as for losin' oor self-respect an' independence by havin' oor elected representatives in Parliament fix the minimum salary for the teacher, I canna' for the life o' me mak' oot where it comes in. Dinna' fash yersel' aboot it, Meester Populi, an' ye will na' ken the difference.

SANDY FRASER.

**Automobiles Spoil the Roads.**

Another charge is now added to the indictment of the automobile. On the good roads recently constructed in Western New York State, it was noticed last fall, when the rainy season began, that great injury was done by the chains which many motorists use over the tires of their machines, to prevent them from slipping or skidding. Similar damage is occurring in the expensive park drives of cities, and in New York it has reached such a stage as to occasion grave concern to the civic authorities. The same complaint has been raised in England, where it is claimed the centuries-old stone roads of that country, among the best in the world, are being seriously damaged by the suction

of the rubber wheels of motor cars drawing up and dissipating the sand and finer particles of dust, and leaving the roads in a rough and unsatisfactory condition.

### Proposes a Flat-roofed Barn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Now that you have given stable ventilation a good writing-up, could you give us as much space to the upper part of the building? I, with many others, have old barns that need overhauling, as most of our barns here are 30 to 40 feet wide, 56 to 60 feet long, with posts 14 to 18 feet high. The question is how to make them larger and more convenient at the least expense? About the year 1898 I gave you a description of how I split a barn 36 x 60 and put 24 feet in the center, making the mows 20 feet wide and 24 feet back from driveway, with track over each 20 feet. This has worked very well—easy to mow away, two side tracks 30 feet high, center track 40 feet high, easy to keep threshing machine going by setting feeder in center of mow, and the blower will fill to the top without tramping.

As shingles are expensive and poor, I am thinking of a flat roof, covered with paper or felt, and intend to take the old roof off a barn 36 x 60 feet, put studding on top of plate to make it 30 or 36 feet high, and place the purlines 12 feet apart, making three 12-foot spaces on each side of drive floor; will support purlines with posts on each side of floor with short beam 12 or 14 feet below roof between wall and purline posts, but no beam between purline posts in center space; the end purline posts will rest on beam; the old rafters will do, with an extra one every 6 or 8 feet to hold up the track. I purpose giving the roof 8 inches drop in 18 feet. Will put the granary in the center space on one side, and chutes on each side of drive floor where needed; a ventilating pipe at each end from stable; pins or spikes two feet apart in posts for climbers; a foot-and-hand-rail across each end of barn, 6 feet from roof, for man to change pulleys and car from one track to the other. With steel track, a switch can be put in. Will have driveway on each side of barn, so one team can do all the drawing. If any readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will give suggestions for improvement, they will be very welcome.

Grey Co., Ont.

WM. WHITELAW.

## THE DAIRY.

### Cows that Shell Out the Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your letter, which I received last night, I may say that our cows are ten in number—eight grade Holsteins and two Shorthorns. We received, in the seven months, \$631.59 from 65,524 pounds of milk. I might say our factory pays by the test, so, you see, it was extra rich milk.

Now, as to summer feeding, I fed about two quarts of oat chop until the corn was ready to feed. We had no clover for after-feeding last summer.

This winter, having a silo, which was put up last summer, I feed hay and ensilage; hay twice a day, and ensilage twice a day with a little chop on it.

I have never weighed each cow's milk, as I have no way of doing it.

Now, as to the cows giving a lot of milk, I think you want cows that will respond to the feed you give them. Feed regular, have them milked regularly by a good milker, and you will get good results.

East Middlesex, Ont.

WM. E. CORNISH.

### High Average from a Young Herd.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The answers to the questions of yours of the 17th inst. are as follows:

Our herd consists of 20 grade Holstein cows. Their average yield of milk was 6,730 pounds, average return per cow, \$58.92.

We feed a fair ration of grain with green clover hay until they are turned out to pasture, then the grain is gradually diminished, being all taken off by July 1st. About the middle of August a small ration of grain is fed with green fodder corn, the latter being fed so as to make the pasture hold out during the fall.

We feed alsike clover and straw in the winter, the bulk of the straw being fed in the yard.

We began weighing each cow's milk this year for the first time, commencing on May 12th.

We attribute the excellent work of this herd to the careful selection of sires, the care of the cattle, and to good milking.

We might also say the average age of our cows last year was five years. This shows that our herd is a comparatively young one, and the same cows were kept again we would have a better herd for the coming season.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

W. E. MASON.

### Building Cow Barns.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Since coming to Canada from "Bonnie Scotland," some years ago, I have always been a reader of your valuable paper, and always send a copy home to my friends. I was greatly interested in the discussion the last few weeks re the construction of stables. Would you allow me to give my opinion in my own humble way? I believe that any dairyman who is worthy of the name should have a byre or stable that is intended only for cows. Let there be no feed above the cows, but let it be mixed in the basement of your feed barn, and brought in in a car or other conveyance. By having no feed dropping down in front of the cows, you prevent the dust flying over their backs, which is bound to settle in pails while milking. Not only that, but it must be unhealthy for the animals breathing this dust three times a day, and I believe is the cause of so much tuberculosis throughout our country. A byre can be erected very cheaply. I believe in two rows of cows, with their tails facing each other, with space in front only for the manger, and carry the feed from behind to feed them. To many Canadians this may seem a very awkward way, but having acted as feeder in some of the noted Scotch dairy herds, I think I am in a position to voice its merits. The Canadians are a class of people who study a way that will save labor, not thinking as much as they should of the comfort of their stock, and I believe this is one reason why their stock does not compare with the stock of old Scotland. One advantage of feeding cows from behind is cleanliness, as the cows cannot go forward, their heads being against the wall; secondly, it takes less room, one passage doing instead of three, and by saving two passages you may have a narrower building, which means a cheaper building, and also one that every corner of which the sunlight will penetrate, and we all know that sunlight is the greatest germ-killer known. Thirdly, the cows rest more contentedly. You may walk behind, cleaning the manure out, etc., and they take no notice of you, but chew their cud peacefully; but if tied with their heads facing, they are always gaping. No matter how much you feed them, they always expect something else when you take a walk down that center aisle. They remind you of some of those gluttons at a banquet who are so full that they cannot swallow, yet if they see the waiter move they expect another course. I have fed in both styles of barns, and I think I should be in a position to judge of convenience, and I think if any one would feed in this way they would be led to think as I do.

Peel Co., Ont.

W. MELROSE.

### The New Water Test.

The new apparatus for testing the water content of butter, designed by C. E. Gray, of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, ought to prove of great value to the butter trade—manufacturers as well as dealers. Its strong points are its simplicity, quickness of determination, and comparative accuracy in results.

The usual chemical test for water in butter is made by weighing out a sample, evaporating the moisture, reweighing the residuum, and thus calculating the percentage of weight lost; it is a slow operation, as the heat must be kept comparatively low in order that volatile oils be not thrown off with the water. Mr. Gray has ingeniously taken a different tack; after weighing out the sample, he evaporates the water from it, recovers the water by condensation, and measures its volume. In this way, the effect of heat upon the oils of the butter being immaterial, quickness is gained by providing a high temperature, which is done by immersing the butter in a reagent whose boiling-point is far above that of water.

We cannot see why this test should not be very nearly as reliable as the usual gravimetric analysis, if the glassware is accurately sized and calibrated, and the reagent free from impurities. Certainly its limits of correctness are within the limits of the correct sampling of butter, and, in view of the long-felt want of such a test, we think Mr. Gray's successful efforts deserve a high degree of appreciation.—[New York Produce Review.]

### Prevention of Turnip Flavor in Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see by your paper that someone wishes to know how to prevent turnip flavor in butter. I think we have solved this problem. We prefer sugar beets on turnips, instead of turnips, but whichever is good should be fed immediately after milking. Also we prefer mixing tamped roots with milk, hay, bran and meal. Also dissolve salt in water before wetting hay.

Also we have also overcome the long churns by feeding the feeding carrots instead of turnips, and the same amount of carrots will give the difference.

W. E. MASON.

BOHLE BOY.

### Have an Aim and Stick to It.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to the questions about the management of our herd, I beg to say: Our cows are Holstein grades, though have recently purchased a few head of pure-breds. Average pounds of milk per cow in the dairy-herd competition was 6,688; returns per cow, \$61.14. From April 1st to December 31st, the yield was 7,943 pounds; returns per cow, \$74.66.

In addition to pasture, we fed green alfalfa and oat meal. I might just say that I have yet to find anything that is better for milk than green alfalfa.

For winter feeding, we aim to have plenty of clover, silage, roots and meal.

We weigh the milk of individual cows occasionally, but keep no account of it.

We always try to give our cows close attention, milking and feeding regularly. We have, in different seasons, averaged 8,000 pounds and better, and can see no reason why the 10,000-pound mark cannot be reached, and think there is very little profit in any in a cow that won't average 5,000 pounds of milk for the season. We always try to have each milker milk the same cows as far as possible. Teach each cow to go in the same place in the stable. We always put a little feed in the manger, and they will come in by calling, which is better than driving. We always keep a pure-bred sire (Holstein), which I think is very important—more important than a great many dairymen think. No matter how poor a herd a dairyman may have, the first crop of calves from a pure-bred sire will be half-bloods or better, the next generation three-quarters or better. Frequently a dairyman will make a start by purchasing a pure-bred Holstein or Ayrshire sire, and about the time he gets half-blood calves the idea strikes him that he would like to get a large flow of milk, also testing high in butter-fat, and he purchases a Jersey sire. After two or three years cheese and butter get a little dull and beef brings a good price; then he decides he will try a little beef blood. What is the result? After all these years of breeding his herd is no better, if, indeed, as good, as when he started. I would say, breed from the very best stock, or the best your means will furnish, and keep at it whether cheese is high or low. Have a purpose. Breed to a line. Develop your young stock by generous feeding, kind treatment and careful attention. Don't keep more stock than you can feed and feed well, and you will be surprised what 10 or 12 cows can do on 100 acres, along with what hogs you can handle.

Oxford Co., Ont.

M. H. HALEY.

### Up-to-date Breeders Welcome Record of Performance.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your inquiry regarding Record of Performance, I may say I have entered nine Ayrshire cows. The first has been under test nearly nine months.

We weigh the milk twice a day. We have a pair of spring scales hung on a peg, and an entry sheet for marking weight near-by, likewise hung up, with pencil attached, and as each cow is milked the weight of milk is marked, and the weight of pail deducted. Our pails weigh just three pounds, so it is easily done. The feed, such as ensilage, grain, etc., is weighed occasionally, as changes are made, so as to know how much of each the cows are eating. After weighing, one can tell the quantity of feed very nearly by measure, and this is less trouble, and time is money. The Dominion official calls any time he sees fit, and unannounced.

I believe in testing pure-bred dairy cows, so as to know what each is doing, as we want no boarders. As a breeder of dairy cattle, I do not want to sell anything that will not pay keep and give her owner a good profit. When a buyer asks what a cow is doing, I want to know. Guessing at production is very misleading, as one cow may give a lot of milk for a while and then drop off, and another may be a persistent milker. Looking at a pail of milk is no way of determining whether the milk tests 26 or 16, nor can one tell how many pounds are in a pail, as some cows' milk will have more foam on than that from other cows. I may give you an instance of this. A gentleman engaged in the dairy business bought a cow, and he told me what a good cow she was. I asked how much she was giving, and he said about ten quarts at a milking. I asked if he ever weighed it, and he said no. In a few days he told me he weighed her milk, and she gave 17 pounds at one milking. This would mean about 24 pounds per day, instead of about 50 pounds.

A general system of testing cows enables one to buy bulls from profitable cows. This is beneficial not only to breeders, but also to the breed. I do not want to have the name of breeding dairy cattle unless the cattle can prove this is correct.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

N. DYMENT.

**Sixteen Cows Averaged \$61.25.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
In answer to your request for a few notes telling how I handle my herd of cows which I had entered in the dairy-herd competition, I will state I have a hundred-acre farm, with stone-basement barn, and straw barn attached, with hogpens below.

I had 16 cows last year during the seven months of the competition, April 1st to October 31st. They gave 85,261 pounds of milk, for which I received \$817.37, an average per cow of 5,330 pounds, or \$51.09 per cow.

Two of the cows were two-year-old heifers. I also raised five calves, and fed them milk to the first of June, which would be worth \$25.

I sent the milk to the factory to the end of December, which made me, counting in the calves I vealed in the spring, a total of \$979.94, or an average of \$61.25 per cow for the year. The average pounds of milk sent to the factory per cow was 6,012 pounds. I also received back my whey.

My cows are grades—Durham and Holstein. I like to have ensilage to feed when the grass is short, but last year I had no ensilage left over after the grass came. When the pasture got short, I fed one quart chopped oats and bran night and morning, until the corn was big enough to cut. I grow about nine acres of corn and two acres of mangels.

In winter I feed my cows, morning and night, cut oat straw and ensilage mixed, with half gallon of bran when milking, and mangels and straw at noon. When dry, I feed the same, but instead of the bran I give one quart of mixed oat chop and bran.

I like to have them freshen in March and April. When they come in, I gradually increase the chop-and-bran ration for a week, when I feed a gallon morning and night on ensilage, mangels at noon, and what hay they will clean up three times a day. I think a cow should be well fed when dry, as that is the time to build her up. If she gets run down in the winter, she cannot milk well in spring when she gets on the grass.  
Perth Co., Ont. R. M. COWING.

**A Good Season's Performance.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
We have 16 cows, 5 registered Holsteins, and the balance grade Holsteins, two of them being under thirty-six months. In the seven-months dairy-herd competition our cows averaged 6,181 pounds of milk, testing 3.4 per cent. fat. Our milk is paid for by test, and the average return was \$56.80 per cow.

During August and part of September we fed some silage we had left over, then turned the cows into second-growth clover.

When the cows are dry we feed straw, silage, roots (turnips), and, if a cow is very thin, some chop. Cows milking receive hay, silage, mangels, and chop, oats, barley and a little peas, all mixed.

I do not keep a record of each cow's performance, but I know I ought to do so.

The good work of the herd is due to breeding along dairy lines for years, and liberal feeding. We did not know of the competition till late in October, so could not do anything then to bring up the herd. At the factory (we send to Avonbank) they make butter from November 1st to May 1st, so that our April milk was made into butter. If this 13,797 pounds had been made into cheese, and sold at the same rate as May cheese, we would have had \$28 more. Then, too, some of the competitors drew their milk to the factory and got it made up for 90 cents per 1,000 pounds, while we had ours drawn from the farm, and drawing and making combined cost us \$1.35 per 1,000 pounds. This would add \$44.37 to my account, so that, instead of having only a total of \$908.80 for 16 cows for seven months, it would be \$981.17, or an average of \$61.32 per cow. Mr. Haley beat me, and did it fairly, too, but I do not think I am distanced on the production per cow.  
CHAS. BAIRD, Jr.

**Feed Cows Grain with Pasture.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
Gold Dollar Farm contains 125 acres of clay loam, all under cultivation but about 10 acres, which is partly cleared and used for pasture. My herd consists of 9 grade Holsteins, and four grade Shorthorns. Average amount of milk per cow, 6,356 pounds; average amount of money per cow, \$58.66. Besides this, we kept home 22 milkings for butter, in all about 4,600 pounds. The above refers to the seven months' competition. We feed, in connection with pasture, ground oats, barley and Hungarian grass seed (1½ quarts oats, ½ quart barley, and 1 quart Hungarian)—three quarts of this mixture to each cow twice a day during the summer months. In the fall, when pasture begins to fail, we add about one-half bushel whole mangels and sugar beets, mixed, twice a day to each cow. In winter we feed clover hay, cut cornstalks and turnips in connection with the ground-feed rations.

Though we do not keep milk records, we have weeded out our poor cows. They are fed regularly up to their full capacity all the year around, milked regularly, and housed when cold or stormy weather comes on. We water three times a day during summer, and twice in winter, when not too cold or stormy. The water is pumped from a well into a supply tank in the house, thence into a water tank outside.  
MARTIN SWANCE.  
Oxford Co., Ont.

**Churning Trouble Discussed.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
If you will allow me a little space in your valuable paper, I would like to say a few words regarding difficulty with "sleepy" or unchurnable cream. I note our friend, in Jan. 17th issue, considers your answer unsatisfactory. Does she consider hers satisfactory? How can anyone expect to remedy anything if they don't know the cause or source of the trouble? In certain districts, and at certain seasons of the year, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting butter to come. This may be due to the following causes:

1. Dirty milking.
2. Dairy utensils not properly cleaned.
3. Food of the cows.
4. Cows far advanced in milking season.
5. Churning cream too thick and at too low a temperature.
6. Neglecting to ventilate the churn.

I will give a few hints how to overcome the difficulty in as few words as possible.

1. Previous to milking, the cows' udders, teats and quarters should be well wiped with a rough, dry cloth, and the hands of the milkers washed and dried thoroughly, and on no occasion should milk be left standing in the stable after milking is finished, as it will take on any disagreeable flavors the place is subjected to; also, dirt and particles of dust fall in the pail, producing undesirable changes in the milk.

2. All dairy utensils should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded, occasionally scrubbed out with sand or lime, and never wiped or dried with a cloth.

3. Crushed oats, bran mash, meal and hay may be given to dairy cows, both with advantage and profit. Turnips may also be fed in moderation, and along with other food, but should not be given in too large quantities. A simple way of preventing roots from flavoring milk is to give them in the first meal after the cows have been milked.

4. Sometimes slow-churning cream is directly due to the fact that a majority of the cows in a herd are far advanced in milking season, and, besides being difficult to churn, the cream has frequently a bitter, disagreeable taste. It is essential that cows should be off milk entirely for about eight weeks before calving.

5. If cream be so thick that it will not run through an ordinary straining cloth easily, it is too thick for buttermaking, and should be diluted with pure water, preferably water which has been boiled and cooled. The object of straining is to reduce the cream to a uniform consistency and to ensure it being clean, also as a guide to proper thickness.

As dealing with temperatures for raising, ripening and churning cream would take up too much space, suffice the following table as a guide. If the temperature of the churning-room or dairy be 70 degrees F., the cream may be churned at from 50 to 54 degrees F.

Dairy, 50 degrees F.; cream, 58 to 60 degrees F.

Dairy, 60 degrees F.; cream, 56 degrees F.

On no occasion should hot water be added to cream in the churn, as this injures the flavor and color of the butter.

Care should be taken to ventilate the churn during the first ten minutes, as if this is neglected the gases will mix with the cream and cause it to increase in volume, and become foamy or "sleepy."

The difficulty may be overcome, to a certain extent, by heating the cream to 150 degrees F., and then cooling it quickly to 60 or 65 degrees F. It should then be mixed with about one-third its bulk of skim milk and ripened as quickly as possible, after which churning may be done at a considerably higher temperature than necessary under ordinary conditions. Sometimes it is necessary to disinfect the cow stables. Of course, it must not be forgotten that in dairying we are always waging warfare against those foes (i. e., bacteria), and the best and surest weapon for victory is thorough cleanliness.  
Simcoe Co., Ont. W. C. J.

[Note.—In reference to the above article, Prof. H. H. Dean, of O. A. C., Guelph, writes: "I have no special comments to make on the enclosed communication, except that I think the writer has not clear ideas on what may be called the science and practice of dairying. His fifth point on the straining of cream is not, I think, according to the best practices, as we never strain cream through a cloth, nor do we strain it with the idea of reducing it to a 'uniform consistency.' The chief object of straining cream is to take out any particles of dried cream or curdy matter which may be present. His table on the relation of the temperature of the churning-room to the temperature at which cream should be churned is quite erroneous, as the temperature of the room is only one factor which enters into the question of the proper temperature for churning cream. I also think the plan of mixing the cream with one-third its bulk of skim milk is altogether objectionable, unless the cream is very rich in fat, as this plan would make the cream so thin that it would have to be churned at such a high temperature the butter would likely be soft."—Editor.]

**One Article Worth Year's Subscription.**

I enclose P.-O. order for \$1.50, being my renewal for 1907. The longer I am a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate," the better I like it, and I think it has been better than ever the past year, while the Christmas Number was something fine. I wish we had someone in New Brunswick to write for the Farm Bulletin, as some of the letters are very interesting. I also wish to say that there was one copy of the paper, in March, giving the quantity of seed sown to the acre by the leading farmers of Canada, that I consider was worth a year's subscription. Wishing you every success.  
Charlotte Co., N. B. FRED DOW.

[Note.—Occasional correspondence, say once in three months, such as appears from time to time in the Farm Bulletin column, is invited from every county in Eastern Canada, also from Michigan, New York, Maine and other States of the Union in which our paper circulates. As, however, we are already crowded for space, we must ask our friends to keep each letter within 300 words. Conciseness, accuracy and promptness are the prime virtues of such correspondence.—Editor.]

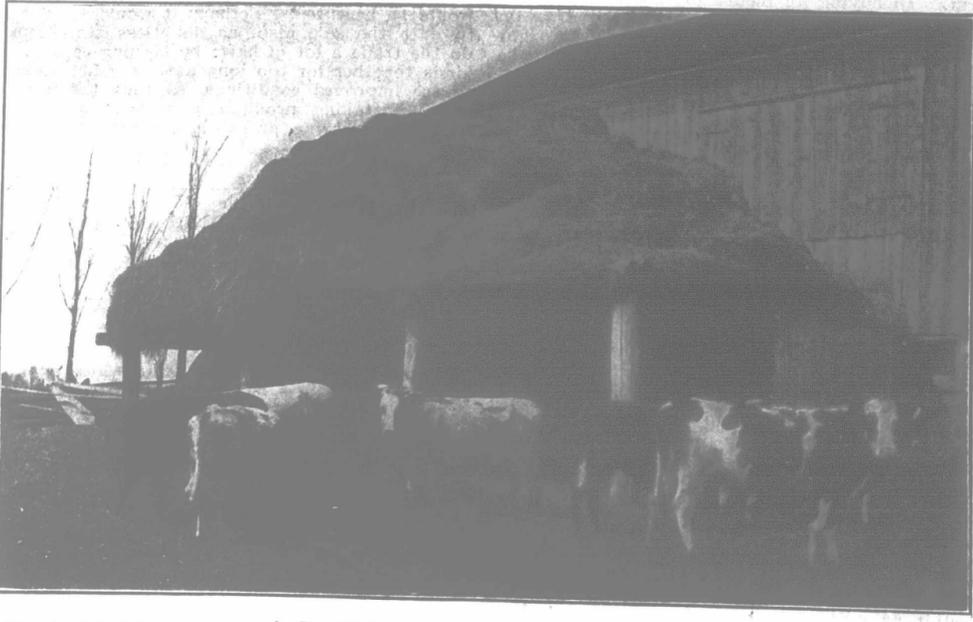


Photo by R. R. Sallows. **A Good Place for the Cattle on Mild Days.**

## POULTRY.

## Profit in Ducks.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Too many people say "I do not care for ducks, they eat too much." It seems to me this is a very great mistake. Certainly, if you give them a pail of mash they will make short work of it, but then they will sit down, tuck their bills under their wings, and rest for a long time. It is not necessary to feed them as much as they will eat. In the spring, if allowed their freedom, they will do with very little food, for they are great foragers, and will find worms and slugs where other poultry would starve. Last summer was so wet that I very seldom had to water my ducks. I give my young ducks oat and barley meal mixed, then wet with milk, or small wheat that has been cooked for a short time, for the first three or four weeks, allowing them a free run a good part of each day, for I find the very young ducks run too much if they are allowed their freedom all day, and they do not do well if they are kept in small yards all day. They are very easy to manage if you feed them at a certain hour every day; they are sure to be on hand at that hour, and are easily shut up. Give them a shallow dish with water two or three times a day.

As soon as the grain is cut, my ducks live in the stubble fields. I made a coop for fattening of slats; the slats from two old double bedsteads made a coop large enough to fatten 18 young ducks in at one time. I just stood the slats on one edge and then tied them together at the top corners, made a V of slats for each end, and when I had spread the bottom far enough, tied in the ends. I stood my coop in the shade of some large trees, and found I had an ideal fattening coop. The coop was light. I could take hold of one end and move it its own length once or twice a day, which gave them a little fresh grass, which they relished very much. When my latest hatch of ducks were about eight or nine weeks old, I put them in this coop and fed them mash twice a day and whole wheat once or twice a day, gave them water twice a day, and a dish of fine gravel sometimes. In two weeks I shipped them alive to a poultry dealer in Toronto, realizing a dollar a pair for them. The first year I kept ducks I shipped them dressed, but there is too much work about that. I never think of picking ducks now, except for my own use. I fattened 27 young cockerels at one time in my slat coop, and shipped them alive. Prices are nearly always good in July and August for young poultry. It is a great comfort and much more profitable to get rid of at that time of all except those you are going to keep over.

WRINKLES.

## Young Man's Experience with Artificial Incubation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read a great deal in the last year or two about artificial incubation, and as hatching time will soon be here, I would like to give a little of my experience. In the first place, we must have good fertile eggs; an infertile egg is of no use in an incubator or under a hen. Eggs should be gathered three or four times daily, or they will get chilled, which is injurious to the germ. In buying an incubator, get one that has had the best results in your neighborhood. Do not buy a cheap machine; they may be all right for a year or two, but the wood is likely to be green, and will warp with the heat. After setting up your incubator as per the directions in the machine, run it at least two days before starting your first hatch. Have the temperature about 100 degrees for about 10 hours before placing eggs in the machine. After the second day run it up to 103 degrees. Turn the eggs twice a day after the second day till they start to hatch. When the chicks start to hatch, it is best to fill the moisture pan about half full of water heated to 105 degrees, and leave it till the hatch comes off. Keep incubator closed all the time after moisture pan is put in. There is a great mistake made by many by trying to help the chick from the shell. There is seldom need of this; a chick, if it is strong enough to live after it is out, is usually strong enough to get out itself. After the chicks are out of the shell about 24 hours, give them some fresh water, but don't feed them for 48 hours. For the first meal, give one hard-boiled egg to 50 chicks. After they are one week old, give corn bread made from corn meal, sour milk, soda, and a little salt to season. By following this method, I have had no trouble in hatching and rearing chickens. Be sure to keep chicks free from lice. If a chick goes drooping around, examine it for lice, and dust well with insect powder. Give plenty of grit, also; chicks need it as well as hens.

Brant Co., Ont.

## Would Have Eggs Stamped.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

No subject pertaining to the improvement of methods for disposing of agricultural products is deserving of more thought than that in regard to the disposal of eggs. If we wish to create a better taste and keener demand for these most nutritious articles of diet, we must adopt some method of placing them in the consumers' homes in the best condition possible. Half-incubated and stale eggs are a greater detriment to active trade and advanced prices than we think at first glance. These conditions not only result in the defrauding of purchasers, but, in addition, have the tendency to turn consumers in other directions in search of their food products. In fact, many persons of a delicate nature, being fooled, are driven to refuse an egg in any form for months. So it would be well for poulters and farmers to cultivate a better taste for our eggs.

Eggs have been counted high-priced during the past two years, and yet they are not any higher than almost any article of diet on the available list, considering the nutrients they contain. They are cheap, compared with many other things. They are so easily digested, too, when taken raw as an egg-nog, or when properly cooked; consequently they should be used freely by many people.

There is a very unsatisfactory condition existing in connection with our marketing system. One price to all for all kinds, is not the proper way to encourage effort to produce the strictly correct article, placing it upon the market in a clean, inviting condition. Feed controls flavor, and if one takes the trouble to keep his hens in a cleanly condition, healthy, and well nourished on sweet, clean food, he should have some remuneration for his care and skill in management. Besides, there are numerous consumers who would gladly pay well for a continuous supply of eggs produced under the foregoing conditions.

Now, some say selling by weight is a fairer mode than by the dozen; I have no objections. Others claim that co-operation, as they have it in Denmark, is the better way; I have no objections, but Canadians have a disposition to each paddle his own canoe, and the individual has a fondness for standing or falling alone. Whether this is wisdom, I am not prepared to pass judgment. But whether we adopt one or both of these systems, I believe that each producer selling eggs should be required to stamp each egg, except those sold direct to consumers, with his name and the date on which it was laid. This should be taken up either by the Government or by the purchasers. If the storekeepers would all adopt this practice, there would be no need of Government action, and it would soon adjust itself. For instance, if buyers would pay a premium on stamped eggs, the sellers would take to stamping at once. If all eggs were stamped there would be a direct and positive way of discovering who furnishes bad eggs. But the greater good would result in the fact that very few, if any, inferior eggs would go to market if the producer knew there was a way of tracing the source from which bad eggs were procured.

I find stamping not very much trouble. The stamp could be the producer's name or trademark, and costs but a small amount. If this method were in vogue, every producer with the least grain of pride would do his best to send a superior quality, and in the most attractive form, to market. Moreover, the protection to the purchaser would give such confidence as to stimulate a demand for the better article. This would increase the demand to such an extent that all would be benefited. Perhaps it would be as well to date the sale also, as doubtless storekeepers do the trade a lot of harm by keeping eggs of all kinds together for too long a time. Let us hope to see improved conditions, so that the faithful and painstaking producer may have an opportunity of securing proper remuneration for his care.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

## After the Secret of Success.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of 17th Jan., J. R. Henry, of Wentworth Co., Ont., tells about having a very good return from some Barred Rock fowl. I own a number of that kind of hens, but have never had them do anything like what he speaks of. The winter months is the time in which my fowl fall short. I am a new beginner, with only three years' experience in that particular breed. I would like if Mr. Henry would be kind enough to let me know, either through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" or privately, just what kind of poultry house he uses for those hens. The kind of feed he uses, and the time of day each kind is fed. The year I began keeping the pure-bred Rocks I built a poultry house and pigpen 36 feet long by 18 feet inside. I have three large windows on one side, and on south end also the same number. The door is in the south end. It is a frame building, set on stone foundation. The

stone part is for the hogs. The poultry apartment is double lined, with tar paper between, and well ventilated from ceiling. I keep 75 hens, as a rule. I hope to hear from Mr. Henry soon.

Bruce Co., Ont.

JAMES NICHOLSON.

GARDEN  ORCHARD.

## Horticultural Progress.

Prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by Prof. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Trees, Fruits and Flowers of Minnesota, 1906; Vol. XXXIV., Minnesota State Horticultural Society:

The Minnesota State Horticultural Society is one of the strongest Horticultural Societies in America. It has a membership of over 2,000, and the executive is using every possible means to increase it to 2,500 this year. This Society publishes a monthly journal called the "Minnesota Horticulturist," and Vol. XXXIV. embraces the twelve numbers of this paper for the year 1906, together with the transactions of the Society for that year. This book of 526 pages contains most interesting reading to one who desires to grow fruit and flowers successfully in the colder parts of Canada. When the Society was organized, about forty years ago, little was known of the possibilities of fruit culture in Minnesota, while to-day many acres of apples and other fruits are produced, and all is enthusiasm, the chief want now being a hardy winter apple of attractive appearance and good dessert quality. To encourage the search for an apple of this character, liberal prizes are offered, there being one of \$1,000, and several of smaller sums. Some fine seedlings have been entered already. The growing of seedlings is encouraged in every possible way, and the Society recently distributed seed to its members for this purpose. Much interest is taken in Minnesota in improved seedlings of the native plum, and many fine ones are reported. It is expected that when some of these are propagated sufficiently to be offered for sale, they will take the place of those already on the market.

The great importance of having trees grafted on hardy roots is discussed in this report, many of the early failures in Minnesota having been due to the fact that the trees planted were grafted on tender seedlings. Crab-apple seedlings are recommended as stocks, and particularly the *Pyrus baccata*, the wild Siberian crab apple.

There are about 150 subjects and papers dealt with in this report, covering, in a large measure, the whole field of fruit and flower culture in the North, and this report should prove very useful to Canadians in Manitoba and the other Prairie Provinces, where the conditions are somewhat similar to those in Minnesota. The latest list of hardy varieties of apples, crab apples and plums prepared by the Minnesota Horticultural Society is published in the *Minnesota Horticulturist*, Jan., 1907, and is as follows:

Apples.—Of the first degree of hardiness: Duchess, Hibernial, Charlamoff, Patten's Greening, Okabena.

Of the second degree of hardiness: Wealthy, Tetofsky, Malinda, Peerless, Northwestern Greening.

Most profitable varieties for commercial planting in Minnesota: Wealthy, Duchess, Patten's Greening, Okabena, Northwestern Greening.

Varieties for trial: Anisim, Yellow Sweet, Brett, University, Newell's, Lowland Raspberry, Iowa Beauty, Jewell's Winter, Yahke, Gilbert.

Valuable in some localities: Wolf River, McMahon, Yellow Transparent, Longfield.

Crabs and Hybrids.—For general cultivation: Florence, Whitney, Early Strawberry, Minnesota, Sweet Russet, Gideon No. 6, Virginia, Transcendent.

Varieties for trial: Lyman's Prolific, Fari-bault, Shields.

Plums.—For general cultivation: De Soto, Surprise, Forest, Garden, Cheney, Wolf (freestone), Rollingstone, Wyant.

Most promising for trial: Ocheeda, New Ulm, Stoddard, Mankato, Brittlewood, Compass Cherry, Terry.

Most of the varieties in the above list have been tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and their relative hardiness, as experienced in Minnesota, is confirmed by the test at Ottawa. Some of these varieties have also been tested, with similar results, in New Ontario and Southern Manitoba.

## PEACH CULTURE.

In the Massachusetts Crop Report for the month of October, 1906, is included a bulletin on Peach Culture, by Prof. F. A. Waugh, Professor of Horticulture at the Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. This is a very good treatise on the subject, there being given, in a comparatively small space, about all the information necessary in growing peaches. As this bulletin does not give the results of many experiments, it is not necessary to review it at length, but there are

two points in it which are worth considering by Canadian peach-growers.

Two or three years ago we suggested, at a meeting of the Board of Control of the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations, the advisability of obtaining some peach trees on plum roots for test in the Essex peninsula, where so much damage was done in recent years from root-killing. It is our belief that this can be overcome, to a large extent, by the use of plum stocks, which are much hardier than peaches. It was found impossible to obtain peaches on plum stocks from nurserymen, and, as far as we are aware, this experiment has not yet been tried. The Board of Control has recently again taken steps to procure peach trees on plum roots. In his bulletin on Peach Culture, Prof. Waugh recommends the use of peaches on plum stocks for the colder soils of Massachusetts, where trees on peach stalks do not succeed well. He writes: "The peach may be readily budded on the plum root, and if the proper variety of plum is chosen, the union is a good one, and long-lived. The Myrobalan plum—the one usually used in this country as a budding stock—is probably the poorest one of all for the propagation of peaches." Prof. Waugh suggests the "Horse Plum," St. Julien, and, best of all, the Americana plum, as stock for peaches. These stocks, in addition to making the trees stand more unfavorable conditions, dwarf them somewhat, and make them bear earlier. Unfortunately, there are no nurserymen propagating peaches on plum stocks, so far as can be learned; but if there is a demand for such trees the nurserymen will propagate them. We should like to see an experiment on a large scale conducted in the Essex peninsula. Peaches succeed admirably there when not root-killed, and anything that will restore confidence to the fruit-growers there should be tried.

Another point brought out in this bulletin is the importance of having low-headed peach trees. This method was thoroughly discussed at the last meeting of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association. Low-headed trees are easier sprayed, easier picked, and less injured by wind than those pruned by the ordinary method. Prof. Waugh would use one-year-old trees and cut them back to a whip from sixteen to eighteen inches long. A tree pruned in this way throws out a few branches, usually well placed about the trunk, which make very strong growth the first year. Where the tops of peach trees are injured by winter, moderate heading back in the spring is recommended, as this treatment was found to give best results at the Massachusetts Experiment Station.

**Low Heading a Protection Against Sun-scald.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With regard to the proper height to head young trees, I am glad that this subject has been brought up for discussion, as it is one about which there is a variety of opinions, and the more such subjects are discussed, the better the public becomes aware of the different methods which should be followed in different localities. There is a general tendency at present to head the trees much nearer the ground than formerly, and there are many reasons why such a change is advisable. The chief argument in favor of high-headed trees is the greater convenience of cultivating underneath the head of the tree. On the other hand, where the trees are headed low, and the branches shade the ground as well, there is less necessity for this cultivation close to the trunk, as the shade itself prevents excessive evaporation of moisture from the soil, and at the same time smothers out the growth of grass or weeds underneath the branches. Some of the strongest points in favor of the low-headed tree is the greater convenience in pruning, spraying, thinning the fruit, and harvesting the crop. In my opinion, these far outweigh the points in favor of the higher heads. Where the heads are low, all the cultivation necessary can be given underneath the head by means of the extension cultivators now in use. Pruning can be done much more carefully and satisfactorily. Spraying can be done thoroughly with much less trouble, and the thinning of the fruit, when that is necessary, can be done at slight expense, which is often neglected if the trees are so high that the use of ladders for this purpose is necessary.

A few years ago I visited the large apple orchard of Senator Dunlop, near Champaigne, Illinois. This orchard consists of about one hundred acres of trees which had been planted about 20 years. All of the trees at time of planting had been headed down to about two feet from the ground, consequently the heads formed low; in fact, the lower branches in many cases were resting upon the ground with weight of crop. These trees had more the appearance of immense bushes. The lower branches shaded the ground, so that cultivation near the trunk was not necessary. At the time I was there the crop was being harvested, and at least two-thirds of the fruit could be picked from the ground, while the balance was being picked from low-platform wagons which could be driven around the trees, and in

this way no ladders at all were used to harvest the crop. Probably the main reason that these low-headed trees have been adopted in the large orchards in the Western States is because such trees are less exposed to the wind, and can be more easily protected by means of low wind-breaks; and again, in such districts where the trunks are liable to injury from sun-scald, the low branches protect them so that there is comparatively little injury done from this cause. This injury from sun-scald is much more common in northern parts of Ontario than in southern sections of the Province, and we have been advising planters in the northern sections to head the trees down to at least two feet from the ground. For this reason, until our nurserymen get into the way of heading the trees lower in the nursery, we advise them to purchase one-year-old trees and head them back to the desired height.

In southern sections of the Province the height of the trunk is more largely a matter of convenience, and growers may use their preference as to whether they want high or low heads. In cases where it may be desirable to utilize the space as long as possible between the rows of trees, the tops of apple and pear trees may be started at the usual height of three and one-half or four feet, but all such intercropping between the trees should be discontinued as soon as the trees are large enough to make use of all of the soil between the rows.

In many of the older peach orchards in southern Ontario the trees were formed with trunks as high as four feet from the ground, but in many of the newer orchards at the present time the heads are formed within two feet of the ground. No doubt, as soon as nurserymen realize just what the growers prefer in this matter, they will make more of a distinction between high and low heads, and give buyers their preference, instead of heading all to uniform height.

H. L. HUTT.  
O. A. C., Guelph.

**Experiments in Fruit-growing.**

For a number of years extensive variety tests with fruits have been carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College and the various Fruit Experiment Stations in the Province. These tests have given a good idea of what are some of the best varieties for the sections where the tests have been made.

The following list gives the names of a number of these, which are now offered for co-operative testing. One of the objects of this co-operative testing is to distribute these leading varieties more widely, that they may be tested in every township of the Province, and that each grower may select for himself and grow more extensively those which give the best results on his own farm. Over 2,000 experimenters are already engaged in this work, and are profiting because of its practical and educational value. The co-operation of all who are interested in fruit-growing is invited.

Any resident of the Province who wishes to take part in this work may select any one of the experiments in the list, and the plants for the same will be furnished free of cost. All we require is that each applicant must promise that he will try to follow the directions furnished, and will report the results each year on forms which will be furnished for the purpose. The experiment selected should be indicated by giving its number in the list.

**EXPERIMENTS.**

- No. 1.—Strawberries: Splendid, Fountain, Ruby and Parsons—12 plants of each.
- No. 2.—Raspberries: Cuthbert, Golden Queen, Marlboro' and Columbian—6 plants of each.
- No. 3.—Black Raspberries: Gregg, Kansas, Palmer and Older—6 plants of each.
- No. 4.—Blackberries: (Adapted only to \*Southern sections of Ontario) Agawam, Eldorado, Kittatinny and Synder—6 plants of each.
- No. 5.—Currants: Fay, Red Cross, Victoria and White Grape—2 plants of each.
- No. 6.—Black Currants: Champion, Lees, Naples and Black Victoria—2 plants of each.
- No. 7.—Gooseberries: Downing, Pearl, Red Jacket and Whitesmith—2 plants of each.
- No. 8.—Grapes: (For \*Southern Ontario) Concord, Wilder, Niagara, Lindley, Brighton and Vergennes—1 vine of each.
- No. 9.—Grapes: (For \*Northern Ontario) Champion, Worden, Winchell, Delaware, Lindley and Moyer—1 vine of each.
- No. 10.—Apples: (For \*Southern Ontario) Primrose, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Blenheim, Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy—1 tree of each.
- No. 11.—Apples: (For \*Northern Ontario) Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, McIntosh, Scott's Winter, and Hyslop Crab—1 tree of each.

\*This division of the Province into North and South may be approximately made by a line running from Collingwood to Kingston.

Address all applications to Prof. H. L. Hutt, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

**Heads Apple Trees at 3 ft. 8 in.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your article to hand with some questions in regard to the height to head young fruit trees. This is a question of considerable importance, and on which there is a great diversity of opinion.

In the Western and Southern States it is a common practice to head apple trees about two feet from the ground. The purchasers of apple trees in Ontario and Nova Scotia, in fact as far as I know, in Canada, have always desired them to be headed much higher, and I have always sought to furnish trees that would suit the tastes of my customers.

My practice has been to head apple trees at three feet eight inches. That is to say, the young, straight tree is cut off at three feet eight inches in height. The branches come out immediately below that, and my experience is these trees have been more acceptable to the planters of Canada than those with any lower heads. You will see that the difference between my trees, which are headed perhaps as high as those of almost any other nursery that I know of in America of any size and standing, and the lowest-headed trees is only twenty inches, and this is the most extreme difference—is the difference, in fact—between the extremes on both sides of the question. I point this out to show that even a tree headed at two feet from the ground, after it has grown and been trimmed for a number of years, will not present so remarkably different an appearance to the tree which is planted with a high head as one might suppose, to read discussions on this question. One would suppose that the low-headed tree is so low that you cannot get under it with any kind of an implement, but must cultivate it by hand; and that the high-headed tree, on the other hand, is so tall that a team of horses can walk right under the limbs. A team of horses, with their heads up, stand approximately six feet or more, and yet in most orchards a horse can get under the limbs of most of the apple trees at a distance of two or three feet from the trunk; consequently, it will be seen that either one of two things must happen with most of the trees that are planted: First, that the planter has year after year kept cutting off the lower limbs until he has got the lowest limb nearly six feet above the ground, or else the limbs branching out at first grow with such an upward tendency that there is a difference of about two feet six inches in the height of the limbs where it comes from the tree and a point two or three feet out where the horse's head will strike it. Now, what is called a low-headed tree is only twenty inches less, and usually a horse can go under such trees when they reach maturity within four or five feet of the trunk, and we have implements that will reach out that distance to cultivate the land; but for all the difference there is between the two systems, after the tree gets to maturity, I see no great reason why the tree should not be started as high as is practicable in the nursery. It is more costly to grow trees with high trunks in the nursery. I think I could grow three salable trees, headed at two feet, more easily than I can grow two headed at three feet six inches, all the trees being the same height to the tops of the topmost limbs, say six feet, when delivered; and I think two of my trees headed at three feet six inches in the nursery are just worth three trees that we head at two feet in the nursery, because I have done in the nursery what the farmer will ultimately do in his orchard, namely, get these low-headed trees up so that horses will be able to get under the limbs at a reasonable distance from the trunk. But we nurserymen must grow what the people want, and, for my part, it seems to me that the people are justified in calling for a high-headed apple tree. This may seem rank heresy on my part, because there is a strong opinion among horticulturists favorable to short-headed trees, and there are many arguments in their favor, but there cannot be a tremendous difference between a tree headed at two feet in the nursery and the one headed three feet eight inches after it is grown, if it is trimmed in the same fashion. So much from the nurseryman's point of view, or so much for the tree when delivered to the planter.

Now, as to future cultivation, there can be no doubt that a tree under which you can get your team close enough so that your farm implements—the best that can be bought—will reach out nearly to the trunk of the tree, is the most economical. Even if we could avoid cultivating near the trunks of the trees by mulching, we must occasionally plow around trees under any system, and to plow around trees headed so low that a horse cannot get within five or six feet of the trunk, is a matter next thing to impossible. I believe in having the trees as low-headed as is possible to get a team of horses under the limbs close enough to the trunk to cultivate the land and plow it, but no lower.

The only way to get the height reduced is to use short-limbed, low-headed horses. There is a difference of perhaps two feet between the height at which the limbs may be on this account. You can have the tops of the trees down two feet

lower than you otherwise could if you could get the most suitable horses for the purpose.

There are many advantages of low-headed trees, but not enough advantage, in my opinion, to compensate for the loss that would accrue from being obliged to work the land close around the trees with any less economical method than a two-horse cultivator of the most approved pattern for this work.

E. D. SMITH.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

### "Number One."

I.

As I travel round through various localities in which are those who either make fruit-growing their whole business, or include it in the make-up of their mixed-farming programme, and hear anything but a cheery word for this branch of Canadian field culture, I usually say to myself, "No wonder at all; I fail to see how anything else can be expected to result from the methods practiced in the care of it." One seldom hears this from growers who take the necessary pains to grow "Number One." These people usually get a price commensurate with what they have to offer. If it be apples out of which 85 to 95 per cent. will grade "Number One," the average buyer will pay much more for that crop than for that out of another orchard in which his men have to handle the crop and get only 20 per cent. of fruit that is up to the mark (indeed, we have found cases in which less than that was barely obtainable); it is worth something to pick over that 80 per cent. of useless specimens.

That it pays to grow "Number One," we get verdict after verdict from those who do it—not simply make an affected attempt at it and a lot of talk about it, promising themselves and their orchards that they will do so hereafter, and then spend in visiting, "resting," etc., the bright, congenial winter days in which the first step should be taken and thoroughly and systematically executed—pruning—but do it now.

We are well aware of the difference in prices realized from the sales of those apples which will grade "Number One" and those which have to wear the brand of "Number Two," and for this reason I will not waste space in dilating on that, but will at once cite instances which will give the reader something for reflection in this particular line; and, though the writers of the letters from which these extracts are taken give to spraying the credit for this result, let me advise you that they are men who feed and cultivate well, two things which are important in producing properly remunerative crops.

Col. W. H. Ptolemy, Stony Creek, Ont., has an apple orchard in which are choice varieties. Prior to 1905 he had been trying to make it a profitable branch of his husbandry, and had failed to attain it to the extent of what he had good reason to think was fairly possible. He concluded that one thing which should be very much improved upon was his method of spraying. Consequently, he resolved to discard the hand-pump style of doing it, and purchased a proper power outfit of the most powerful yet economical type. After he had given the orchard a thorough treatment by this means, he wrote: "With this machine I have covered 50 acres of fruit orchard, including apple, pear, peach and plum trees and grapevines, with such success that I have easily paid for the machine on 12 acres of apple orchard alone, receiving more than twice as much money as usual for the crop on account of the fruit being practically clean." After having adopted the same method, Messrs. R. Jack & Sons, Chateauguay Basin, Que., wrote: "The work was never better done than it has been done this year. We expect to get nearly 100 per cent. clear fruit." Another of the same nature is found in a communication from Mr. G. H. Buehler, Ithaca, Wis. Under date of 5th Sept., 1904, he wrote: "I have such a nice crop of fruit this year that I have time for nothing but taking care of it. I can truly say that my crop is 80 per cent. better than ever before, because I sprayed it thoroughly with a complete power-spraying outfit. I have 70 acres of apple orchard, strawberry field and potatoes on hilly ground, and I did this work alone, going five times over all the orchard and six times over a part of it." Under date of Sept. 9th, 1904, we have this from Messrs. H. A. Simmons & Sons, Hamburg, Ia.: "We have a heavy crop of apples—the best we ever had—while the unsprayed orchards in this vicinity are no good." In the same line, we have the following from Mr. W. H. Gibson, President Newcastle Fruit-growing & Forwarding Association, under date of 18th June, 1906: "We are well satisfied with the present evidences from spraying by power, and feel confident that the results of the thorough work done on our orchards will amply repay in one season the cost of the machine." On 15th October he wrote: "Am packing apples every day, and we are much pleased with the quality of the fruit—very clean of worms." After adopting the same method in the treatment of his orchards, Mr. Fred A. Foster, Bowmanville, Ont., writes, under date of 3rd Sept., 1906: "The

buyers make no complaints when going through my orchards; the fruit is No. 1 in quality."

In these extracts there are three things which are very evident, viz.: That spraying is an essential; that the results of thorough spraying are so profitable as to pay for the outfit in one season out of only a part of the crop (leaving it as an implement of clear gain to its owner for the rest of its term of usefulness); and that the profits accruing are such as to cause one to exclaim that the end most assuredly justifies the means. Does that not pay? Is it at all reasonable to expect neglected orchards to produce such results? The standard of quality is what now governs the question of profit or loss in nearly all our industries, more especially in those of agriculture and horticulture, and others closely allied.

W. H. BRAND.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

### Hardy Cherries.

Describe the Oxheart cherry. Is it a desirable variety? Would it be hardy in Bruce County? What varieties would you consider hardy for this section of country? THOS. P. McDONALD.

Ans.—We know of no variety of cherry called Oxheart. This name is often applied to any of the large, sweet, heart-shaped cherries sometimes called English cherries. There are a number of excellent varieties of this class of cherries, among which might be mentioned Governor Wood, Napoleon, Black Tartarian and Windsor, but it is doubtful if any of them would be hardy enough to succeed well in Bruce County. We have no difficulty in growing the trees here at Guelph, but nearly all of the varieties of this class are tender in the fruit bud, and although the trees may survive the winter, the fruit buds are usually destroyed, and consequently it is but rare that we get a crop of fruit. The most reliable varieties of cherries for Bruce County, as well as for many of the more southern parts of the Province, are Montmorency and Early Richmond. These are sour cherries, but are hardy and very productive.

H. L. HUTT.

### Likes Low-headed Trees.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your inquiry with regard to the height at which to head young trees, I may say, in the first place, I am strongly in favor of low-headed trees. They are less affected by strong winds, not so liable to be injured by summer sun when the trunks are shaded, grass and weeds do not grow so readily under them, they are always larger and more vigorous under the same conditions, and the fruit is more easily gathered.

In fixing the height of different kinds of trees, the habit of growth must be considered. A tree that takes an upright form, as does the Northern Spy, could be headed four feet or less from the ground, while trees that grow in the form of the Greening would require a trunk two feet higher. Pear trees I would start about a foot or eighteen inches, three or more shoots, to make trunks to be able to more effectually fight the blight. Plum, from one and a half to two feet; some spreading growers, like Burbank, might be higher. Lombard, with a long trunk, invariably leans towards the north-east, with dead bark on the south-west side of the trunk when the tree is ten or twelve years old, while the short trunk is sound and healthy. Peach trees, where the trunks are about eighteen inches, are much more vigorous, with larger trunks and heavier tops, than are the long-trunk trees under the same conditions. With the grape hoe, extension disk harrows and cultivators, and with an extension on the plow-head, with short whiffletrees, cultivation can be about as readily done as with higher-headed trees.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

M. PETTIT.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Reform or Abolish the Hansard.

At intermittent intervals "The Farmer's Advocate" is indebted to the Distribution Office of the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa for a parcel, O. H. M. S., composed of blue books, reports, copies of the "votes and proceedings" of the House of Commons and Senate, the various "bills" in process of being made law, and the official record, verbatim, ad litteram, of what our distinguished parliamentary representatives have to say on questions affecting the interests of the people. This latter production is called "The Hansard," after one Luke Hansard, who began printing the proceedings of the British House of Commons about 1800. The plan there has been to clip the speeches which the newspapers report with fullness and fairness, have them revised by the individual Lords or Commons who delivered them, and then publish as "Hansard." At Ottawa the practice is to employ a staff of the most competent stenographers, who "take down" what is said in shorthand.

These reports are duly put into print, and are ready next morning in print for the members, who have the privilege of revising them before they go to the public, so that what we receive may be one of three things, viz., what the honorable gentlemen actually said, what they intended to say, or what they would have us believe they did say. If an "unrevised" Hansard were issued it would make far more careful speaking in Parliament, and it would save time. At any rate, as at present it is "official," but the trouble is, it is too slow and comes dilly-dallying along a fortnight after the oration was delivered. Furthermore, they arrive unbound, uncut, and unsorted, mixed with "bills" and "votes and proceedings," after the similitude of a dog's dinner, which we submit is not respectful to the worthy Senators and M. P.'s, and is practically useless when "The Farmer's Advocate" desires to know promptly what our agricultural representatives have been saying on questions affecting the interests of our readers all over this great Dominion. The London Advertiser and other newspapers have recently made similar complaints against the dilatory and slovenly way in which the Hansard is issued. It costs thousands of dollars to publish, and beyond the historic record, this is largely thrown away. Why not spend a little more and properly finish the job. The Canadian Hansard should either be mended or ended. In the latter case the press could probably be trusted to record what is deserving of preservation.

### Successful Short Course at Truro.

The short course in agriculture, held at the Agricultural College, Truro, N.S., from January 17th to January 28th, was, by far, the most successful yet in the history of the College. In previous years the attendance has been largely augmented by men attending the Farmers' Convention, which was held in Truro at the same time, who took advantage of the opportunity to attend the short courses. This year the Farmers' Association convention is being held in Middleton, and, hence, the College did not have the advantage of receiving any increment to its attendance in this way. In addition, snow fell two days before the course opened, and a large number of young men, who had intended attending the courses, had to go with their teams into the woods. Despite this the enrolled attendance was 102. Of this number 21 were from the Province of New Brunswick, the remainder coming from Nova Scotia. In proportion to the size of the constituency, this is probably one of the largest attendances at any short course which has been held at any college this year.

Few institutions possess more valuable stock with which to give object lessons as to the best types of horses and cattle and other farm stock, and the classes appreciated the opportunity of critically examining such animals. In the judging pavilion were: Royal Hero (full brother to Judge), at the head of the Shorthorn herd; Flying Fox's Grey Friar (son of the champion, Flying Fox), at the head of the Jersey herd; together with the first-prize Holstein bull calf at the Dominion Exhibition, at the head of Mr. Dickie's herd, from Onslow; and also the splendid stock bulls belonging to Mr. C. A. Archibald. Then among the horses were Flash Favorite, first in the aged class of Clydesdales at the Dominion Exhibition; Cliffe Rosador, the sensational Hackney stallion, purchased from R. Beith some two years ago; Lucifer 2nd, the King's premium Thoroughbred, and sire of champion colts in England for the past four years; Honfleur, a superbly bred Thoroughbred, from the Duke of Portland's stables; together with the fine classes of brood mares kept at the farm.

The programme was such as is usually given at short courses in other agricultural colleges. The faculty was assisted by J. H. Grisdale, L. S. Klinck, R. Robertson, J. F. Tilly, G. H. Vroom, Dr. Pethick, and other stockmen, fruitmen and general farmers in the Maritime Provinces.

Principal Cumming and other members of the faculty of the Agricultural College are elated at the success, and feel more than repaid for any extra efforts they may have put forth to make the course profitable. Agriculture appears to be taking a new lease of life in the Maritime Provinces, and nothing gives better promise of its future than the fact that the attendance at this course were largely young men, varying in age from 18 to 40 years.

By way of a change from the regular programme, one evening was devoted to a lecture by the Hon. Judge Longley, on the subject of "Civics."

On Friday, the 25th, the 4th annual Seed Fair at the Agricultural College was held. This fair was taken charge of by Mr. S. J. Moore, of Shubenacadie, who has been representing the Dominion Department of Agriculture in connection with the seed fairs and inspection work since Mr. Broderick's appointment to the staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College. This fair was fifty per cent. ahead of any fair previously held at Truro. Altogether, enthusiasm was the outstanding characteristic of the whole programme.

The seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis, will be held in Ottawa, the 13th and 14th of March next.

**Drawbacks to New Ontario.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
 Permit me through your valuable paper a few words regarding the drawbacks to New Ontario. The Government seems to take no notice of the necessity of a sound and lasting system of colonization. They seem to see nothing but lumbering and mining. What are these factors compared to settling this part of the country with desirable settlers? The land as it now stands is only fit for a portion of the community who may think of colonizing. The facilities for getting onto the lots are practically nil. The lots to be had around Chalton Siding, Nipissing District, to a distance of from three to ten miles east and west of the T. & N. O. R. right of way, are taken care of by a number of non-enterprising people, who make it a paying business. If a system of Government inspection were properly organized, these persons would be run off the land and a more desirable class take their place. These grafters have no more intention of becoming bona-fide settlers than the same fraternity on Wall Street. Their sole aim is to clear the land and sell it as improved property. A settler comes in to see a lot; this lot is taken or supposed to be, by so and so, who will sell for so much—generally far in excess of what it is worth. As a matter of fact, these same people have not complied with the Crown Lands regulations governing these lands; nevertheless, the new settler has to pay or seek unimproved lots.

I had intentions of becoming a settler myself, and travelled considerably from place to place, only to find, in most cases, the lots of any account were taken up, but, according to my perceptions, were not occupied by residence thereon, and from what I found out had not been for the past ten months. These holders of lots, in the majority of cases, were single men. It is the married, with their families and capital, that is wanted, instead of these shiftless money-makers. Nothing can be done to alleviate this until the Government organizes a proper system of inspection in all the districts capable of access. As matters stand, improper returns are sent to Queen's Park by the poorly-paid Crown Land agent; for as many times as these properties change hands by virtue of sale, so many times does he make his fee. If there had been a proper system of inspection, these lots would have reverted to the Crown as non-complied with, and sold by the same as improved property, instead of allowing one man to sell to another without fulfilling his obligations.

Until something is done along these lines the country will be kept back as a sphere of agriculture.  
 New York State. A. H. D.

[Note.—Upon receipt of the foregoing communication we wrote to a couple of reliable correspondents in Temiskaming district, whose comments we append.—Ed.]

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
 In regard to your enquiry concerning the vacant and available lands held here by the speculator and others, I must say that there is considerable land all through this district being held without a great amount of improvements being done, but this circumstance cannot be attributed to the negligence of the Government officials, as the Government have employed two able and most energetic homestead inspectors. Mr. Chester, New Liskeard, is inspector for all the townships south, while Mr. Watson, also of New Liskeard, has the same watchful care for the north townships. It is not correct that the Government is failing to give proper attention to the farming land here. On the contrary, the Government is very much alive to the farming interests. As an illustration, it has now under contract, with workmen busy getting ready for this summer, an experimental farm, composed of 640 acres of land. This farm will be situated in the Township of Playfair, about forty miles west of Lake Abitibi. This experimental farm will be sure to demonstrate to the people the capabilities of Temiskaming.

Another circumstance showing the attention of the Government to the farming lands, is they are expending more money on colonization roads. Last year they expended \$60,000 on roads and bridges, while for the ensuing summer they contemplate an expenditure of \$90,000 on roads and bridges, which proves them to be on the alert to develop the farming lands as soon as possible. In regard to this gentleman who was up to our district, I cannot understand how anybody that means business could come up here without purchasing, as there are a large number of farms that can be quite easily bought, especially where the owners have foolishly given up farming for mining. I might also mention a circumstance which is doing much harm here at present. There is a gang of men going through this district jumping claims. They come in quite like a farmer, and in several instances have succeeded of getting their application granted. After procuring a valuable farm they will sell as soon as possible to the highest bidder. Some other plan will have to be adopted to procure suitable residents, who would be sure of becoming permanent settlers. N. A. E.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
 In reply to yours of 23rd inst., re land speculators, I should like to remind you that in the course of correspondence, I have mentioned on several occasions the land-shark evil. There is a great deal of speculation in, and illegal holding of, farming lands. Under the present Minister, Hon. F. Cochrane, who is also our member, conditions have improved considerably, and many farms have been cancelled in favor of actual set-

tlers. Many of the settlers are pleased with Cochrane, and consider that he is doing all he can personally for the district. We can, of course, see much room for improvements, which can only be seen by those on the spot. I think there is much truth in the complaint that mining is receiving more attention than is proportionate to its real value, but I do not think the timber is receiving undue attention. Apart, however, from actually granting and locating land, I think the Government is paying too little attention to the other needs of the farmer. It is reported that some \$90,000 is to be spent on roads and bridges up here this year. A sum like that is simply a drop in a well to a new district of the extent of this, and is out of all proportion to the revenue got from lands, mines, and timber. Personally, I think most of the fault lies not with the Crown Lands, but with the Public Works Department. The Crown Lands Department finds it difficult to enforce the residence clause, because many would-be farmers are unable to get to their lands for lack of roads (or even trails) and bridges. I would suggest inspectors should be sent up who are locally unknown, who should be required to enforce the residence clause wherever practicable, and also report on roads and highways, and look after the interests of settlers generally. TEMISKAMING.

**A Pioneer Reader.**

The portrait to the right in the accompanying excellent photograph of four generations is that of the late Robt. Dobson, of Epsom, Ontario Co., Ont., whose death occurred early last month, in a week after a family reunion in celebration of his 88th birthday. He left behind him an honorable record, and a life-work in doing his share as a farmer and citizen to make this country what it is to-day, that will long preserve his name in grateful remembrance. A native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born December 26th, 1818, he came to Quebec at six years old. In a few



The late Robt. Dobson (a forty-years subscriber to The Farmer's Advocate) and Three Succeeding Generations.

years he removed to Markham, and next to Reach Township, where he remained on his farm for 65 years, a thoroughly progressive farmer, taking particular interest in his pure-bred stock, on which he won many prizes and diplomas. He was also a pioneer reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," taking it from its earliest publication in 1866, ranking it the best farmer's journal in Canada, and indispensable in the farmer's home. A member and prominent officer in the Methodist church, he was conspicuously a moral and religious leader in the community, whose best interests he ever sought to promote. Besides two sons, Frank Dobson, Exbridge, and Rev. C. J. Dobson, Markham, Ont., there are five daughters, Mrs. Scott, Brechin; Mrs. Storin, Greenbank; Mrs. Wilkinson, Coldwater; Mrs. (Rev.) Walker, Sault Ste Marie, and Mrs. McCulloch, Enfield, Darlington. He is also survived by forty grandchildren and thirty-nine great-grandchildren.

**Aid to Montana Ranchers.**

A joint resolution was passed by the United States House of Representatives last week, granting permission to the Secretary of War to sell during the next three months to citizens of Montana, at actual cost to the United States at the place of sale, limited quantities of hay, straw and grain for domestic uses from the stock provided for the use of the garrison at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Representative Dixon, Senator-elect from Montana, explained that there are 30,000 head of cattle in the vicinity of Assiniboine threatened with starvation because of the blizzard which had been raging. Contemplation of such facts makes one feel himself fortunate who lives in a part of the continent where the winters, though more or less lengthy and severe, are at any rate regular enough to be provided against, and where life and property are not endangered seriously by the vicissitudes of the elements.

**Stalled in the West.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Well, I am stranded out here in Manitoba in a snow blockade, and have plenty of time to think about my friends in Ontario. I wish I had "The Farmer's Advocate" to read. I fancy I would do it more thoroughly than I sometimes do. I passed through Manitoba in the latter part of December, on my way to Northern Alberta, and found stock in fair condition. As I passed through the range country—Medicine Hat, Maple Creek and Calgary—I thought this was a great country for wintering stock, as then they appeared to be thriving nicely on the range without any shelter. But when I returned in about two weeks to Southern Alberta, where I drove a good many miles with the thermometer about thirty to forty degrees below zero, the scene was greatly changed. Cattle had their backs like rainbows, and their underline trying to follow the same curve as their upper, and they wandering around looking for food, but finding none, as there was a very hard-packed coat of snow over the prairie that cattle could not rustle through, and I heard about the 12th of this month that one large outfit had lost 2,000 head. Mr. James Brown, of Lumsden, formerly of Holstein, Grey County, says that he expects a loss of from 60 to 70 per cent. of range cattle, and I saw large numbers along the railway in a suffering condition. In conversation with a man who had spent considerable of his life on a cattle ranch, he said that ranchmen found it more profitable to suffer a loss of this kind every eight or ten years than to bother going to the expense of preparing food for such emergencies as this. But it seems to me that while this may be all right enough in handling lifeless commodities, when we are working with a flesh and blood problem the humane side of the question should be considered and dealt with. And surely when such supply is only needed once in from 7 to 10 years, some plan could be

devised by which a large quantity of pressed hay, or even straw, might be stored where it could be available in such a contingency. I have seen stock doing fairly well on straw alone, with nothing but bluff for shelter, in Northern Alberta; in fact, I was very much surprised to see them looking as they did. The parties feeding them had no doubt of them coming through winter in fairly good shape, and the cattle looked like it. I was very pleased to see a large mixed bunch of Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus grades doing well on this fare. The Angus showed very distinctly their power to battle with cold on very plain fare. I inquired carefully to know if they all had had the same chance. The owner said they had, and they always compared that way in winter. We have heard con-

siderable in Ontario about Aberdeen-Angus bulls being no use out here, as the foreskin of their penis was sure to freeze in the extreme weather. Having made very careful inquiries about this objection, I have not found a single case, nor a man who has known of a case, and they let their bulls run outside during the day when it is forty to fifty degrees below zero, even in Northern Alberta. But I feel certain, from what I have seen, that all beef breeds do well out here if they get reasonably good treatment. And speaking of the straw out here, many say it is much better than most of our straw in Ontario, as the bulk of the grain is cut on the green side, and it makes good fodder. If only the range cattle were transferred to the wheat fields of Manitoba in winter, or the straw pressed and taken to the ranges, it would serve a good purpose in relieving the suffering and preventing the death of stock. I also think the stock in the farming part of this western world would be very much helped if about two or three pounds of rape per acre were sown on these large summer-fallows, just as they were harrowed the last time before harvest; or, perhaps, about the middle of July. I saw one field of rape that was mixed with a little oats, and it was fine pasture the latter part of August. One man told me that it paid to sow something of this sort if a man had no cattle of his own, just to have the cattle off road allowance come in and tramp his field, and he said he had done this. In grain-growing parts here there are a great many poor cattle, and very bare pastures. I am sure the stock would very much relish the rape, and give good returns for the trouble. The fuel problem is quite a serious item in many parts at present. I heard one farmer to-day say, when he came into a coal office to settle for the little bit they had given him, that there was not enough to dirty the bottom of his sleigh; and the office man consoled him by saying it would last him one day anyway. Another case I

heard of was that of a car being unloaded in about half an hour. As many farmers as possible backed their sleighs to the car and shovelled for all they were worth, and it was so cold their ears were freezing while their bodies were sweating. And still another rather awkward occurrence for the farmer here at present is that some of the banks are refusing to loan any money, no matter how much security a man has. This seems very strange to me. Men cannot live on wheat, and they cannot get cars to ship wheat—this is general all over the country. One man told me that he had ordered a car over a month before, and it was not in yet, and in one small town over two hundred orders were in for cars. This lack of cars will cause farmers to have to haul wheat in summer, when they should be summer-fallowing. But the railway people have quite a problem on their hands trying to get the passengers and fuel over the roads at present, and perhaps are doing their best. But when all is said and done, I am reminded that this country is like the bull our Live-stock Commissioner, Dr. Rutherford, tells about. After he was criticised very severely, and thought by some to be nothing but faults, he was "a grand bull" for all that. So this is a grand country, in spite of the weather conditions now prevailing, which are certainly abnormal, and may not recur for many years. JAMES BOWMAN.

Souris, Man., Jan. 25th.

### Prospects for Beet-sugar Prices.

In a recent number of the American Sugar Industry and Beet-sugar Gazette is an article dealing with the repeated assertion that the development of the beet-sugar industry in the United States will be greatly retarded if not brought to a standstill by the increase in the production of cane sugar in Cuba and the Philippines. Conceding that labor is cheap there, and assuming that the bill providing for free importation of sugar from the Philippines becomes law, and even allowing for the possible annexation of Cuba, the American sugar industry sees nothing to fear. It points out that the present treaty, which admits Cuban sugar at a reduced rate of duty, though in force now for three years, has not lowered the prices of sugar to the consumer. The expected advantage has gone into the pockets of the Cuban planters and the American refiners. The American Sugar Refining Co. has acquired control over a large number of beet-sugar factories in Michigan and Colorado, representing an investment of many millions of dollars, and it is hardly conceivable that Mr. Havemeyer will allow the price of sugar to go down, thus depriving himself of return from his beet sugar factories. However little the American consumer may relish a continuance of high prices for the enrichment of a sugar combine, the reasoning above quoted seems quite plausible.

The journal quoted then deals with the prophecy that the Americanization of the sugar-cane industry in Cuba and the Philippines will lead to such economy and extent of production as to seriously lower world prices for sugar. Against this prediction it points out that the price of sugar in the world's markets is not determined by the very low cost of production in any one or two countries, but by the cost of production in those somewhat less favorably situated countries whose crop is necessary to help meet the world's demand. Finally, it is not the amount of sugar produced that affects prices alone, but the demand. The demand is increasing, especially since the Brussels convention, in consequence of the lowering of the revenue tax in the sugar-producing countries. This tendency for cheaper sugar for home consumption in those countries has not yet come to an end. As showing the enormous possible margin for increase in the civilized world's sugar consumption, it is said the average per capita in 1905 was 34.9 pounds, while in England it was 87.3 pounds, and in the United States 70.4 pounds. As the population of the United States is growing rapidly, the American sugar industry is convinced that when the time comes that sugar production in Cuba and the Philippines is augmented, the increased amount will be absorbed readily without any depressing effect on the world's market.

### The Matter of Passenger Rates.

In the House of Commons at Ottawa last week, Mr. R. L. Borden brought forward a motion: "That it is expedient that the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada inquire, determine, and report with the least possible delay whether or not the tolls charged in standard passenger tariffs should be reduced, so as not to exceed two cents per mile upon all or any of the railways of Canada; that the Government, under the provisions of the Railway Act, and especially the 24th section thereof, should forthwith take such steps as are necessary for this purpose."

In reply, the Minister of Railways, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, read a letter from Judge Killam, Chairman of the Railway Commission, showing that the above body had endeavored to deal with this matter as far as possible, and had declined to approve of higher rates than three cents a mile for new branch lines of the C.P.R. and Canadian Northern in the Eastern Provinces, and three and one-half cents a mile on branch lines in the Western Provinces. Judge Killam also urged that the Board should not be required to report upon the question at the present session, as they already have a pressing volume of business pending, including a decision upon the telephone and express companies' tariffs.

### Horse Show Notes.

At a directors' meeting of the Canadian Horsemen's Association, held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, January 28th, Mr. T. A. Graham, of Claremont, was appointed representative of the association to the Canadian National Exhibition.

There is said to be a possibility of having the annual Spring Horse Show, hitherto held in the Armouries, in the northern part of the St. Lawrence Market, where the Stallion Show will be held, February 20th to 23rd.

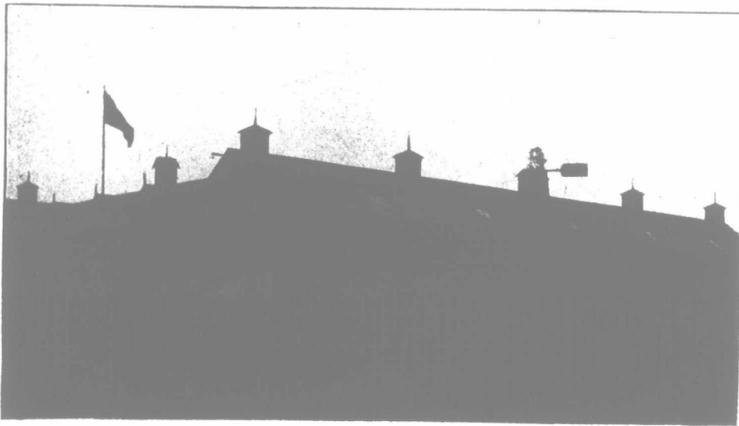
There is in course of organization a Canadian National Horsemen's Association to hold this show, which will have a capital of \$2,000. If a show is held, and the Toronto Hunt Club come in, the Canadian Horsemen's Association (the old Horse-breeders' Association) will contribute \$2,000 towards the prize-list.

There will be a banquet, probably on February 20th, at the King Edward Hotel, under the auspices of this association.

At the meeting of the directors of the Hackney Horse Society, held in Toronto, on Jan. 28th, Mr. E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton, was appointed representative to the Canadian National Exhibition. This society also contributes \$75 to the Stallion Show this month.

### Mammoth G. T. P. Elevator for Port Arthur.

A contract has been let by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., for the erection at Port Arthur, Ont., of what it is claimed will be the largest grain elevator in the world, the big storage house having a capacity of 10,000,000 bushels. It will be strictly up-to-date, the construction being fireproof, and composed of concrete, steel and tile. It will be built so that four trains may discharge at one time, and it is expected to be probably the fastest grain house yet erected. Work is to commence as soon as spring opens.



Barns and Stabling on Kinnoull Park Farm.

Property of Mr. Andrew Giffen, New Lowell, Simcoe, Ont.

### South Perth.

We have experienced the most severe storm of the season. Warm, foggy weather was succeeded by very high wind, causing much destruction to old wooden fences and buildings. Wood-lots have also suffered loss, and it is fortunate that it did not occur in summer, or there might have been a heavy loss of live stock, or even persons, from falling trees. One instance is reported of a tree falling on a good brick house, seriously damaging it. But it's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The agents for the wind insurance companies will reap a harvest; and, by the way, this form of insurance seems to be in favor much more than one would naturally expect. But the agricultural mind has come to appreciate the spirit of co-operation, and mutual help, exemplified in the system of insurance. Unfortunately, all the kinds of co-operative effort have not met with the same measure of success. The history of co-operative cheese and butter factories in this locality is rather discouraging. Few, if any, have ever paid any dividend to the shareholders; but they have doubtless served a good purpose, in affording a good market for the milk products of the farm.

Inquiry at the plant of the St. Mary's Flax Cordage Co. has elicited no very definite information as to when the manufacture of flax twine might begin. Apparently the project is yet in the experimental stage.

J. H. B.

### Better Every Week.

Your premium knife came safely to hand, and it is an extra good one; I think it worth the subscription price of your valuable paper. "The Farmer's Advocate" is better every week, and I was very much pleased with the Christmas number. ROY LESLIE, Wellington Co., Ont.

According to the Montreal Trade Bulletin, a project is on foot for a 25-knot trans-Atlantic service, to be subsidized by the Canadian Government.

### Amendment to Public School Act.

The Ontario Government has intimated its intention of amending the public-school act of last session, which has caused some friction in its working. They now propose to largely increase the grants to rural schools, wiping out the basis of distribution adopted last year, and specially encouraging the payment to teachers of salaries above \$300. This is accomplished by making a grant of 40% on the excess of all salaries above \$300 and up to \$600. They are also providing for a new unconditional grant of \$15.00 yearly to each school section, and substantial appropriations for equipment and accommodation.

### Scotch Firm of Bacon Curers at Oshawa.

A Scotch bacon-curing firm has commenced business at Oshawa, Ont. A correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" visited the scene of operations and found them working in temporary quarters, but likely to enlarge their buildings in the spring. They are killing only about 75 per week, and a local buyer is supplying them at market prices. They kill and skin the hogs, and cure the meat in about five days, and the meat and skins are shipped weekly to Scotland. Everything looks clean, and the bacon looks very nice. They are a branch of the Wigtownshire Bacon Co., Stranraer, Scotland, and style themselves here, Graham Bros., Pork Packers, Oshawa, Ont. They find ready sale for the spare ribs, etc.; say customers are waiting for them.

### Monopoly the Lever of Extortion.

The official statements made by the Interstate Commerce Commission about the methods of the Standard Oil Company, show that those methods have been as bad as the worst unofficial descriptions make them out to have been. It is alleged as proved that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of its policy, systematically and persistently pursued"; that

by a virtual monopoly of production and transportation it can control the price of refined oil to the consumers, and that it takes to itself in consequence excessive profits; that its enormous dividends are not the result of its "economies"; and that it has made a constant practice of ruining competing refiners by an elaborate system of espionage over their shipments.

It is this kind of extortion which drives the people reluctantly onward to the public-ownership goal, and goads the more impatient into socialism. The trouble with our present order of commerce and industry is that it is not content to reward capitalists and capitalists' ability to produce wealth cheaply, but it profits according to their ability to squeeze wealth out of those who have produced it. Such examples as the Standard Oil serve to put us on our guard against allowing water-power and mineral resources from falling into the hands of a trust of unbridled monopolists. Whatever may be said for or against public operation of public utilities, there can be no two sides about the advisability of public ownership and control. In the Province of Ontario both political parties are fairly tumbling over each other to see which can go the other one better in a progressive policy, which has for its aim the utilization of public resources for the public weal.

### Men for Railway Construction in the West.

According to the immigration officials at Winnipeg, 60,000 men will be required in the West this summer for railroad construction work. Among the large undertakings on hand are the following:

Mackenzie & Mann will be occupied in the construction of a branch railroad from the City of Edmonton north to Athabasca Landing, a distance of 100 miles, and on a line running from Edmonton westward to the mountains, a distance of 200 miles.

Foley, Larson & Co. will be occupied in the construction of lines from Fort William to a point of junction with the main line of the National Transcontinental, a distance of 210 miles, and in the construction of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Saskatoon to Edmonton, 327 miles.

J. D. McArthur will be occupied in the completion of the Woiseley-Reston branch, and on the National Transcontinental from Winnipeg eastward, a distance of 245 miles.

Macdonald, MacMillan Co. will carry forward work on their contract from Portage la Prairie to Touchwood Hills, a distance of 275 miles, and will also

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probably build the line from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, 56 miles.

The Canadian White Co. will be required to provide men for the completion of their contract from Touchwood Hills to Saskatoon, a distance of 140 miles, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

On the Canadian Pacific Railway construction operations will be carried on in various parts of the West, notably in the extension of Edmonton, and in double-tracking operations between Winnipeg and the great lakes. For these purposes it is estimated that there will be required at least 10,000 men. To supply this large demand for laborers, there are many thousands of men, both in the city and in the country districts, who have been engaged in previous years on railway construction, and who anticipate going to work for the contractors as soon as the weather conditions permit.

But the contractors state that they are depending on the incoming immigrants to a larger extent than in any previous year for the furnishing of the requisite number of workmen.

**Move for Cheaper Text-books in Ontario**

The report of the Text-book Commission was laid on the table of the Ontario Legislature last Friday afternoon by Hon. Mr. Hanna. The commission finds among other things, that the text-books used in the Ontario schools are inferior in many respects to those of Great Britain and the United States; they cost too much to the pupils, and too many text-books are authorized. In the concluding portion of their report the commissioners strongly favor a system of free text-books for the schools. On this point they say in part: "Every one now favors a system of free education. A free school should include free equipment for the school—maps, globes, etc., etc., are now supplied free. And there seems no valid reason why text-books and other school supplies should not be so provided. Indeed, there are many cogent reasons, which suggest themselves on a moment's reflection, why they should be so supplied. Objections here, as in other quarters, readily disappear before the basic principle that education is maintained in the general interests of the whole Province, rather than for the individual or for any particular locality."

"The price of nearly all the high-school books is too high, and could be materially reduced, and still allow a fair profit to the publisher.

"There is a heavy expenditure by pupils of high schools and continuation classes for annotated texts in English literature, Latin, Greek, French and German. The texts prescribed are usually padded by notes and other matter, causing the pupils to pay from 50 cents to \$1.25 for selections that should cost less than one-third of those sums.

"The system of inspection of text-books on behalf of the Department has been inadequate, and the commissioners recommend that a special officer be appointed, at a special salary, to inspect text-books on behalf of the Department. This officer should have a library of his own, to which should be added as they appear the leading text-books published in Britain and the United States. He should also keep in touch with the Department and the teachers and inspectors, so that he would be able to discover early any defects in books being sent out."

**Register for Thoroughbreds.**

We are informed by the Accountant of the Canadian National Record Association, that there has been a Canadian Thoroughbred Studbook in existence since its incorporation, on the 13th day of May, 1906, in pursuance of the Act respecting the incorporation of live-stock associations, and 65 stallions and 90 mares have already been registered. The Studbook is kept at Ottawa, and is, as are most of the other principal records, under the control of the National Live-stock Records Board, and Mr. F. M. Wade is the Registrar.

**MARKETS.**

**Toronto.**  
**LIVE STOCK.**

Receipts of live stock have been fairly large at the City and Junction markets. The bulk of the cattle coming are not more than half fat. Trade was brisk all round, cattle in all the different classes selling readily. One hundred loads at the Junction market were bought and weighed up in less than four hours. And shipping cattle would have sold, there not being enough to supply the demand, and shippers had to buy some of the heavy butchers' to fill space.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$5 to \$5.40, only one load, however, brought the latter price, the bulk selling at \$4.12½ to \$5.25 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.37½.

Butchers.—There is a shortage of good to prime butchers' cattle, for which there is an ever-increasing demand, especially in the large cities. Trade was brisk at higher quotations. Prime picked lots sold at \$1.60 to \$1.86; loads of good, \$1.30

to \$4.50; medium at \$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.75 to \$4 per cwt.; canners, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Feeders and Stockers.—Two loads of light feeders, 800 lbs. each, were sold at \$3.15 per cwt. No heavy feeders are being offered.

Milkers and Springers.—Good milch cows have been ready sale, and the better grade forward. Springers, also, went freely. The medium and plain classes sold slowly, meeting small demand from Montreal dealers. Good to choice cows sold at \$50 to \$58 each, and common to medium at \$30 to \$40 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts light; prices firm at \$4 to \$7 per cwt.; not many at latter price.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts light. Export sheep sold at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. Culls and rams at \$3.50 to \$4.25; lambs of choice quality sold at \$7 per cwt. There are many poor-quality and ram lambs coming that have not been properly fed, and these sell at \$4.50 to \$5.50, and \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts light since the late decline in price of 25c. per cwt. Selects are

selling at \$6.60 to \$6.85; lights and fats, \$6.35. Farmers have been holding their hogs too long, as there are many heavy hogs coming that are not suitable for the English bacon trade.

Horses.—The demand continues good for good workers and expressers. Several loads have been sold to go to Northern Ontario and the Northwest Provinces. Many private sales are reported at both the Repository and the Canadian Horse Exchange at about the same quotations as given in our last report.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Grain.—Wheat—No. 2 white, 71c.; No. 2, mixed, 71c.; No. 2 red, 69½c.; No. 2, Goose, 65c. to 66c. Manitoba No. 1 Hard, 83½c.; No. 1 Northern, 81c. Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 51c. to 51½c. at Toronto; No. 3, mixed, American, 50½c., outside points; Ontario, 43c. to 44c. Oats.—No. 2 white, 37c., outside points. Rye.—69c. to 70½c. Barley.—No. 3 extra, 50c., outside. Peas.—No. 2, 81c. Buckwheat.—52c. to 54c. Bran.—City mills, \$21 to \$22. Shorts—\$22 to \$23.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$3.75, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$2.62 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Market continues about steady; receipts about equal to demand. Creamery, pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery, boxes, 25c. to 26c.; dairy, pound rolls, 24c. to 25c.; tubs, 22c. to 23c.; bakers' tub, 17c. to 18c. Eggs.—New-laid 36c.; cold-storage, 22c. to 23c.

Cheese.—Market continues firm. Large, 14c.; twins, 14c. to 14½c.

Honey.—Strained, 12c. per lb.; combs, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per dozen sections.

Evaporated Apples.—8c. to 9c. per lb. Potatoes.—Ontario car lots, 65c. per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, 75c. per bag for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts fair; prices steady, as follows: Turkeys, 13c. to 15c.; geese, 10c. to 11c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 10c. to 11c.; old fowl, 8c. to 9c.

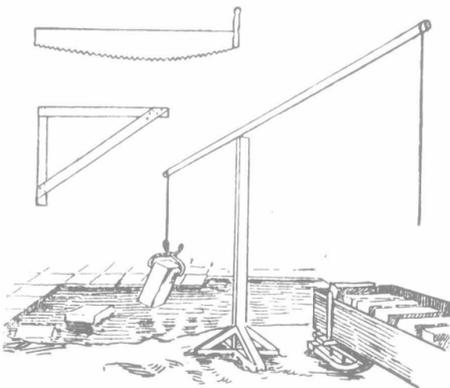
Hay.—Baled hay, \$11 to \$12.50 for No. 1 timothy, and \$8.50 to \$9 for mixed.

**Harvesting Ice with a Derrick.**

Some farmers have a hard time of it trying to cut and load their ice unless they have plenty of help. One plan that we practiced for several winters was more or less dangerous. We used to stand on the very edge of the ice and seize the big cakes with the tongs and lift each cake up until the lower edge rested on the upper edge of the solid ice. Then we pulled the cakes out of the water by main force. We cut notches in the ice sometimes to insert our heels, and sometimes we did not. There is much danger of slipping into the water, and too great pains cannot be taken in this work.

My plan, described below, is simple, practical, and two farmers can work together and put up eight or ten loads of ice in a couple of days' time, besides doing the chores at home each morning and evening. If necessary, two farmers can "change work" with each other, and thus fill two small ice-houses at almost no expense in money.

I know what a job it is to harvest the ice crop, from my own personal experience for 15 or 20 years. We were obliged to go over three miles from home for



An Ice Derrick.

our ice in order to secure a pure article. We always liked to haul when it was good sleighing, but sometimes we had to use wagons because there was no snow.

For cutting the ice we used a regular cross-cut champion-tooth saw, taking a handle off from one end. A square was made of a piece of six-inch board, with a brace attached to make it rigid. This, with a 16-foot two-inch plank, was used to lay out and mark off the squares of ice.

The sketch which I have made to illustrate the manner of cutting and loading, explains the plan of using the ice derrick. The reader will notice that we have already "cut some ice," and the square hole still contains three loose cakes floating in the water, while the derrick is hoisting one cake from the water to the sledge-box. Eight more squares are marked out ready for the saw.

The cakes should be cut as "straight up and down as possible, but there are very few men who can saw straight, especially when the ice is very thick. In spite of all the extra pains taken, the saw will run to one side down in the water.

The ice derrick is more convenient and safer to use for lifting the cakes from the water and hoisting into the wagon or sledge box, than any other plan we ever tried. Use two strong white oak poles to make the derrick and sweep. The upright, B, may be cut from any strong piece of lumber, or made up by spiking together two pieces of 2x4 studding. It should be 12 to 15 feet long and well braced at the base, as shown

in the sketch. The bottom should be smooth in order to slide freely over the ice.

The sweep, C, should be about 16 feet long, or over, with a rope attached to each end. The sweep is pivoted on top of the upright, B, from one-quarter to one-third projecting over, where the ice tongs are attached. The remaining portion, with the rope, D, attached gives plenty of leverage for lifting the heavy cakes.

After a "season" of cutting ice, the two icemen proceed to lift out and load up. One seizes the tongs and catches onto the floating cakes, while the other man presides at the rope, D. The sledge should be in the handiest position to swing the sweep around and land the cake of ice into the box.

The derrick costs less than one dollar to make, if one has the material at home, and it can be set up or taken down at a moment's notice. If cared for it will last for years. It should be made strong enough to lift and handle the heaviest cakes of ice.—J. H. Brown, of Mich., in the Prairie Farmer.

**Reciprocity in Pests.**

The Americans are waking up to the fact that our Seed Control Act, which is designed to prevent fowl seeds from entering into internal commerce, permits their export to the United States, and advantage is being taken of the opportunity to send "tailings" across the line. It was stated in Congress that five tons of catchfly seed was sent over under the name of red clover seed. From the temper of one member of the House of Representatives, there is likely ere long to be an agitation there for the passage of a Seed Control Act similar to our own. However, if it is as long in passing as the one which hung fire so long at Ottawa, dealers will be able to continue sending inferior seeds across the line until our own farmers have had a chance to clean up their farms pretty well. It is rather ungrateful to dump unclean seed on our American friends, but if they are easy enough to let them come in, it is probably no worse for them than it is for us to admit scrub horses from the Western States to deteriorate the breeding stock of this country. Neither should be allowed.

**Breed Society Meetings and Horse Show**

- Ayrshire Breeders' Association, at Montreal.....Feb. 14
- Canadian Hackney Society, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, 11 a.m. ....Feb. 20
- Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Brandon, Man. ....Feb. 20
- Ontario Horse Breeders' Show, Market Building, Toronto .....Feb. 20-23
- Canadian Clydesdale Association, King Edward Hotel, Toronto .....Feb. 21
- Shire Horse Association, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, 10 a.m. ....Feb. 22

The Manitoba Government is said to be thinking of building a railway to Hudson's Bay.

Mr. G. Mitchell, Oxford Co., Ont.—"I received your premium knife all right, and am quite delighted with it. Please accept my thanks. Wishing you a prosperous year."

Toronto men and other Canadians are interested in the Mexican National Packing Company, a \$10,000,000 concern, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of building and operating packing-houses and refrigerating plants in various parts of Mexico.

By an unfortunate oversight, the article "Profit and Loss in Beef," on page 202 of this issue, appears without credit to the author. It is the third of the series by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Straw.—Baled, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton by the car, on track, at Toronto.

SEEDS.

Prices offered are unchanged as follows: Alsike, fancy, \$7; alsike, No. 1, \$6 to \$6.25; alsike, No. 2, \$5.75 to \$5.85; alsike No. 3, \$4.65 to \$5.10; red clover, No. 1, \$8 to \$8.25; red, No. 2, \$7 to \$7.25; timothy, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.80; timothy, No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40.

HIDES.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers and cows, 11c.; No. 2 steers and cows, 10c.; country hides, cured, 9½c. to 10c.; country hides, green, 8½c. to 9c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; sheep skins, each, \$1.25 to \$1.35; horse hides, \$3.50 to \$3.75; horse hair, No. 1, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Cattle market in England very strong. Offerings on the local market rather heavier, the result being an easier tendency in prices. Quality, for the most part, inferior. Choicest ranged from 4½c. to 5c., few bringing over the latter figure; good, 4½c. to 4¾c.; medium, 3½c. to 4c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. Demand for sheep and lambs light, and few on market. Lambs, 5½c. to 6½c. per lb., and sheep, 4c. to 4½c. Calves scarce, but prices unchanged at \$3 to \$10 each, and 4c. to 5½c. per lb. For a week past there has been a weaker tone to the hog market. Choicest stock, weighed off cars, 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb.

Horses.—The situation steady. No lack of demand. Quite a few draft animals have been changing hands at very satisfactory prices. Heavy-draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$175 to \$225; common express horses, \$125 to \$150; old, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100, and choice driving and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—Market on easy side, in sympathy with that for live. Good demand for choicest, fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock, at about 10c., while country-dressed were changing hands at around 9½c.

Poultry.—While choice stock brings fair prices, the poor is hard to sell. Geese have been sold as low as 2c. per lb., and turkeys as low as 3c. and 4c., lately, the stock being cold-store and very poor. Choice turkeys, 12c. to 14c.; choice spring chickens, 12c. to 13c., and geese, 9c. to 10c.

Potatoes.—The market is stronger. Dealers are quoting from 70c. to 80c. per 50 lbs., on track, according to quality, though they claim that they have not yet given more than 75c., and that they cannot get more than 75c. to 85c., bagged, in a jobbing way, owing to the large quantity of inferior goods held here. Other places, however, are paying as high as a basis of 80c., here, for choicest whites, and holders in the East are demanding that figure.

Cheese.—Market is firmer than ever. It is stated that sales of at least 1,000 boxes of finest goods have been made at 13½c., and it is nothing unusual to find holders demanding 13½c. It will shortly be known how stocks of cheese in England are showing up, and the general opinion here is that they will show quite a reduction in number. Stocks, here, are held in very few hands, and it looks as though they would be strongly held. Many look for further advances. Sales of a few seconds were reported at around 13c.

Butter.—The situation in this market is not a little puzzling, but there appears to be a good chance for holders to come out right in the spring. However, there are many who are none too sanguine of this either. So far as can be ascertained, there is very little more butter to be brought back from the other side, some claiming that it is now all back. Had it not been for this butter, amounting possibly to 20,000 packages, the market would have been much higher here. The make in the country is very light, and will continue particularly so until spring. Sales, in a jobbing way, at 25c. to 25½c. per lb. for choicest, and 24½c. for seconds, dairies being very scarce, and

TAKE NO CHANCES WITH YOUR MONEY

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MONEY is hard to earn, harder to save, and difficult to invest safely.

A Savings Account at The Bank of Toronto is a convenient and perfectly safe place in which to keep your dollars.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Capital - - - \$ 4,000,000  
Reserve - - - 4,500,000  
Assets - - - 37,000,000

BANK OF TORONTO  
INCORPORATED 1855

selling at 22c. to 23c., according to quality.

Eggs.—New eggs have commenced to arrive. There will be no end of stories told of the market, and even now it is hard to distinguish the truth. It is thought, however, that, at the most, new-laid could be had at 35c. One firm declares that at that figure they are all new. Cold-store eggs are quoted at 20c. to 21c. for good stock, and 25c. to 26c. for selects, some quoting a fraction more. Some state that new-laid are coming in more freely than usual at this season of the year, but this seems strange, when one considers the unusually cold weather experienced lately.

Flour and Feed.—The trouble now is that the railways cannot deliver the goods, and millers hardly know what to expect. They are afraid to accept orders for delivery at any particular time, as they do not know what the railways may feel disposed to do with them. Some expect the railways to close down on accepting more goods in the West, until the line is clear, as the goods have been tipped into the other end of the funnel more rapidly than they can be brought through. Meantime consumers are asking for bran and shorts, and mills are not able to give delivery. The market is firm at \$21 per ton, in bags, for Manitoba bran, and \$22 for shorts.

Hay.—Situation easier all round. Offerings freer, and prices a shade lower, at about \$14 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$13 for No. 2, and \$12 for clover and clover mixture.

Seeds.—Timothy has hardly started coming in yet. It is scarce, and some growers of seed are holding back from selling, being under the impression that dealers will have to come to their price. The fact is, however, that Canada seldom raises enough for seeding purposes, so that the United States is largely in control of the situation. This year a large proportion of the requirements will probably have to be imported, so the scarcity here is not of so great importance as might at first be supposed. For the average stock, dealers are offering \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel of 48 lbs. f. o. b., country points. To this has to be added freight and cleaning expenses, as well as profits before the stock is again sold. Alsike is \$5 to \$6.50 per bushel, and red clover \$7 to \$8.25 per 60-lb. bushel.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—The market for hides was steady of late, but the grub will begin to show in a few weeks now. Beef hides are being bought at 9½c., 10½c. and 11½c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Sheepskins are 95c. each, and calf, 12c. for No. 1 per lb., and 10c. for No. 2. Tallow, 11c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 5½c. for rendered. Wool was unchanged at last week's prices.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.15; shipping, \$4 to \$5.50; butchers', \$3.50 to \$5.10.

Veals.—\$1.50 to \$2.00.  
Hogs.—Heavy, and Yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.30; pigs, \$7.25 to \$7.25; rompers, \$6.30 to \$6.50; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$7; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.60; heifers, \$2.35 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.15 to \$4.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.70.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shippers, \$7 to \$7.05; light butchers', \$6.95 to \$7.02½; light mixed, \$6.95 to \$7; choice light, \$6.95 to \$7; packing, \$6.60 to \$7; pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.90; bulk of sales, \$6.75 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.85; yearlings, \$5 to \$6.75; lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.65.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Canadian cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c.; sheep, 13½c. to 14½c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., breeder of Berkshire hogs and Shorthorn cattle, has ordered renewal of his advertisement of Berkshires in this issue, which was unintentionally withdrawn, and also advertises for sale the roan three-year-old bull, Prince of Stars, by Imp. Chief of Stars, dam by Imp. Blue Ribbon. Mr. Vanderlip reports an active demand for Berkshires, which are steadily growing in favor with farmers.

A list of important forthcoming sales of pure-bred stock to be conducted by Messrs. John Thornton & Co., auctioneers of London, England, will be found in our advertisement columns. The first sale is on March 20th, when seventy Shorthorns belonging to the Duke of Northumberland will be offered at Alnwick, and on March 21st about fifty Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. W. Bell will be sold at Ratcheug, Alnwick.

THE HORSE SHOW.

Remember the Ontario Horse Breeders' Show of stallions and mares of the heavy-draft and harness and saddle breeds, to be held in the St. Lawrence Market Building, Toronto, on Feb. 20th to 23rd. Very liberal prizes are offered, and it is expected that this will be the greatest stallion show ever seen in Canada. Horses are trumps at present, and sure to be for years to come. Farmers may learn some good lessons by attending this great show.

Volume 14 of the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, compiled and edited by F. M. Wade, Registrar, has been received at this office. It is a bulky and creditable volume, so far as can be judged from a cursory examination, containing 665 pages and pedigrees of stallions numbering from 4,449 to 5,724, and mares from 5,727 to 8,563, or 4,111 all told, being the largest volume yet issued by the association, and indicating the continued popularity and rapid increase of the breed in Canada.

DALGETY BROS.' SALE OF CLYDESDALES.

At the Fraser House, London, Ont., on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, as advertised, Dalgety Bros. will sell at auction 18 imported mares, two to six years old, got by some of the most noted sires in Scotland, such as Baron's Gem; Boreland's Pride, by Baron's Pride, Prince of Roxburgh; Crown and Feather, etc. Some of these fillies have won prizes in the Old Country. Size and quality combined has been the motto in the selection of this consignment, and it is believed that they will meet the expectations of those looking for the best class of mares from which to breed high-selling stock. This firm has a good reputation for fair dealing, and they are not only first-class judges, but, being represented both in Scotland and Canada, they are in a better position than most importers to make suitable selections for the trade of this country, and their importations have uniformly been of the right class, selling quickly, and proving satisfactory. A five-year-old Shire stallion and a four-year-old Hackney stallion are also included in the offering. London is a convenient point to reach and to ship from. See the advertisement, and write for catalogue or fuller information to Mr. James Dalgety, Glasgow, Scot.

ARTHUR JOHNSON'S SALE.

Owing to the difficulty of securing suitable help and to persistent attacks of rheumatism, which render him unable to personally look after the herd, Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., the well-known importer and breeder of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, will, on Wednesday, March 6th, at his farm, 7½ miles from Pickering Station, G. T. R., and 4½ miles from Clarendon, C. P. R., sell by auction, without reserve, his whole herd—of 65 head of imported and home-bred Shorthorns. This is probably the oldest-established herd of imported Shorthorns in Canada. The first importation was made in 1874, and has been almost annually duplicated since. No man in the business has imported and bred more prizewinners than Mr. Johnston, and the herd was never stronger than at present. A lot of show material will be sold at this sale. Fuller particulars will appear in our future issues. The terms are six months' credit on bankable paper; 5 per cent. off for cash. In case of bad weather, the sale will be held under cover. Conveyances will meet the east and west-bound trains at Pickering, G. T. R., and Clarendon, C. P. R., the evening before and morning of the sale. Applications for catalogues will be booked, and they will be mailed as soon as printed.

THE ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN SALE.

The announcement of Mr. Geo. Rice, of Tillsonburg, Ont., in his advertisement that he will, on Feb. 27th, sell at auction from his far-famed Annandale herd of Holsteins, 35 head of choice cows, heifers and young bulls, bred from tested cows of proven capacity as producers, will be of special interest to Holstein breeders and dairy farmers. That the Holstein cow has made good as far excellence a great milk and butter producer has been proven by so many public and official tests that the word of no man, or set of men, needs to be taken for the fact, which is known and read of all men. That she has conquered ignorance and prejudice and opposition, and holds a proud position to-day in the procession of great producers is admitted. And no man in Canada has done more to advertise the breed, or to exemplify its claims to public favor on its practical merits as a business proposition than has Geo. Rice, whose herd, in public milking tests and at leading exhibitions, Provincial, Dominion and International, has taken high rank, making some of the best records ever made in these great demonstrations. He having spared no expense in securing and importing the best blood for his herd, and having kept continuously in use sires bred from a line of heavy-producing cows, his enterprise has been amply rewarded in the steady improvement of his herd and in the great demand for his stock from all over the American continent, the Annandale herd being acknowledged on all hands as unexcelled for actual dairy work of the highest order. At the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, in the strongest competition ever convened on this continent, his herd held a prominent position, carrying off the coveted championships with his great cow, Isoco Pride, a marvel of milking capacity, still in the herd, with several of her progeny. In the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair tests, the magnificent record of his grand cow, Calamity Jane, of 84 lbs. milk, and of butter-fat equal to 3½ lbs. of butter in a day, a public record unequalled in the Dominion, did more to advertise the breed and Canada as a breeding ground for high-class Holsteins than any other agency in its history. From this herd, too, was secured, by the O. A. C., the wonderful young cow, Boutsje Q. Pieterje De Fiel, with her remarkable test, at the Winter Fair, at Guelph, as a two-year-old of 103 lbs. milk in 48 hours, testing 3.68 per cent. fat, yielding 3.79 lbs. fat, equal to 4.12 lbs. of butter, and has since made a three-year-old record at the College of 5,000 lbs. in eight months, and an average of 84 lbs. a day for 30 days, her best day's work being 96 lbs., and her best week, 613 lbs., testing 3.5 per cent., yielding 26.02 lbs. butter-fat, or equal to 28.12 lbs. butter, 80 per cent. fat. Everyone interested should write for the catalogue of Mr. Rice's great sale, and attend it possible.



Life, Literature and Education.

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest, whether relating to the Literary Society discussions or not, are always welcome in this Department.]

Comments on Wordsworth.

There are thousands of 'Wordsworthians,' and tens of thousands who feel that life is better worth living, and plodding less irksome, and simplicity more charming, because Wordsworth lived uneventfully, and plodded cheerfully, and despised luxury.

The greatest of the English poets of this century; greatest not only as a poet, but as a philosopher.—Stopford Brooke.

Wordsworth's sonnets, were they all in one book, would be the statesman's, warrior's, priest's, sage's manual.—Professor Wilson.

Jeffrey, I hear, has written what his admirers call a crushing review of 'The Excursion.' He might as well seat himself upon Skiddaw, and fancy that he crushed the mountain.—Southey.

I do not know a man more to be venerated for uprightness of heart, and loftiness of genius.—Sir Walter Scott.

This will never do.—Lord Jeffrey.

I think Wordsworth possessed more of the genius of a great philosophic poet than any man I ever knew, or, as I believe, has existed in England since Milton.—Coleridge.

The incommunicable, the unmitigable might of Wordsworth, when the god has indeed fallen on him, cannot but be felt by all, and can but be felt by any; none can partake and catch it up.—Thomas Carlyle.

Byron ridicules him; Whittier praises.

Note.—Next week the answers to Peele Castle will appear. Kindly save this paper (Feb. 7th issue) for future reference, as "Lines Written Above Tintern Abbey," on account of the length of the poem, cannot very well be reproduced.

STUDY NO. VI.

Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey, on revisiting the Banks of the Wye during a tour:

(Wordsworth.)

1 Five years have past; five summers with the length Of five long winters! and again I hear These waters, rolling from their mountain-springs With a sweet inland murmur. Once again Do I behold these steep and lofty cliffs, That on a wild secluded scene impress Thoughts of a more deep seclusion; and connect The landscape with the quiet of the sky. The day is come when I again repose Here, under this sycamore, and view These plots of cottage ground, these

Which at this season with their un-ripe fruits, Are clad in one green hue, and lose themselves Among the woods and copses, nor disturb

15 The wild green landscape. Once again I see These hedgerows, hardly hedgerows, little lines Of sportive wood run wild: these pastoral farms, Green to the very door; and wreaths of smoke Sent up, in silence, from among the trees!

20 With some uncertain notice, as might seem Of vagrant dwellers in the houseless woods, Or of some Hermit's cave, where by his fire The Hermit sits alone.

25 These beauteous Forms, Through a long absence, have not been to me As is a landscape to a blind man's eye: But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din Of towns and cities, I have owed to them, In hours of weariness, sensations sweet,

30 Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart; And passing even into my purer mind, With tranquil restoration: feelings too Of unremembered pleasure: such, perhaps, As have no slight or trivial influence

35 On that best portion of a good man's life, His little, nameless, unremembered acts Of kindness and of love. Nor less, I trust, To them I may have owed another gift, Of aspect more sublime; that blessed mood,

40 In which the burthen of the mystery, In which the heavy and the weary weight Of all this unintelligible world, Is lightened: that serene and blessed mood, In which the affections gently lead us on,—

45 Until, the breath of this corporeal frame And even the motion of our human blood Almost suspended, we are laid asleep In body, and become a living soul: While with an eye made quiet by the power

50 Of harmony, and the deep power of joy, We see into the life of things. If this Be but a vain belief, yet, oh! how oft, In darkness, and amid the many shapes Of joyless daylight; when the fretful stir Unprofitable, and the fever of the world, Have hung upon beatings of my heart,

55 How oft, in spirit, have I turned to thee, O sylvan Wye! Thou wanderer thro' the woods,

60 How often has my spirit turned to thee! And now, with gleams of half-extinguished thought, With many recognitions dim and faint, And somewhat of a sad perplexity, The picture of the mind revives again:

65 While here I stand, not only with the sense Of present pleasure, but with pleasing thoughts That in this moment there is life and food For future years. And so I dare to hope, Though changed, no doubt, from what I was when first

70 I came among these hills; when like a roe I lounded o'er the mountains, by the sides Of the deep rivers, and the lonely streams, Wherever nature led: more like a man Flying from something that he dreads, than one

75 Who sought the thing he loved. For nature then (The coarser pleaser of my boyish days, And their glad animal movements all gone by) To me was all in all.—I cannot paint What then I was. The sounding cataract Haunted me like a passion: the tall rock,

80 The mountain, and the deep and gloomy wood, Their colors and their forms, were then to me An appetite; a feeling and a love, That had no need of a remoter charm,

85 By thought supplied, or any interest Unborrowed from the eye.—That time is past, And all its aching joys are now no more, And all its dizzy raptures. Not for this Faint I, nor mourn, nor murmur; other gifts

90 Have followed, for such loss, I would believe. Abundant recompense. For I have learned To look on nature, not as in the hour Of thoughtless youth; but hearing oftentimes The still sad music of humanity. Nor harsh, nor grating, though 'of ample power To chasten and subdue. And I have felt

95 A presence that disturbs me with the joy Of elevated thoughts: A sense sublime Of something far more deeply interfused, Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns, And the round ocean, and the living air, And the blue sky, and in the mind of man:

100 A motion and a spirit, that impels All thinking things, all objects of all thought, And rolls through all things. Therefore am I still A lover of the meadows and the woods,

And mountains, and of all that we behold From this green earth; of all the mighty world Of eye and ear, both what they half create,

110 And what perceive; well pleased to recognize In nature and the language of the sense, The anchor of my purest thoughts, the nurse, The guide, the guardian of my heart, and soul Of all my moral being.

115 Nor perchance, If I were not thus taught, should I the more Suffer my genial spirits to decay: For thou art with me, here, upon the banks Of this fair river; thou, my dearest Friend, My dear, dear Friend, and in thy voice I catch The language of my former heart, and read My former pleasures in the shooting lights Of thy wild eyes. Oh! yet a little while

120 May I behold in thee what I was once, My dear, dear Sister! and this prayer I make, Knowing that Nature never did betray The heart that loved her; 'tis her privilege, Through all the years of this our life, to lead From joy to joy: for she can so inform The mind that is within us, so impress With quietness and beauty, and so feed With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues, Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men, Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all

135 The dreary intercourse of daily life, Shall e'er prevail against us, or disturb Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold Is full of blessings. Therefore let the moon Shine on thee in thy solitary walk; And let the misty mountain winds be free To blow against thee; and in after years, When these will ecstasies shall be matured Into a sober pleasure, when thy mind Shall be a mansion for all lovely forms, Thy memory be as a dwelling-place For all sweet sounds and harmonies; oh! then, If solitude, or fear, or pain, or grief, Should be thy portion, with what healing thoughts Of tender joy wilt thou remember me,

140 And these my exhortations! Nor, perchance If I should be where I no more can hear Thy voice, nor catch from thy wild eyes these gleams Of past existence, wilt thou then forget That on the banks of this delightful stream

And mountains, and of all that we behold From this green earth; of all the mighty world Of eye and ear, both what they half create,

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155 We stood together; and that I, so long  
A worshipper of Nature, hither came  
Unwearied in that service: rather say  
With warmer love, oh! with far deeper zeal  
Of holier love. Nor wilt thou then forget,  
160 That after many wanderings, many years  
Of absence, these steep woods and lofty cliffs,  
And this green pastoral landscape, were to me  
More dear, both for themselves and for thy sake!

Read the poem over very carefully, to grasp, somewhat, the central thought, then study it in detail, answering the following questions:

1. Where is the River Wye?
2. Explain the full force of "with a sweet inland murmur."
3. Explain lines 5-8.
4. What do you understand by (a) orchards "losing" themselves among the woods and copses; (b) "little lines of sportive wood run wild"?
5. What do you understand by lines 20-23.
6. What influence have the lovely scenes along the Wye had upon the poet during the time that he was absent from them?
7. Can you explain lines 45-51?
8. Why does Wordsworth, who enjoyed all things in Nature so deeply, speak of "joyless daylight"?—line 55.
9. What interpretation would you place upon lines 61-64?
10. In what way can there be "life and food for future years" in this moment?
11. Describe Wordsworth's character as a youth as you gather it from lines 70-86.
12. What are the "gifts" which have come to him as a recompense for his loss of those "dizzy raptures"?
13. Quote any other lines from Wordsworth in which he implies a present interest in humanity.
14. Indicate the lines in this poem which express most clearly the Wordsworthian philosophy. Explain briefly that philosophy.
15. Explain "both what they half create and what perceive."—line 110.
16. What do you gather from Wordsworth's apostrophe to his sister?—lines 118-123.  
(Note.—"Wild eyes" here means simply "quick or imaginative" eyes.)
17. Note lines 132-135. Can you quote any other passage from Wordsworth which shows that, upon the whole, he preferred solitude, books and domestic quiet to mingling much with human kind?
- (Note lines 147-148. These words almost seem like a presentiment of the fate of Dorothy Wordsworth, who spent the last years of her life in insanity.)
18. Indicate the lines you like best in this poem.
19. Write a short sketch of the poem, stating its meaning in as few words as possible.
20. Comment on the poem.  
Note.—Kindly send all papers so they may be received at this office not later than Feb. 21st.

### An Alternative Subject.

As all our readers may not prefer these poetry studies, this time we give an alternative subject. The following paragraph is an extract from U. S. Secretary Root's recent speech at the Canadian Club, Ottawa. Comment on it.

#### THE SUPREME FACT.

"After all, as we look back over the records of history, after all, in the far view of the future, all the differences of each day and generation are but trifling compared with the great fact that the two nations (Canada and the United States) are pursuing the same ideals of liberty and justice, are doing their work side by side for the peace and righteousness of the world in peace with each other. (Applause.)

"The differences of each generation loom large held close to the eye; but, after all, the fact that for ninety years, under a simple exchange of notes limiting the armament of the two countries, in terms which have become an antiquated example of naval literature, to single 100-ton boats with single 18-pound cannon; after all, the fact that for ninety years, under that simple exchange of notes, we have been living on either side of this three thousand miles of boundary in peace, with no more thought or fear of hostilities than if we were the same people—(applause)—is a great fact in history, and a great fact of potential import for the future."

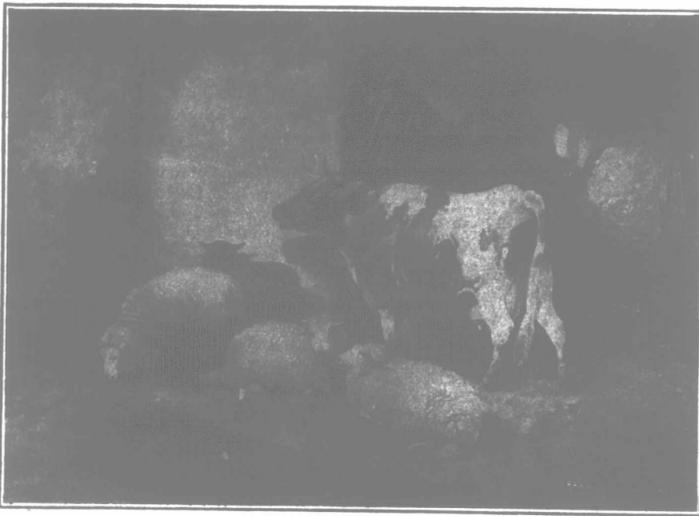
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### A Senseless Evil.

"A man was fined five dollars and costs in the Toronto police court the other day for using profane language on the street. A policeman overheard him and placed him under arrest. It does not appear to be known to the people at large that the use of profanity is forbidden by law, that one citizen may cause the arrest of another for this offence, and that any policeman is as liable to dismissal for failing in his duty in this as in any other respect. The law is a good one, and there is need for its more strict enforcement. Boys

tual personal experience the importance of thrift and economy, his fortune and rank are only too likely to prove themselves to be barriers to his welfare. If, on the other hand, he has learned this lesson, and has, in addition, an alert mind that enables him to make the best of any situation that confronts him, his future success is assured.

I am aware that the claim is made that our schools and colleges direct the student's mind away from the farm and in the direction of the professions. To a certain extent this claim is well made; and the reason upon which it is based is at least twofold. In the first place, too many of our agriculturists are prone to speak disparagingly of their occupation, to speak of themselves as "only plain farmers," implying that they believe the doctor or the lawyer or the minister or the grocer or the druggist is their superior in intellectual magnitude or social dignity. Some farmers have kept on saying this till they actually believe it, and have flattered the other walks of life into a contempt for the most ancient and honorable of the arts—agriculture. Further, in the college the students are usually in their "Sunday best," and study amid attractive surroundings. Moreover, in a good school the student feels that he is learning something every day, and is lured into a profession by the charm of novelty and a growing sense of success and of power.



"Cow and Sheep."

(From a painting by T. Sidney Cooper, R. A., 1803-1902. Loaned for Toronto Exhibition, 1906, by the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, Eng.)

and young men swear and use the most repulsive language in public places, deriving from the gutter some notion that their abandoned conversation makes men of them, whereas those forced to listen to them experience no sensation but one of utter disgust. There should be more arrests and fines; there should be a crusade against this senseless evil."—Saturday Night.

Apart from other considerations, men who use profanity manifest, as a good bishop once put it, the beggarliness of their vocabulary, and do not know the possibilities of good plain English. They also disclose a callous or careless indifference for the rights or sensibilities of others not characteristic of the true gentleman.

### A Good Education.

In these days, when only men and women of keen intelligence can grapple in any successful degree with the problems of our ever-growing country, the farmer must never forget that the best provision he can make for his children is to secure them a good education. Indeed, many men of wide experience and of careful habits of thought declare that a rich young man starts life under a positive disadvantage, if a young man has not learned the relative value of things, if he has not learned by ac-

best school may be at his door. The school at his door may be the foe of nearly everything that the farmer prizes, as far as industry, honor and integrity are concerned. Let no such school be trusted. A few dollars additional expense is very little consideration in a matter so vital as securing an education.

Moreover, let the father encourage his children to discuss their school life frankly in the home circle, and the result will be for the parents a second youth, and for the children a combination of book-learning and practical experience, and a growing capacity to grapple with life's problems in whatever condition their lot may be cast. O. C.

### Our English Letter.

A few weeks ago I met a lady who had taken, for several years, an active and practical interest in the work of emigration, especially in connection with Canada. "We often," she said, "receive very satisfactory letters from those who have gone out under our auspices, some of quite recent date. If you like, you shall see some of them, and if no names are used, and you consider they may be of service to others, you are welcome to make extracts from them." These letters have just reached me, and as I do think they will have an interest for our readers, I will make as copious quotations as space may permit. A little girl of 13 writes: "First thing I will tell you is that Canada is a lovely country, but, of course, has not as many beautiful things as in England, but the people are so very kind. I have a beautiful home. The people I lived with before are gone away. I was with them two years and a half, and, Oh dear! I cried so when they went; I felt just like the time when I came out to Canada. The people I am living with now are such good people. There are just four of us in the family, and we have a lovely time visiting places. When I become a nurse, we have so many weeks to make visits in the summer. My first visit will be to England. Good-bye.—L."

A girl of 14, a later arrival, but also writing under date 1906, says: "Dear —, I must tell you about my journey. The first day was simply awful, but by Thursday I was much better, and went on deck. It was simply beautiful to watch the waves. I had a little more hope for going to Canada. Before I can really go any further, I must tell you that I saw E—. She has got to look such a pretty girl. I went right into her home, and actually sat down and had a long talk with her. There is such freedom here. I like the animals very much, and to watch the baby colts at play is my delight. The lady does not like me to have my hair up, and not quite such long dresses, because of the mud and heat. We went to a very funny church on Sunday. It had stoves in it and chairs. I do very little work, indeed, and the lady is so nice and kind, I feel as if I shan't want to go to another place. We have very good milk here, and such a lot of it; very good meals, too, and always cake for tea, which, of course, is a luxury to me. I am very well, with just a few mosquito bites, which make you look nice and fat."—Signed B.

The following extract is from the letter of a man who went out to Canada with his family during the past year: "Dear Sir, I feel it my duty to write to you, thanking you for your great kindness in helping me and my wife and family of six out to Canada. It is a grand country. England is nowhere compared to Canada. Dear Sir, don't be afraid to send large families to Canada, if they are just leaving school, for they will do well out here. When I left England I had a daughter going to school, but now she is earning three dollars a week. I have one daughter working in England, earning seven shillings and sixpence (about \$1.87) per week. She is coming out here, and will earn \$6 a week. The best day's work I ever done in my life was when I came to Canada. I con-

clude with great thanks to you all.—M.”

My last quotation is from the letter of a man who went to Toronto in 1905, and although what he says may not be quite such pleasant reading as the above, it has in it a certain measure of truth which may not be without its value. There can be no question that, for emigrants to make as their goal the larger cities of the Dominion, is to court disappointment, and the sooner that fact is made clear to themselves and to the promoters of emigration on this side of the Atlantic, the better for all concerned. It is more than possible that “F.” the writer of the following, may have changed at least some of his views since he put them on paper, over a year ago. “I am struck,” he says, “with the evident signs of prosperity in this country. What is wanted here is men for the land. Good health and hard work will soon create an independence. Canada wants men fit for the land. They will find it both trying and a hard life for a time, but success will surely follow if they are willing to work. . . . As regards artisans and men who wish to remain in the town, I would not encourage any of them. Canada can supply all the skilled labor she needs. Some, of course, come and make a good thing of it; others come and find themselves

worse off than at home. Canada is not a workshop. It is a granary, and a good one. Many come out here to work on the land, find it too hard, and then flock to the towns. Unskilled labor is as plentiful in Toronto as at home. It is being overdone, and that means suffering in the winter.”

The writer enlarges somewhat pessimistically upon the health conditions under which Toronto undoubtedly still labors, such as lack of homes, unsanitary water supply, etc., but he casts no blame upon those who are, at least, seeking for a remedy, only he adds, “the whole truth should be told. There are hundreds in Toronto of bitterly disappointed people, and it is hardly fair to say of them all that they are no good; but that is mostly what Canadians do say of them. I find,” continues F., “much in Canada to admire and much to condemn, but I have learnt that, to stand well with a Canadian, there must be nothing but praise of the country and its institutions.” Maybe there is just a grain of truth in that remark, but possibly it is a truth which applies to both sides equally, and I would venture to prophesy that after F. has been a few years in the Dominion he, who has already formed so fair a judgment of its resources, will be amongst its most valiant defenders,

should any less well-informed newcomer attempt to belittle it in his hearing.

A stray copy of The Spectator, of November 17th, has found its way to me, with the fag-end of a correspondence headed, “Colonization by Women: An Imperial Question.” A certain writer, signing himself “Colonial,” is accused of “cruel irony” in his condemnation of women earning their bread (as indeed so many have to do or starve) in occupations which it has hitherto been the sole prerogative of men to fill, and in suggesting that, as with the women lies the fault, with them should be the remedy, i. e., that they “should follow the men they have ousted and marry them in the colonies.” A women defender, in reply, says: “It would be quite as reasonable, and certainly more manly, if ‘Colonial’ were to write letters to his fellow-colonists telling them to come home and fetch wives, rather than to write to The Spectator reproving women for remaining unmarried at home in preference to husband-seeking abroad. On behalf of my sex, I protest against the masculine notion that uncalled-for emigrants are the proper means of enabling women to fulfil their duties to the Empire. The kindlier tone of the editor’s note to ‘Colonial’s’ letter is better calculated to secure’s women’s co-operation in

any undertaking. If a correspondent can suggest any practical means of overcoming the real difficulties which stand in the way of women’s emigration, he would be doing a service to his country and to women.”

The editor adds in a note: “We cannot help feeling that our correspondent presses much too hard the view that women cannot go to the Colonies for fear that they should be suspected of wanting to be married. We hold that women, though they may not seek individual husbands, can very rightly go where men who want to be husbands are. If they go to Canada, as we hope they will, they will at the same time be doing a great service to the Empire. We are old-fashioned enough to think that she who knows ‘the patriot mother’s anxious weight of cares,’ and becomes the mother of girls and boys sound in body and mind, has done her country no mean service. We have no sympathy whatever with the contention that a woman must pretend not to have any wish to take her share in thus building up the free nations of the Empire.”

Now, have not our readers anything to say about this method of adjusting the balance? Shall the mountain come to Mahomet, or must Mahomet come to the mountain?

H. A. B.

## The Quiet Hour.

### The Sin of “The Blues.”

Let the righteous be glad; let them rejoice before God: yea let them exceedingly rejoice.—Psalms lxxviii.: 3.

“If I have faltered more or less  
In my great task of happiness;  
If I have moved among my race  
And shown no glorious morning face,  
If beams from happy human eyes  
Have moved me not; if morning skies,  
Books, and my food, and summer rain  
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain;  
Lord, Thy most pointed pleasure take  
And stab my spirit broad awake;  
Or, Lord, if too obdurate I,  
Choose Thou, before that spirit die,  
A piercing pain, a killing sin,  
And to my dead heart run them in.”

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

It is a strange thing that so many good people should settle down comfortably to indulge a fit of “the blues” without knowing that it is a sin at all, or that happiness is a real duty. When they look gloomy or low-spirited, and someone asks: “What is the matter with you to-day?” the sufficient answer seems to be, “Oh, I have the blues.” But is it a sufficient answer? Surely conscience has something to say on the subject. In the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy we find a long list of the blessings which are poured out by God on those who obey Him. Then follows a fearful description of the misery which is the natural result of disobedience and which fall on those who do not serve the LORD “with joyfulness, and with gladness of heart.”—Deut. xxviii.: 47.

If you don’t understand why “a fit of the blues” should be a sin against God, look at it from His point of view. Suppose that you are keeping the birthday of a dearly-loved child, and have planned to make the day as happy as possible. You have heaped every gift on the child that heart could desire, invited his little friends to play with him, and surrounded him with loving care all day. How disappointed you would be if he refused to play, and sat down in a corner looking gloomy and miserable. It would show want of gratitude for all you had done for him, want of love to you, and want of faith in your wisdom. Perhaps he wanted a knife or a gun, and did not believe that you knew best when you considered him too young to be safely trusted with such dangerous playthings.

I think God must be disappointed when we refuse to find pleasure in health and friends, sweet air, sunshine, prosperity and His other numberless gifts, just because He holds out of our eager grasp some coveted pleasure. When we stop to think about it we know certainly that He



“Foraging Bison.”

(From a painting by F. A. Verner, A. R. C. A. Exhibited at Toronto Exhibition, 1906.)

does it because He loves us, and we really would choose that His will should be done rather than our own—how can we know what is for our lasting happiness? Often it is only by wise denial that we can gain the most valuable gifts—patience, courage, faith and that high joy which can shine unflatteringly through cloud and storm.

Love, Infinite Love not only endured to the uttermost to save us from sin, but is watching over us every moment. The Story of the Cross may grow dim to our eyes, in the far-distant Past, and we may find it hard to realize that the Saviour of the world really cared for our special needs when He offered the Great Sacrifice. But His watchful care to-day is more easily comprehended and goes home to our consciousness more readily. When He has planned each moment of the day for our highest good and real happiness, think how disappointed He must be if we refuse to be happy and move with listless step and gloomy face, letting all the brightness die out of our voice. Let us never forget that God loved us so much that He chose to become one with us, and has lifted our human nature higher than anything else in the boundless universe. Each soul is set on an infinite height of glory and greatness, being one with the Infinite GOD. The Father, who never makes mistakes, is training, beautifying and perfecting our souls each moment—or will do so if we will let Him.

It is an awful thought that we have the power of resisting God’s will. His Will is our sanctification, and if we are not being sanctified then we must be putting obstacles in the way of the Holy Spirit. The thing we need for our good and happiness God provides for us, though it may cost Him the awful agony of Gethsemane and Calvary. And yet we can throw His gifts aside in sullen discontent, and act as though we thought our short-sighted provision for our own wants would have been far better than the treasures of love He has, in infinite wisdom, provided. Someone has said that “discouragement is an act of unbelief,” and if that is true then discouragement is a sin against God, a sin we are bound to fight to the death. To trust God when we have our own way in everything is very easy and requires no fighting at all. But how pleased He must be when one of His children trusts on and walks forward joyously with uplifted head through the hard bits of the road of life. We all know what those hard bits are like, the times when, if we are faithless cowards, we feel as though life were hardly worth living. Then joy is not only a duty—it is always that—but it becomes a triumph as well, a victory over the dark spiritual foes that are trying to drag down our souls with heavy weights.

“Then is the time of test, when Faith  
Cries to the heart which inly falls:

“Courage! nor let thy forces dim.  
Although He slay thee, trust in Him  
Who giveth good and tempereth ill,  
And never fails, and never will,  
To be the refuge of His saints.  
To yield to grief without a blow  
Is to doubt God: with Him for Guide,  
The pleasant pathway, and no less  
The hot and thorn-set wilderness,  
Alike are roads to heaven, and He,  
Even where thou waitest beside the sea,  
Can with a word recall the tide.”

The prophet Isaiah, in telling beforehand about the coming Messiah, says that He will brighten and beautify dull and flavorless lives. Instead of disfiguring “ashes” they are to have “beauty,” instead of “mourning” they are to be anointed with the fragrant “oil of joy,” and they are to put off the dull “spirit of heaviness” and clothe themselves in the radiant “garment of praise”—“that He might be glorified.” Let us never forget that by offering thanks and praise we honor God, and, just as certainly, when we are sullen, gloomy and discontented we dishonor our Master and bring contempt on our high calling. All the people around us should know that we are soldiers and servants of the Most High GOD, and that we are confident in His willingness and ability to provide for all our needs and satisfy all our holiest desires.

“Mark, then, how joy springs out at once as the unfailing token of the Holy Spirit’s presence, the first sign that He is having His Own with a man’s heart. The joy of the Lord, the joy that is strength, the joy that no man taketh from us, the joy wherewith we joy before God, the abundant joy of faith and hope and love and praise,—this it is that gathers like a radiant, fostering cheering air around the soul that yields itself to the grace of God, to do His holy, loving Will.”

Think of the tremendous value to us of the hard bits of life and of the long, weary stretches of monotonous dullness. How poor we should now be if we had not gone through them. At least, these may be of incalculable worth if we make the most of them. The daily exercise of patience, the faithful doing of work which appears to be unnoticed by all but God and the angels, the determined turning away from the contemplation of one’s own little pains and worries—these things which seem trivial when taken singly are building strength and courage into the character. And this strength and courage, slowly won, is a personal possession which cannot be taken away from the victorious soul. We ask God for strength and courage, and He knows that we can only win them by hard fight—so He gives the chance to gain the victory over weariness and discouragement. As Christ Himself is the Rock, and some souls mount on Him to a higher and higher life, while He is also a stone of stumbling and rock of offence to others, so is it with the

events which meet us and the difficulties, duties, trials and petty vexations of every day. If we allow them to conquer us, we grow weaker and more cowardly with each encounter. But if we take them as gifts from God, as intended for our perfecting in the beauty of holiness, then we can find good reason to be glad and rejoice before God; yea, to exceedingly rejoice not only in the sunshine but also in the cloudy and dark day. God wants us to do great things for Him, but let us not doubt His love if He first prepares and makes us strong by daily drill and exercise. It would not be real kindness to order a man forward to a difficult and glorious task when his strength is so small that he must surely fail. Strength for a hard strain is built up day after day, quietly and unconsciously.

And it may even be that, in God's eyes, the joyous service poured out ungrudgingly as a willing sacrifice to Him in quiet homes, without show or vainglory or praise of man, is far grander than the acts which win the applause of the world. Whichever way it may be, at least one thing is certain—we ought to conquer "the blues." The servant of God is commanded to rejoice in tribulation, to joy in temptation and persecution, to rejoice in hope of the glory of God, to rejoice in the LORD always—what time then can we have for the luxury of hugging our woes and making much of any little discomfort?

"From every point on earth we are equally near to heaven and the infinite."

"So out of sunshine as of deepest shade,  
Out of the dust of sordid every-days,  
We may look up, and, glad and unafraid,  
Call on the Lord for help, and give Him praise;  
Nor time nor fate nor space can bar us from His face,  
Or stand between one soul and His exhaustless grace."

HOPE.

### Twenty-third Psalm.

(Scotch Version.)

By John Moir, Bridge of Feugh, Banchory, Aberdeenshire.

Wha is my Shepherd weel I ken,  
The Lord Himsel' is he;  
He leads me whaur the girse is green  
An' burnies quaet that be.

Aft time I fain astray wad gang,  
An' wann'r far awa';  
He fins me oot, He pits me richt,  
An' brings me hame an' a'.

Tho' I pass through the gruesome cleugh,  
Fin' I ken He is near;  
His muckle crook will me defen',  
Sae I hae nocht to fear.

Ilk comfort whilk a sheep could need  
His thoctfu' care provides,  
Tho' wolves an' dogs may prowel about,  
In safety me He hides.

His guidness and His mercy baith  
Na doot will hide wi' me  
While faulded on the fields o' time  
Or o' eternity.

### Because of One.

Because of one dear infant head  
With golden hair,  
To me all little heads  
A halo wear;  
And for one saintly face I knew,  
All babes are fair.

Because of two wide, earnest eyes  
Of heavenly blue,  
Which looked with yearning gaze  
My sad soul through,  
All eyes now fill mine own with tears,  
Whate'er their hue.

Because of little death-marked lips  
Which once did call  
My name in plaintive tones,  
No voices fall  
Upon my ears in vain appeal  
From children small.

Two little hands held in my own,  
Long, long ago,  
Now cause me as I wander through  
This world of woe  
To clasp each baby hand stretched out  
In fear of foe;  
The lowest cannot plead in vain—  
I loved him so.

—The Current.

## Children's Corner.

### Poetic Justice: A Dog Story.

"Father, what is poetic justice?" asked Fred Stanley at the table.

"Bless the boy! What put that into his head?" said the mother.

"Why, there was something about it in our reading lesson to-day, and, when I asked Miss Thompson what it meant, she said we should see how many of us could find out for ourselves, and give her an illustration of it to-morrow; but I don't know how to find out unless you tell me, father."

Mr. Stanley looked thoughtful for a moment, and then smiled as if struck by some amusing recollection.

"Poetic justice," he said, "is a kind of justice that reaches us through the unforeseen consequences of our unjust acts. I will tell you a little story, Fred, that I think will furnish the illustration you are after."

"I recall a Summer afternoon a good many years ago, when I was not so large as I am now. Two other boys and myself went blackberrying in a big meadow several miles from home. On our way to the meadow, as we paddled along the dusty highway, we met a stray dog. He was a friendless, forlorn-looking creature, and seemed delighted to make up with us; and, when we gave him some scraps of bread and meat from our lunch-basket, he capered for joy, and trotted along at our side, as if to say, 'Now, boys, I'm one of you.' We named him

loose; and the poor fellow, never suspecting our treachery, darted after the stone with a joyous bark. We had taken good aim; and, as the ground was smooth, the stone went true to its mark, and crashed into the hornets' nest just as Rover sprang upon it. In less than a minute the furious insects had swarmed out, and settled upon the poor animal. His surprise and dismay filled our anticipation; and we had just begun to double ourselves in paroxysms of laughter, when with frenzied yelps of agony he came tearing up the hill toward us, followed closely by all the hornets.

"Run!" I shouted, and we did run; but the maddened dog ran faster, and dashed into our midst with piteous appeals for help. The hornets settled like a black, avenging cloud over us, and the scene that followed baffles my power of description. We ran, we scattered, we rolled on the ground, and we howled with agony.

"I have never known just how long the torture lasted; but I remember it was poor Rover who rose to the emergency and with superior instinct showed us a way to rid ourselves of our vindictive assailants. As soon as he realized that we, too, were in distress and could give no assistance, he ran blindly to a stream that flowed through the meadow not far away, and, plunging in, dived clear beneath the surface. We followed him, and only ventured to crawl out from the friendly element when we were assured that the enemy had withdrawn. Then we sat on the bank of the stream, and looked at each other dolefully through



Tired Out with Play.

Rover, and boy-like tried to find out how much he knew and what he could do in the way of tricks; and we soon discovered that he would 'fetch and carry' beautifully. No matter how big the stick or stone, nor how far away we threw it, he would reach it and draw it back to us. Fences, ditches and brambles he seemed to regard only as so many obstacles thrown in his way to try his pluck and endurance, and he overcame them all.

"At length we reached the meadow, and scattered out in quest of blackberries. In my wandering I discovered a hornets' nest, the largest I ever saw, and I have seen a good many. It was built in a cluster of blackberry vines, and hung low, touching the ground. Moreover, it was at the foot of a little hill; and, as I scampered up the latter, I was met at the summit by Rover, frisking about with a stick in his mouth. I don't see why the dog and hornets' nest should have connected themselves in my mind; but they did, and a wicked thought was born of the union.

"Rob! Will!" I called to the boys; "come here. We'll have some fun."

"They came promptly, and I explained my villainous project. I pointed out the hornets' nest, and proposed that we roll a stone down upon it, and send Rover after the stone. 'And, oh, won't it be fun to see how astonished he'll be when the hornets come out?' I cried in conclusion. They agreed that it would be funny. We selected a good-sized round stone, called Rover's special attention to it, and started it down the hill. When it had a fair start, we turned the dog

our swollen, purple eyelids, while the water dripping from our clothing, and a hundred stinging wounds, reminded us what excessively funny fun we had been having with Rover.

"The poor dog, innocent and free from guile himself, judged us accordingly, and creeping up to me licked my hand in silent sympathy. Then some dormant sense of justice asserted itself within me.

"Boys," I said, "we've had an awful time; but, I tell you what, it served us right."

"Neither of them contradicted me; and rising stiffly, we went slowly homeward, with Rover at our heels. 'That, my boy,' said Mr. Stanley, in conclusion, 'is a good instance of poetic justice.'—Selected.

### The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Will you admit another interested reader into your corner? I live on a farm in the county of Lanark, about seven miles from a town. Our post office is one mile from here; our school, one and a half miles; the church, two miles, and a store half a mile. Please accept my thanks for the book, "A Child's History of England," which you so kindly sent me as a prize some time ago. I had a very pleasant visit in Ottawa last summer. I went up to the top of the Parliament buildings, and got a fine view of the city. The firemen were near the buildings displaying their skill. One man went up three ladders, one above the other, almost

straight into the air, and without any prop under them. He went up to the very top, and sat astride on the very top rung. While up there, he held a large hose in his hand, and sprinkled the water into the air.

BLANCHE THORNTON (age 15),  
Elliott, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live on a large farm, two miles from our village; it has four churches, several stores, and a post office, at which we get our mail. We think "The Farmer's Advocate" is a fine paper.  
EDITH P. NASON,  
Oromocto, N. B.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." We have been taking this paper for three years. My pets are two cats and a dog. I like my school teacher. She is a lady. I take music lessons, and have taken just about a quarter.

GRACE H. DARLING (age 12),  
Latimer, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I greatly enjoy reading the letters in the Children's Corner. My papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for ten years, and he thinks it is a good book. I go to school every day, and am in the Senior Fourth book. For pets I have a dog named Rover, a cat, some guinea hens, and a little colt.  
AMY M. COREER (age 12),  
Kinsale, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am in the Senior Second class. I like going to school. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some years, and we would not like to do without it. We live on a farm, about a half a mile from Roseville. We have nine horses, forty head of cattle, a lot of chickens, and some geese. I have two sisters and no brothers. I think I will close, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.

PHYLLIS BRICKER (age 8),  
Trinity P. O.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and I think he will take it longer. I go to school, and I am in the Senior Third class. We have a man teacher. I have three brothers and two sisters. We have about seventy-five Buff Orpington pullets, and some yearling hens. Our pullets have been laying for about one month. We have some Indian Games, and wherever we exhibited the cockerels at the fall fairs, we got first prize. The judges said that they were worth \$5 each. We have four cows, three calves, three working horses, three colts, one dog named Collie, and one beautiful bob-tailed cat, which we call Bobs.

RUTH BRADT (age 9),  
Trinity P. O.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We work on a garden of 16 acres. We have a span of colts and one broncho; its name is Doctor. I have one brother and one sister. We live about half a mile from the school. I have a pet dog called Ponto.

1. What is it that is first green, then white, then red, and a lot of little niggers inside? Ans.—A watermelon.  
2. Why do old maids wear mittens? Ans.—To keep the chaps away.  
3. A little boy got 10c. worth of nails. What did he get them for? Ans.—Ten cents. AUSTIN LEMON (age 11),  
Aldershot P. O.

It is reported from Paris that Prof. Behring has discovered a new method of sterilizing milk, without boiling it or destroying any of its essential principles. The method is based on the powerful qualities of German perpydrol, simply oxygenated. One gramme per liter of this substance is sufficient to destroy all noxious germs. Milk thus sterilized can be kept a long time, and is not injured by transportation, but cannot be drunk until it has been gently warmed and a drop of a catalytic substance added. Dr. Behring has proved that light has a very harmful effect on milk, whether sterilized, hot or cold, and he recommends that it should be kept in a dark place or in red or green bottles.

Mrs. Greening—"And what does this statue represent?"

Mrs. Browning—"That is Psyche, ex-cited in terra-cotta."

Mrs. Greening—"Poor thing! But they are so barbarous in those South American countries."

## The Ingle Nook.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy.

(Continued.)

For a few years following the divorce, Mrs. Patterson (later Mrs. Eddy) lived with friends, spending three years with a Mrs. Wentworth, who took her on condition of being taught a system of mental healing, which Mrs. Patterson then professed to have learned from a Dr. Quimby, of Portland, although she has since incorporated most of the teachings in her "discovery." In 1873, she married a Mr. Asa Eddy, who also, after a few years, died. It has been of late years asserted that she has since married one Calvin Frye, who has acted as footman and private secretary in her service, but this union, if consummated, has never been acknowledged by Mrs. Eddy.

It was in 1866, according to her own testimony, that Mrs. Eddy "discovered" the science of metaphysical healing, formulated by her later in her book, "Science and Health." In a country where freedom of thought is one of the most boasted privileges, everyone is entitled, of course, to believe what he or she pleases. At the same time, to those who have not come under the spell of Christian Science, it is a never-ending marvel that so many thousands upon thousands of people have found it possible to pin their faith to this book. There seems to be a certain number of people in the world peculiarly sensitive to any influence which comes in the name of religion, and ready to follow in the train of any new leader who may float his banner and set out to regenerate the world. Horner in our own country, and Dowie across the border, are among the most recent of these leaders, and each has had his following; but even Dowie at the height of his glory knew not success as the founder of Christian Science knows it. Almost every city in Canada and the United States now has its Christian Science church, often an edifice rivaling in magnificence the best structures belonging to the older denominations, and with a congregation apparently as intelligent. In all of these churches, Mrs. Eddy is revered as more than a prophet, and her book stands side by side with the Bible as a revelation from God.

In regard to Mrs. Eddy, there must of necessity be much speculation. It is not impossible that she may, by some peculiarity of temperament, consider herself divinely called. Mohammed, also, it will be remembered, took "fits," after which he invariably recited wonderful visions which he had seen, and it is quite conceivable that there might be a species of fit in which the madness of an intensified dream took the form of apparent revelation from on High.

Upon the other hand, there are those who have not hesitated to declare that Mrs. Eddy's course has been the working out of a coolly-premeditated plot, concocted for the sole purpose of raising herself to a position of prominence and filtering gold into her coffers. However that may be, she has, as a financier, been wildly successful. Her first daring venture was to establish what she called the "Massachusetts Metaphysical College" for the teaching of mental healing. The course, as recounted by Mr. F. W. Peabody (of the Boston bar), consisted of twelve, and, later, of seven lessons, and the fee was \$300 per course. Incredible as it may seem, during a period of about seven years over four thousand pupils were found for this remarkable institution.

In the meantime, Mrs. Eddy had written her book, "Science and Health," founded, as has been argued, upon the teachings of Dr. Quimby and the Shakers, and containing, as anyone who has read it must see, a little wisdom and liberality thought mixed with a great deal of what to the unsympathetic mind seems the veriest foolishness in Christendom. This book was launched (like Joseph Smith's book of Mormonism) as a veritable revelation from God. In it, Mrs. Eddy teaches that disease does not really exist, what is considered disease being but a mental condition; that a maliciously disposed person has power through his mind to bring disaster to others; that celibacy is preferable to marriage; and she plainly sets it to be understood that she is to be regarded as the woman referred to in the twelfth chapter of Revelation, the

man child of which the woman was to be delivered being "Christian Science." In later editions she makes frequent assumptions to equality with Christ, representing herself as the last or feminine principle of the "immaculate idea" of which Christ was the first or masculine principle.

Mrs. Eddy's representations immediately appealed to a considerable following, which has since increased yearly. Churches were founded in which the book, "Science and Health," standing side by side with the Bible, found thousands upon thousands of purchasers; The Christian Science Journal, the organ of the movement, also grew mightily in circulation, and all the time the dollars were flowing to Mrs. Eddy. She is today a very wealthy woman, worth, it is said, millions. Her home at Concord, Mass., where she lives, surrounded by a number of devotees, is said to be an abode of taste and luxury, but in the natural order of events it cannot be long until she must leave it. Report says that she has a friend in training as her successor, but this, of course, cannot be authenticated. It would be interesting to know whether, now that she is nearing the end of earthly things, she looks back on her life as successful, having come to imagine that the things she has taught are true, or whether she trembles at the memory of a gigantic fraud. To the last, however, she will keep a brave face. Whether she believes her own words or not, her last statement to the Independent, probably the last she will make in public print, reads as follows, the same mixture of sense and nonsense, of magnanimity and preposterousness, as of yore: "My writings heal the sick, and I thank God that for the past forty years I have returned good for evil, and that I can appeal to Him as my witness to the truth of this statement."

"What we love determines what we are. I love the prosperity of Zion, be it promoted by Catholic, by Protestant, or by Christian Science, which anoints with Truth, opening the eyes of the blind and healing the sick. I would no more quarrel with a man because of his religion than I would because of his art. The divine Principle of Christian Science will ultimately be seen to control both religion and art in unity and harmony. God is Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in Spirit and in truth." If, as the Scriptures declare, God, Spirit, is infinite, matter and material sense are null, and there are no vertebrata, mollusca, or radiata.

"When I wrote 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' I little understood all that I indited; but when I practised its precepts, healing the sick and reforming the sinner, then I learned the truth of what I had written."

"It is of comparatively little importance what a man thinks or believes he knows; the good that a man does is the one thing needful and the sole proof of rightness."

Dear Ingle Nookers,—Christmas, with its extra work and worry, its pleasure and joy, its meetings and partings, is over, and we are fairly launched on the New Year. Bring your work, gather around the fire, and let us have a chat. Put Lankshire Lass' chair in a comfortable place and a footstool for her feet. One of you go and ask the Dame if she can lay down her pen and paste brush for an hour, bring her needlework or knitting, and come and join the circle. Now, if you have everything you need for your work, and please do not interrupt, I will tell you a story, a really true love story. I saw not long ago the question asked, "Why was love so interesting?" The answer was, "Because love is the most interesting thing in the world."

Since my last letter to the Nook, a great change has taken place in our home. Our dear son, our only boy, has married and gone. When it was known that he was to be married, a lady friend, the mother of a large family, said to me, "Don't you hate her taking your boy from you?" I truly said, "No." I rather rejoice in his happiness. I cannot be everything to him. I feel he will not love us less because his heart has opened to take in a new love, and he may have two or three wives, but only one mother. No one can take my place; but I must confess that on one Sunday evening, when the girls came home from church alone, and I asked, "Where is your brother?" and they said, "He has gone home with

Mary." I felt a cold numbed feeling come over me, and I realized the change had come. They kept company for two years, then with the consent of all concerned, were engaged. About a year ago, I was sitting up late, so was up when he came home. After a little chat, he said, "Mother, I wish you would ask father to build me a house. She is quite ready to come to me when I have a home for her." When I went upstairs, my husband, from the bedclothes, said, "How foolish of you to keep that boy talking; you know he does not get enough sleep, and I cannot settle till you come, and morning comes too soon." But never a word said I. The next day when we were alone, I told him what we had been talking about. He was silent for some time, then said, very gently, "Yes, we can do that for him." So then we began to talk about a plan, and the back numbers of "The Farmer's Advocate" were looked over to find what they suggested about houses; but there was no plan that suited him like his home, so, with some alterations and improvements, the plan was drawn. We have built him a red brick house, three rooms, hall and pantry on first floor, four bedrooms and bathroom on second floor, a good concrete cellar under all, and an attic over all, back and front veranda, and heated with hot water. When the work was begun, we thought it would have been done two months before it was, but when you build there are so many unforeseen delays.

At last it was ready for them to set the wedding day; but, before this, I went one morning to the house with a message for my husband, who was there with the workmen. I stepped on a plank that I had walked over many times before, but the men had just moved it, and when I put my foot on it, it flew up, and we both fell into the cellar, not a soft place to fall, for it was covered with bricks, stones, and bits of wood. In falling, I struck my back on a joist, and the force of the blow splintered the ribs at the breastbone. I was badly bruised, my left wrist sprained, two cuts on my head, but everyone thought it a marvel that I was not more seriously injured. It was done in a moment, but it was six weeks before I could leave my room. O, how thankful I was when I began to help myself a little, first one little thing and then another, until quite restored, and how thankful I was for my dear daughters' care and nursing.

At last, the wedding day came. The day before had been a perfect day—calm, warm, with bright sunshine—but the sun rose veiled on the wedding morn, and soon black clouds covered it, and a strong east wind blew. After dinner, the wind was not so strong, and while I was dressing, a pale streak of sunlight fell across my chamber floor. I had been told that the first seats in the church were reserved for the bride and groom's nearest relatives. When we got to the church, the ushers were in the porch. My nephew offered me his arm, saying, "Auntie, I will take you to your seat." The rascal rushed me up that aisle as if we were going to catch a car, and did not give the people a chance to look at my pretty bonnet. When I recovered my breath, I had time, in the few minutes before the bridal party came, to look at the decorations. A beautiful white bell, with a dove for a clapper, hung where they were to stand. From the top of the bell came four ropes of smilax, fastened to the communion rail. The pulpit and organ were banked with palms, ferns, and beautiful white flowers. This was the work of kind friends. Both bride and groom had attended the church since they were carried there in their mother's arms. The bride, from a Sunday scholar, had been a teacher, and then the organist, so considerable interest was taken in the wedding. I think it was Lankshire Lass who said in one of her letters we ought to be thankful for good children. As I looked on my boy as he stood waiting for his bride, and saw how happy, healthy and fresh he looked, for, not to my knowledge, had any intoxicating liquor or tobacco tainted his lips, my heart went up in thankfulness for the gift of that dear son. Just as the bride's carriage drove up and stopped, the sunlight flooded the church. A lady friend said to me afterwards, "It was like the electric light being turned on." So there, with the beautiful sunshine streaming around them, and in the presence of relatives and friends, we heard the solemn words that made them man and wife.

One of our Nookers, I think it was Alma, asked for suggestions for a wedding feast; so I will tell you how we managed. The bride is a farmer's daughter, the eldest of seven children. Everything was taken out of the large kitchen, and three tables arranged, one on each side and one across the end for the bridal party, leaving a space in the middle of the room for the waiters. The tables were prettily decorated with smilax and white flowers. Everything was put on the table, except the tea, ice cream, and wedding cake. The refreshments were cold ham and tongue, lettuce and cabbage salads, celery, two kinds of jelly, layer and fruit cake, little dishes of candies, nuts and fancy biscuits, white and brown bread and butter (cut thin). The meat was put on each plate, and a dish of meat was on each table, so that any that wanted more could take it. At each plate, the name of each person that was to sit there was placed. When the time came to go to the table, two of the young brothers called the names, so they were seated without confusion. Forty-one sat down to the first table, and twenty-five to the second. There were eight or ten invitations unavoidably not accepted. After the refreshments came the toasts and speeches, which I enjoyed very much, but I thought it a shame when my boy rose to reply to the toast to the bride, how they interrupted him, laughed and clapped, till at last he said, "I thank you for your kindness to my wife," when the minister said, "How ever did you get that out?" I know he had prepared a nice little speech, but he had to conclude by hoping they would all come and see them in their new home. Then came the time for them to leave; so, with hearty good wishes and a shower of confetti, they started on their wedding trip. All went well until they got to the Suspension Bridge, where they had to open their suit-cases, when rice trickled out. The officer smiled, and said, "You can pass." After a very pleasant ten days' holiday, they are home and settled in their new house. Now, if I have not been too long, will someone else tell us a story.

HELPHONABIT.

### Maple Syrup.

Dear Dame Durden,—May I enter your corner for a few moments? I cannot stay long this time, but perhaps I shall call again. I find many useful things in "The Farmer's Advocate," especially from the Ingle Nook members inquired about maple syrup. I fail to find that paper now. I don't think I saw this recipe for maple syrup in your paper; if so, pardon me for sending it in again. It has proved a great success to all who ever made it. This recipe is very simple and easy to make. I know of many people who have not known the difference between it and the maple syrup made from the sap.

Take a peck of maple bark (the dry, rough outer bark only, from maple logs), put this in a large pot, and cover bark well with water. Boil from three to four hours; then strain off this water. Add to this water five pounds granulated sugar. Boil until quite thick. Maple sap may be used instead of water, as it makes it all the nicer. This will give a lovely substitute for the other maple syrup. THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Come again, and tell us about your island, won't you? Do you remember the interesting letter that other islander wrote? Many thanks for the syrup recipe.

### How to Spend a Social Evening.

(Held over from L. S. competition of a year ago.)

A good evening's entertainment, which has been tried and found to be very interesting, is a "Literary Party." For this, the hostess had prepared papers with familiar quotations of noted authors and poets, and also the names of familiar books and poems, having, in all, twenty-five or thirty items. She desired that her guests write the name of the author or poet opposite each item, as follows:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

—Pope.

"Who wrote the poem, 'Evangeline'—Longfellow," etc.

After the guests had assembled, slips of paper, each having the name of an author upon it, were passed around, and the gentlemen were each asked to draw one, and for the ladies were slips of paper with the names of books written by the authors named on the other slips. After the ladies had drawn, the search for partners began, and proved a little confusing for those who "couldn't just remember."

After all the gentlemen had found their partners, the hostess gave one of the prepared papers and a pencil to each couple, and told them what they were expected to do. Each couple were expected to work for themselves, and about thirty minutes was the time allowed for writing the names. While the papers were being examined, there was plenty of entertainment in discussing the different answers made by those who took part in the contest.

A box of bon-bons was given as first prize to the couple who gave the most correct answers, and a stick of candy to those who answered the lowest number.

I think, however, that a couple of good books, one for each prizewinning lady and gentleman, would be a most appropriate first prize for a party of this kind, and a "chilo's A, B, C book" or "Mother-Goose Stories" for a "booby prize" would be very amusing.

After the contest was over, and the prizes given and passed around, lunch was served, and nobody felt dull because they couldn't think of anything to talk about, for the "literary contest" had opened up a topic for conversation, and those things we didn't know we took the trouble to find out, and I think an evening's entertainment of this kind very instructive and interesting, besides making plenty of amusement.

E. D. B.  
Kent Co., Ont.

#### An Inquiry.

Dear Dame Durden,—I would be glad if you could tell me how to hull corn so as to be fit to eat. Is there anything else to do to it after it is hulled? Will any kind of corn do? MAPLE LEAF.

Richmond, Que.

Can anyone answer the above?

#### Chilblains—Stovepipe Paint

Dear "Mother of Two,"—I saw in the Ingle Nook some time ago that you wanted a recipe for chilblains for your little boy, so I send one I have used for our chilblains. It is good for chilblains and frostbites. Spirits of turpentine and sulphuric acid, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; olive oil,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. Mix, shake, and apply frequently.

Someone asked if anyone could give a recipe for polishing stovepipes that would not rust. I have used buggy paint (black) for years, and just found it what the lady asked for.

The last I got was the Sherwin-Williams Co. paint and varnish. If too thick, thin with spirits of turpentine till the right thickness. I get 25-cent cans, and the last one was 40 cents. I painted six chairs last summer, and had plenty to varnish my stovepipes for the fall. The 25-cent kind does not stay on the pipes as long, good and bright as the 35-cent and 40-cent kinds do. I know I did not find it so. Yours,  
Simcoe, Ont. BUSY WOMAN.

#### Answer to June Eve.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. I enjoy reading the Ingle Nook. June Eve wanted to know if any of the readers had experience with a sore leg. I had a friend with a bad leg. She used Albert's Grasshopper ointment and pills. It can be got at any drug store. It is an English remedy, and a sure cure.

FRIEND IN NEED.

Leeds Co., Ont.

#### Recipes.

Pop-overs.—One pint milk, 1 pint Five-Roses flour, butter size of walnut, 3 eggs (beaten light), pinch of salt. Add eggs last. Bake in cups, filling half full.

Puff Pudding.—One and a half cups Five-Roses flour, 1 of milk, 2 eggs, a little salt. Bake in pattypans, in a hot oven. Serve with sauce.

## Current Events.

New cement works costing \$1,000,000 are to be built in Montreal.

A new Knox College is to be erected on University Lawn, Toronto.

Nearly 100 men were killed recently by an explosion in the Stuart Mine, W. Va.

Over 200 natives have been drowned by a gale which swept over Hong Kong recently.

Two hundred lives were lost by an explosion of fire-damp in a mine near Saarbreucken, Rhenish Prussia.

A disastrous fire, which broke out

grant to rural schools by an aggregate of \$202,000.

It is feared that the famine in China will, by March the first, prove as disastrous as that of 1878, by which 10,000,000 lives were lost.

Lives are still being lost along the coast of Japan by the explosion of floating mines set during the war, but which have been loosened by recent storms.

In consideration of receiving \$100 for each of the 250 Indians on the reserve between North Bay and Sturgeon Falls, 90,000 acres of the reserve have been given up for settlement.

There are significant rumors that the C. P. R., with the object of de-

## With the Flowers.

### Prepare Now for Future Blossoms.

It seems a long time to look ahead, almost a whole year, and yet by a very little forethought and a very little work now we may provide much pleasure for the long dark days of next fall and winter. A few seeds or tubers bought now, a little care during the summer, and we may have our windows bright with color when the leaves have again drifted into the hollows out of doors, and the deepening snows hide every trace of the living growth of summer.

Among the plants which may be so started now may be mentioned the Cineraria, the Gloxinia, the Calceolaria, and the Jerusalem Cheery Tree.

#### THE CINERARIA.

If you can imagine an immense canopy of ox-eye daisies, purple banded with white, spreading over a mass of peculiar grayish foliage below, you will have some idea of the appearance of the Cineraria when in full bloom. The safest plan for having satisfactory plants is to buy the seedlings at some greenhouse. If, however, you wish to raise them from seed, the following method may be adopted: In March, fill some shallow, well-drained boxes with very finely sifted soil, moisten thoroughly and let drain, then scatter the seed very thinly over the surface, and press in gently. Place the box in a shady place, and keep moist with a fine spray. When the plantlets are large enough, transplant them into thumb-pots, and shift from time to time during the summer, never permitting the plants to become pot-bound, until they are at last, by November, occupying seven-inch pots. The soil, after the first transplanting, should be a good loam, enriched with one part well-decayed cow manure. In general, treat the same as Geraniums. Give plenty of light and pure air, and keep in a place of cool, even temperature.

If aphids should appear, dip the foliage in a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap, or weak tobacco water. Tobacco stems are often kept among the plants as a preventive.

#### THE GLOXINIA.

The Gloxinia is prized, not only for the magnificence of its immense, bell-shaped flowers, blotched with every conceivable shade of crimson, rose and purple, usually with a lighter "throat," but also for the length of time which it blooms. Tubers started in March should, in fact, be in bloom by June, and should, if conditions be right, produce flowers continuously until November.

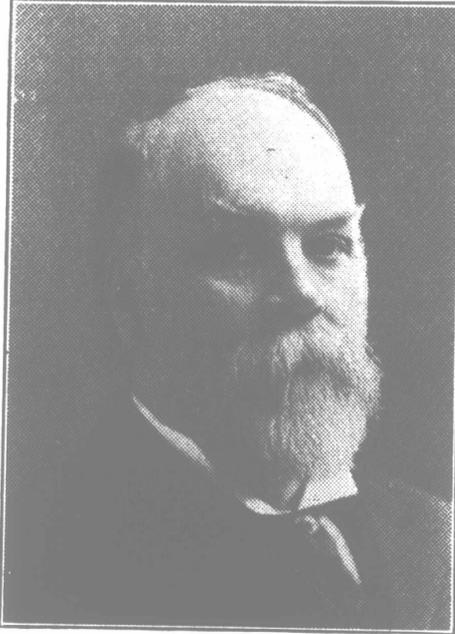
The Gloxinia requires a light soil composed of leaf mould with a little sand, or the soil scraped from about the roots of grass. Place the tuber in a 5- or 6-inch pot, and cover with a about half an inch of soil. Keep in a moist, warm place, where it will not get too much direct sunshine, and when in bloom apply weak manure water twice a week to the roots.

When the plant has finished its blooming season, and begins to show signs of decline, put it away in a dark place, where the frost cannot harm it, and give no water until March.

#### THE CALCEOLARIA.

This curious little plant is not seen in our windows as often as it ought to be. Its clusters of little, pouch-like yellow and crimson blossoms are very attractive, and its cultivation is not especially difficult. As the seeds are very fine, they should be sown on finely-sifted soil, into which they should be gently pressed. The soil should be thoroughly dampened and drained before the seed is sown. Place a pane of glass over the box until the plantlets are well started, then gradually remove. When large enough to handle, transplant one inch apart, or into thumb-pots, shifting into larger pots as necessary, until the plants finally occupy 7-inch pots. For the later shiftings, a sixth part of finely-sifted dry cow manure should be added.

The Calceolaria requires good drainage, pure air, not too much sunlight—it will, in fact, grow very well in partial shade—and about the same amount of watering as Geraniums. When in bloom, weak liquid manure may be applied to the roots at frequent intervals. The only pest which troubles the Calceolaria much



The late Mr. Timothy Eaton.

Mr. T. Eaton, whose loss will be keenly felt in Toronto, although the great mercantile business which he established will go on as before, was born, nearly 71 years ago, near Slemish, Ireland, the youngest of a family of nine. He started life as apprentice to a draper at Portglenone, on the Bann, and at the end of his apprenticeship, supplied with the princely fortune of £100, came to Canada, where he set up store-keeping, first at Kirkton, Perth Co., Ont., and later at St. Mary's. In 1869 he removed to Toronto, and since then his success has been rapid and continuous. Mr. Eaton was a man of high character, and his career, in point of honor as well as of ability, has been one that may well be an example to the young business men of Canada. His widow (nee Miss Beattie, of Woodstock), two sons, and two daughters, survive him.

in the wholesale section of Winnipeg, caused an aggregate loss of \$210,000.

The Provincial Government will establish a new judicial district in Northern Ontario, with Sudbury as center.

The town of Calgary will ask the Dominion Government to build a sanitarium for consumptives in its vicinity.

Hon. A. G. Blair, who died at Fredericton, N. B., was buried in Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa, on January 28th.

The Ontario Government will increase the amount of last year's

veloping the immense mineral resources of Labrador, will push railway branches into the interior of the country.

The G. T. P. has let the contract for the erection of a 10,000,000-bushel elevator at Port Arthur. The elevator will be constructed of concrete, steel and tile, and will be the largest in the world.

It is understood that the Pope will issue new instructions, by which it will be possible to organize public worship under the supplementary Church and State Separation law introduced by M. Briand, French Minister of Education.

is the aphid, which may be routed by washings of sulpho-tobacco soap solution, or in default of that, sprayings of tobacco water.

**JERUSALEM CHERRY TREE.**

Sow the seeds in February, transplant into thumb-pots, and shift as necessary. During the summer keep in a shady place out of doors, and give plenty of water, pinching back occasionally to induce a symmetrical growth. When brought into the house plenty of water at the roots and frequent syringing of the foliage will be necessary. The berries should be red by Christmas. In spring, old plants should be cut back.

**Re Cactus.**

We have a large Christmas cactus which has blossomed profusely, but, since blooming, the leaves appear withered, and some of them have turned yellow and dropped

off. Does it need resting? When and how should it be done? A. S. Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—If the cactus mentioned has not been chilled or touched by frost, it is probably suffering from either an excess of moisture or of dryness at the roots. All cactuses require good drainage at the roots, and not to be over-watered. The Christmas cactus requires to be partially rested during the summer months by standing the plant out of doors on the north side of a fence or building, or any place where not exposed quite fully to the sun at midday, during July and August, and giving it only a moderate supply of water, sufficient only to keep the soil barely moist. Stand the pot on a board or on coal ashes to keep garden worms out of the pot. This latter method should be adopted with all pot plants when stood out of doors in summer. WM. HUNT.

O. A. C., Guelph.

**About the House.**

Using up Stale Cake.—(1). Steam-d Pudding: Put a layer of cake crumbs in a dish, then a layer of jam, then one of cocoanut, and another layer of cake. Steam, and eat with thin custard sauce. (2). Fried-cake Pudding: Dip slices of stale cake in hot milk, drain, fry in a little hot butter, spread with jam, and eat hot, with sauce. (3). Lemon Pudding: Put as many stale cake or bread crumbs as required in a pudding dish, and cover with sweetened milk to which 2 beaten egg-yolks have been added. Bake this in the oven, and while it is baking prepare on top of the stove a thin lemon sauce made with boiling water, sugar, a little cornstarch, and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. When both pudding and sauce are cooked, pour the sauce over the pudding, cover the whole with the whites beaten to a stiff froth, and return to the oven for a few minutes. This is an exceedingly good pudding.

Potato Croquettes.—Two cups of warm, mashed potatoes, ¼ cup hot milk, beaten together until light. Add 1 tablespoon melted butter, ½ teaspoon salt, a pinch of nutmeg, and enough beaten egg to make it mix easily. Shape into cakes, dip into beaten egg, then into fine bread or cracker crumbs, and fry in hot dripping until nicely browned.

Potato Puff.—Two cups cold, mashed potatoes, and 2 tablespoons melted butter beaten to a white cream; add 2 eggs beaten very light, a cup of good milk, and salt to taste. Beat all together in a deep dish, and bake in a quick oven until nicely browned.

Fish and Potato Pie.—Fill a baking dish with bits of cold, cooked fish; season with a tablespoonful of chopped onion, salt and pepper, and cover with milk. Cover with a crust of hot, mashed potato, and bake till nicely browned. Bring to the table in the dish in which it was baked, with a napkin pinned round, and serve with white sauce.

Macaroni and Cheese.—Boil ½ pound macaroni in water until tender. Melt a bit of butter in a pan, and stir in one tablespoon flour and a little cream. When mixed, pour in enough milk to make like white sauce, let simmer till thoroughly cooked, and season. Stir ½ pound grated cheese into sauce, mix well, and add the macaroni, allowing all to simmer a minute or so; then pour into a dish, sprinkle grated cheese over the top, and brown in the oven. This is a nice supper dish.

A Fancy Dish.—Sardines en Aspic: Cook together a sliced onion, carrot, stalk of celery, bit of mace, several whole peppercorns, and a pint of water. Add a teaspoon beef extract, salt to taste, and one-third box gelatine which has been softened in ¼ cup cold water. Color with spinach or color paste to a delicate green, and strain all well. Pour a thin layer into a mould, and decorate with slices of hard-boiled egg. Cover with the liquid jelly, and when this is hardened add a layer of drained sardines. Continue with

jelly and fish until the mould is filled. Garnish with slices of lemon, and serve with cheese wafers or thin slices of bread spread with cream cheese.

**SOME SCOTCH RECIPES.**

Oatmeal Cookies.—Mix together 2½ cups oatmeal, 2½ cups flour in which 1 teaspoon soda has been well sifted, and 1 cup sugar. Rub into this 1 cup butter (or dripping, with a little salt), and make into a dough with ½ cup lukewarm water.

Potato Scones.—Put the potatoes, mashed smooth, onto a baking-board, and work in as much flour as they will take in nicely. It should be firm, not sticky. Form into little rounds, roll thin, lay on a hot griddle, prick with a fork, and let bake a few minutes. Turn, and bake for two minutes on the other side. Roll in a clean cloth until wanted, and serve hot with butter.

Shortbread.—Wash ½ pound butter in cold water, and squeeze dry. Lay on a baking-board, and add 1 egg and 5 ounces fine sugar. Knead together, then very gradually work in 1 pound sifted flour. When worked into a smooth paste, cut into two or four pieces, and roll or pat each ½ inch thick. Pinch round the edges, prick over the top with a fork, put on a papered tin, and bake 40 minutes in a slow oven. When taken out, let cool on the tins.

**EXPERIENCE EXTRACTS.**

Warm bread may be cut easily by heating the knife.

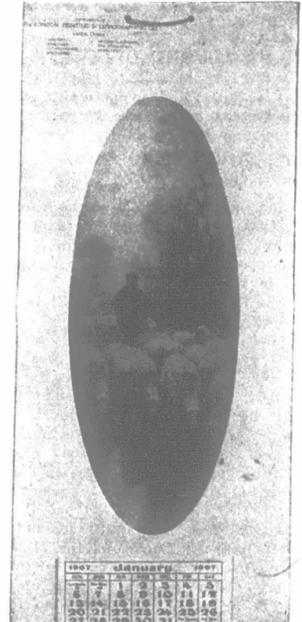
Only a few people know that butter will remove tea, coffee or fruit stains.

Egg and milk dishes should be rinsed in cold water before washing.

Instead of cloth, use paper to clean the stove, and use soft paper with kerosene to brighten teakettle. Do all the home-department sisters know that if a bone is broken, a bandage as tight as can be borne will prevent the swelling which so increases the difficulty of setting when the doctor comes? Fire started by kerosene is extinguished more easily by flour than water. Water scatters the burning oil. Fire on clothing must be smothered. If a person catches fire, wrap in the heaviest woolen article handy.

When washing the milk cans, don't forget the covers. We have seen milk-can covers which were the homes of millions of bacteria, and yet the owners could not understand why their milk became tainted so soon.—[Selected.]

A practical joker of New York City tells this story upon himself, and declares that the experience cured him of his bad habits. "On my arrival at San Francisco, as a joke, I sent to a friend of mine at home, well known for his aversion to spending money, a telegram, with charges to collect, reading, 'I am perfectly well.' The information evidently was gratifying to him, for about a week after sending the telegram an express package was delivered at my room, on which I paid four dollars for charges. Upon opening the package I found a large New York street-paving block, on which was pasted a card, which read, 'This is the weight your recent telegram lifted from my heart.'"



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Reproduction**

IN COLORS

On a Mount 9" x 20"

of the FAMOUS PAINTING

**"The Shepherd"**

by Franz De Beul

Which we have selected for our 1907 Calendar, will be sent to any address on receipt of 25c.

The London Printing & Litho. Co.  
LONDON, ONT.

**A SUBSTANTIAL  
BREAKFAST**

is the best commencement of the day's work, and the best and most sustaining dish for the morning meal is a plate of "Five Roses" Breakfast Food. Made from the best Manitoba Wheat—easy to prepare—tasty, and economical in price, "Five Roses" Breakfast Food is the best and most sustaining food for young and old alike.

Sold in 6-lb. bags for 30 cents.

Ask your grocer for a bag to-day.

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**GETS BIGGEST PROFITS FROM MILK**

The chief reason you want a separator is to get more cream—more money—out of your milk. Then if you want to get the most you'll naturally want the separator that gets the most cream. That's the improved

**U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR**

Holds World's Record for Cleanest Skimming.

It's the bowl that skims the cream. Inside the U. S. bowl are only two, simple, easy-to-clean, strong parts, but it gets all the cream—the World's Record guarantees it. Our free, new book shows four pictures of the bowl, explains why it skims cleanest and how it made the World's Record.

Also shows the solid low frame, enclosed light-running gearing, simple, automatic oiling device—everything about the construction and operation of the U. S. 27 pictures.

Just mail us today a postal card asking for "Construction Catalogue No. 110" and learn all about a machine that will get more cream—more money—for you.

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PROMPT DELIVERY. Eighteen Distributing Warehouses. NO DELAY.

This year will be the great year for

**CANADA'S GREAT WEST**

It will be your last chance to get a good farm at rock-bottom prices. The country is settling up very fast. Have you thought it over? Are you going to purchase in the West this year? Then correspond with

**F. D. BURNS,** The Land Man, 560 Montyrs Block, **Winnipeg.**



"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"—that is the sure result of using **PURITY FLOUR**. Made from the finest Western Canada Hard Wheat in the best equipped Milling Plant in the world, that's why **PURITY FLOUR** is full of nutriment and never disappoints in the baking.

Sold Everywhere in the Great Dominion

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LIMITED  
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH, BRANDON



**GRAY AND FADED HAIR**

restored to its original color in ten days when Princess

#### Hair Rejuvenator

is used. It is neither greasy nor sticky, clear as water, free from all injurious ingredients, prompt to act, easy to apply, safe to use, sure in its results. Price \$1.00, express paid.

#### PRINCESS DANDRUFF CURE

prevents premature grayness and baldness, promotes a healthful condition of scalp, and clears it of dandruff. Price \$1.00, express paid.

**Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc.,** eradicated forever by our method of Electrolysis. There is positively no other treatment that will destroy hairs on face and arms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet "E." Established 15 years.

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Suits to fit. Coats, raincoats, skirts and waists at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 77 London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which tells everything you want.

## Bob, Son of Battle.

By ALFRED OLLIVANT.

(Serial rights secured by "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.")

### CHAPTER XXIV.

#### A Shot in the Night.

It was only three short weeks before Cup Day that one afternoon Jim Mason brought a letter to Kenmuir. James Moore opened it as the postman still stood in the door.

It was from Long Kirby—still in retirement—begging him for mercy's sake to keep Owd Bob safe within doors at nights; at all events till after the great event was over. For Kirby knew, as did every Dalesman, that the old dog slept in the porch, between the two doors of the house, of which the outer was only loosely closed by a chain, so that the ever-watchful guardian might slip in and out, and go his rounds at any moment of the night.

This was how the smith concluded his ill-spelt note: "Look out for M'Adam i tell you i know hel tri at thowd un afore cup day—faillin im you. If th ole dog's bete i'm a ruined man i say so for the luv o God keep yer eyes wide."

The Master read the letter, and handed it to the postman, who perused it carefully.

"I tell yo' what," said Jim at length, speaking with an earnestness that made the other stare, "I wish yo'd do what he asks yo': keep Th' Owd Un in o' nights, I mean, just for the present."

The Master shook his head and laughed, tearing the letter to pieces.

"Nay," said he; "M'Adam or no M'Adam, Cup or no Cup, Th' Owd Un has the run o' ma land same as he's had since a puppy. Why, Jim, the first night I shut him up that night the Killer comes, I'll lay."

The postman turned wearily away, and the Master stood looking after him, wondering what had come of late to his former cheery friend.

Those two were not the only warnings James Moore received. During the weeks immediately preceding the Trials, the danger signal was perpetually flaunted beneath his nose.

Twice did Watch, the black cross-bred chained in the straw-yard, hurl a brazen challenge on the night air. Twice did the Master, with lantern, Sam'l, and Owd Bob, sally forth and search every hole and corner on the premises—to find nothing. One of the dairy-maids gave notice, avowing that the farm was haunted; that, on several occasions in the early morning, she had seen a bogie flitting down the slope to the Wastrel—a sure portent, Sam'l declared, of an approaching death in the house. While once a shearer, coming up from the village, reported having seen, in the twilight of dawn, a little ghostly figure, haggard and startled, stealing silently from tree to tree in the larch-copse by the lane. The Master, however, irritated by these constant alarms, dismissed the story summarily.

"One thing I'm sartin o'," said he. "There's not a critter moves on Kenmuir at nights but Th' Owd Un knows it."

Yet, even as he said it, a little man, draggled, weary-eyed, smeared with dew and dust, was limping in at the door of a house barely a mile away. "Nae luck, Wullie, curse it!" he cried, throwing himself into a chair, and addressing some one who was not there—"nae luck. An' yet I'm sure o't as I am that there's a God in heaven."

M'Adam had become an old man of late. But little more than fifty, yet he looked to have reached man's allotted years. His sparse hair was quite white; his body shrunk and bowed; and his thin hand shook like an aspen as it groped to the familiar bottle.

In another matter, too, he was altogether changed. Formerly, whatever his faults, there had been no harder-working man in the country-side. At all hours, in all weathers, you might have seen him with his gigantic attendant going his rounds. Now all that was different: he never put his hand to the plough, and with none to help him the land was left wholly untended; so that men said that, of a surety, there would be a farm to

let on the March Mere Estate come Michaelmas.

Instead of working, the little man sat all day in the kitchen at home, brooding over his wrongs, and brewing vengeance. Even the Sylvester Arms knew him no more; for he stayed where he was with his dog and his bottle. Only, when the shroud of night had come down to cover him, he slipped out and away on some errand on which not even Red Wull accompanied him.

So the time glided on, till the Sunday before the Trials came round.

All that day M'Adam sat in his kitchen, drinking, muttering, hatching revenge.

"Curse it, Wullie! curse it! the time's slippin'—slippin'—slippin'! Thursday next—but three days mair! and I haena the proof—I haena the proof!"—and he rocked to and fro, biting his nails in the agony of his impotence.

All day long he never moved. Long after sunset he sat on; long after dark had eliminated the features of the room.

"They're all agin us, Wullie. It's you and I alane, lad. M'Adam's to be beat somehow, anyhow; and Moore's to win. So they've settled it, and so 'twill be—onless, Wullie, onless—but curse it! I've no the proof!"—and he hammered the table before him and stamped on the floor.

At midnight he arose, a mad, desperate plan looming through his fuddled brain.

"I swore I'd pay him, Wullie, and I will. If I hang for it I'll be even wi' him. I haena the proof, but I know—I know!" He groped his way to the mantelpiece with blind eyes and swirling brain. Reaching up with fumbling hands, he took down the old blunderbuss from above the fireplace.

"Wullie," he whispered, chuckling hideously, "Wullie, come on! You and I—he! he!" But the Tailless Tyke was not there. At nightfall he had slouched silently out of the house on business he best wot of. So his master crept out of the room alone—on tiptoe, still chuckling.

The cool night air refreshed him, and he stepped stealthily along, his quaint weapon over his shoulder: down the hill; across the bottom; skirting the Pike; till he reached the plank-bridge over the Wastrel.

He crossed it safely, that Providence whose care is drunkards placing his footsteps. Then he stole up the slope like a hunter stalking his prey.

Arrived at the gate, he raised himself cautiously, and peered over into the moonlit yard. There was no sign or sound of living creature. The little gray house slept peacefully in the shadow of the Pike, all unaware of the man with murder in his heart laboriously climbing the yard-gate.

The door of the porch was wide, the chain hanging limply down, unused; and the little man could see within, the moon shining on the iron studs of the inner door, and the blanket of him who should have slept there, and did not.

"He's no there, Wullie! He's no there!"

He jumped down from the gate. Throwing all caution to the winds, he reeled recklessly across the yard. The drunken delirium of battle was on him. The fever of anticipated victory flushed his veins. At length he would take toll for the injuries of years.

Another moment, and he was in front of the good oak door, battering at it madly with clubbed weapon, yelling, dancing, screaming vengeance.

"Where is he? What's he at? Come and tell me that, James Moore! Come doon, I say, ye coward! Come and meet me like a man!"

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,  
Scots wham Bruce has aften led—  
Welcome to your gory bed  
Or to victorie!"

The soft moonlight streamed down on the white-haired madman thundering at the door, screaming his war-song.

The quiet farmyard, startled from its sleep, awoke in an uproar. Cattle shifted in their stalls; horses whinnied; fowls chattered, aroused by the din and dull thudding of the blows; and above the rest, loud and piercing, the shrill cry of a terrified child.

Maggie, awakened from a vivid dream of David chasing the police, hurried a shawl around her, and in a minute had the baby in her arms and was comforting her—

## Kidneys Affected by Sudden Change

MOST PAINFUL AILMENTS FOLLOW—PREVENTION AND CURE OBTAINED BY USE OF

## DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The sudden lowering of the temperature causes the pores of the skin to close, and thus throws on to the kidneys much work which is ordinarily performed by the skin. This, no doubt, accounts for the great prevalence of kidney disease during the fall and winter.

There is no treatment which so quickly affords relief to overworked and deranged kidneys as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, because they act on the liver, as well as the kidneys, and when in healthful action the liver does much of the work of filtering the blood, which is otherwise left for the kidneys.

Bright's Disease, dropsy, uric acid poisoning, stone in the bladder, and rheumatism are among the most painful forms of kidney disease, and these ailments can always be prevented by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They can also usually be cured by this treatment, but if you are so fortunate as to be yet free of these dreadful ailments, keep so by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to keep the liver, kidneys and bowels in healthful working condition.

Mr. W. Ferguson, blacksmith, Trenton, Ont., states: "In my work I am bending over a great deal, and this, together with the constant strain on all parts of the body, and the sudden change of temperature when going to and from the forge, brought on kidney disease and backache. At times I would suffer so that I would have to quit work to ease my back, and felt so miserable most of the time I did not enjoy life very much."

"At last I decided that I would have to get relief in some way, and having heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a successful cure for backache and kidney disease, I began using them. To my surprise and pleasure they helped me at once, and a few boxes entirely removed my troubles. Thanks to Dr. Chase, I am perfectly cured, and hope that others may take my advice and use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, by their direct and combined action on kidneys, liver and bowels, positively cure biliousness, constipation, and diseases of the kidneys. One pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

# EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

# COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ½-lb. and ¼-lb. Tins.

An Accidental Truth.—Truth will out, even in a misprint: "The motor-car has come to slay."

### Tobacco Habit.

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

### Liquor Habit.

Miraculous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity; no loss of time from business, and a cure certain.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.



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

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

A FINE stock farm of nearly 700 acres; level land; running stream; magnificent pasture; clay loam; large barn with two wings; good house; forty acres of wood; one mile from post office; ten miles east of Hamilton; two miles from railroad. Must be sold to close estate. Will consider exchange for city property. Easy terms. Price less than fifty dollars per acre. Apply Burk & Co., 28 Toronto street, Toronto.

COMPETENT, experienced and practical herdsman wanted to take charge of the largest and best Jersey herd in Canada. Must thoroughly understand breeding and feeding, and the producing of pure, clean milk, and all the details. Box C, Farmer's Advocate, London.

FARM for sale containing 550 acres; sandy loam; 100 acres clearing, balance with timber; 3 good dwelling houses—frame, 1 good new frame barn 30 x 85 feet; good stabling under barn, full size. Close to Ry. station, also school and church. A good chance for anyone wanting a good farm. For further particulars apply to P. A. Barr, Ironville P. O. Ont.

FORSALE—One of the best half-section farms in the best farming district of Saskatchewan. Splendid house, granary, stable, hen-house, etc. Abundance of hard and soft water. 110 acres ready for crop. 3 miles from Girvin. School on same section. Price right. Further particulars address W. Birkett, prop., Girvin, Sask.

FOR SALE—Kinnoul Park Farm, containing about 740 acres; the soil is a sandy loam, easily worked; about 300 acres under cultivation; the balance pasture and bush; a large quantity of all kinds of timber; exceptionally well watered; about two acres of winter apple fruit; there are two good comfortable dwelling houses (frame) containing 8 and 10 rooms; the barns are the most extensive in the Dominion, especially well constructed, with water in stables and yard; school, churches, railway station and post office about 120 rods from the barn; good shipping facilities; adjoining the village of New Lowell, Simcoe County. For further particulars address Andrew Giffen, New Lowell, Ont.

MAN WANTED—Good farmer. Pleas at home. First class wages. L. H. Burne, Tillsonburg P. O. or Dereham Centre, Ont.

WHEAT LANDS—Homesteads. Excellent wheat lands in tested districts. Some where homesteads are yet available, and where good water is easily obtained. Near railways. Prices low. Terms easy. With the advent of spring values are sure to increase. Correspondence solicited. Geo. S. Houston, Regina, Sask. Box 9.

WANTED—Competent married man—small or no family—to take charge of farm in Manitoba. Separate house. Must be good horse man, plowman and tidy farmer. R. M. Graham, Melita, M. n.

WANTED—Experienced herdsman, unmarried, small herd. Comfortable place. State wage.—Address Stockman, Herald Office, Carleton Place, Ont.

WANTED—Who king assistant for stock farm (Hudson Heights, Que.), with experience in fitting horses for shows (Clydes and Hackneys), and capable of taking entire charge of stallions and blood mares. Teetotaler preferred. Forty dollars per month, house, garden, wood milk, school and churches near. Excellent opening. State age, if married, children, exact experience habits; references to character and ability. M. B. x 2407, Montreal.

WANTED—Man to take charge and work farm of 400 acres on a bare basis, 220 acres all plowed. Supply own machinery, horses and help. Good house and stables near railway, school, etc. Located on Roseau River. Willing to sell. Address for particulars, J. H. Baskerville, Dominion City, Man.

MONEY IN CANARIES

More profitable than poultry. Experience unnecessary. We give advice free. Our new book, "Money in Canaries," tells all about it. With book we send free, if you name this paper, a one packet BIRD BREAD. Also, "How to Raise Birds of Paradise" and "Bird Magazine." Send 2c to-day; stamps or coin refunded if you buy bird's from us. Birds shipped anywhere any time. Write us before buying. Address:

COTTAM BIRD SEED 38 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

For Sale: Six extra fine young bulls, some belong to grand milking strains. Also a fine lot of young sows, bred to farrow in March and April, and a grand lot of young sows and boars from three to five months old.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO. MEADOWVALE, ONT. Stations: Streetsville and Meadowdale. C. P. R.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor = 45187. Offerings are two bull calves, an 11-months Miss Ramsden from Imp. sire and dam; a 13-months Missie, by Blythesome Ruler, and other bulls; also heifers of choice breeding. A few choice Berkshire pigs just off the row.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Offer some nice young heifers and cows in calf and with calves at foot; also two nine months' bull calves, both very choice, sired by Imp. Bapton Chancellor. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see them.

KYLE BROS., - - - - - Agr, Ontario.

vaguely fearing the while that the police were after David.

James Moore flung open a window, and, leaning out, looked down on the disheveled figure below him.

M'Adam heard the noise, glanced up, and saw his enemy. Straightway he ceased his attack on the door, and, running beneath the window, shook his weapon up at his foe.

"There ye are, are ye? Curse ye for a coward! curse ye for a liar! Come doon, I say, James Moore! come doon—I daur ye to it! Aince and for a' let's settle oor account."

The Master, looking down from above, thought that at length the little man's brain had gone.

"What is't ye want?" he asked, as calmly as he could, hoping to gain time.

"What is't I want?" screamed the madman. "Hark to him! He crosses me in ilka thing; he plots agin me; he robs me o' ma Cup; he sets ma son agin me and pits him on to murder me! And in the end he—"

"Coom, then, coom! I'll—"

"Gie me back the Cup ye stole, James Moore! Gie me back me son ye've took from me! And there's anither thing. What's yer gray dog doin'? Where's yer—"

The Master interposed again: "I'll coom doon and talk things over wi' ye," he said soothingly. But before he could withdraw, M'Adam had jerked his weapon to his shoulder and aimed it full at his enemy's head.

The threatened man looked down the gun's great quivering mouth, wholly unmoved.

"Ye mun hold it steadier, little mon, if ye'd hit!" he said grimly. There, I'll coom help ye!" He withdrew slowly; and all the time was wondering where the gray dog was.

In another moment he was downstairs, undoing the bolts and bars of the door. On the other side stood M'Adam, his blunderbuss at his shoulder, his finger trembling on the trigger, waiting.

"Hi, Master! Stop, or ye're dead!" roared a voice from the loft on the other side the yard.

"Feyther! feyther! git ye' back!" screamed Maggie, who saw it all from the window above the door.

Their cries were too late! The blunderbuss went off with a roar, belching out a storm of sparks and smoke. The shot peppered the door like hail, and the whole yard seemed for a moment wrapped in flame.

"Aw! oh! ma gummy! A'm waounded! A'm a goner! A'm shot! 'Eip! Murder! Eh! Oh!" bellowed a lusty voice—and it was not James Moore's.

The little man, the cause of the uproar, lay quite still upon the ground, with another figure standing over him. As he had stood, finger on trigger, waiting for that last bolt to be drawn, a gray form, shooting whence no one knew, had suddenly and silently attacked him from behind, and jerked him backward to the ground. With the shock of the fall the blunderbuss had gone off.

The last bolt was thrown back with a clatter, and the Master emerged. In a glance he took in the whole scene: the fallen man; the gray dog; the still-smoking weapon.

"Ye, was't, Bob, lad?" he said. "I was wonderin' wheer ye' were. Ye' came just at the reet moment, as ye' aye do!" Then, in a loud voice, addressing the darkness: "Ye're not hurt, Sam'l Todd—I can tell that by yer noise; it was nob-but the shot off the door warmed ye. Coom away doon and gie me a hand."

He walked up to M'Adam, who still lay gasping on the ground. The shock of the fall and recoil of the weapon had knocked the breath out of the little man's body; beyond that he was barely hurt.

The Master stood over his fallen enemy and looked sternly down at him.

"I've put up wi' more from you, M'Adam, than I would from any other man," he said. "But this is too much—comin' here at night wi' loaded arms, scarin' the wimmen and childer oot o' their lives, and I can but think meanin' worse. If ye' were half a man I'd gie ye' the finest thrashin' iver ye' had in yer life. But, as ye' know well, I could no more hit ye' than I could a woman. Why ye've got this down on me ye' ken best. I niver did ye' or any ither mon a harm. As to the Cup, I've got it and I'm goin' to do ma best to keep it—it's for ye' to win it from me if ye' can o' Thursday. As for what ye' say

o' David, ye' know it's a lie. And as for what ye're drivin' at wi' yer hints and mysteries, I've no more idee than a babe unborn. Noo I'm goin' to lock ye' up, ye're not safe abroad. I'm thinkin' I'll ha' to hand ye o'er to the p'lice."

With the help of Sam'l he half dragged, half supported the stunned little man across the yard; and shoved him into a tiny semi-subterraneous room, used for the storage of coal, at the end of the farm-buildings.

"Ye' think it over that side, ma lad," called the Master grimly, as he turned the key, "and I will this." And with that he retired to bed.

Early in the morning he went to release his prisoner. But he was a minute too late. For scuttling down the slope and away was a little black-begrimed, tottering figure with white hair blowing in the wind. The little man had broken away a wooden hatchment which covered a manhole in the wall of his prison-house, squeezed his small body through, and so escaped.

"Happen it's as well," thought the Master, watching the flying figure. Then, "Hi, Bob, lad!" he called; for the gray dog, ears back, tail streaming, was hurling down the slope after the fugitive.

On the bridge M'Adam turned, and, seeing his pursuer hot upon him, screamed, missed his footing, and fell with a loud splash into the stream—almost in that identical spot into which, years before, he had plunged voluntarily to save Red Will.

On the bridge Owd Bob halted and looked down at the man struggling in the water below. He made a half move as though to leap in to the rescue of his enemy; then, seeing it was unnecessary, turned and trotted back to his master.

"Ye' nob-but served him right, I'm thinkin'," said the Master. "Like as not he came here wi' the intent to mak' an end to ye'. Well, after Thursday, I pray God we'll ha' peace. It's gettin' above a joke." The two turned back into the yard.

But down below them, along the edge of the stream, for the second time in this story, a little dripping figure was tottering homeward. The little man was crying—the hot tears mingling on his cheeks with the undried waters of the Wastrel—crying with range, mortification, weariness.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

Attention is again called to the advertisement of the auction sale of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep belonging to Mr. Peter Bassingthwaite, of Richmond Hill, on Yonge St., north of Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th. An offering of useful breeding stock, where high prices are not expected, and good bargains will probably be available.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Feb. 13th.—Peter Bassingthwaite, Richmond Hill, Ont., Shorthorns and Shropshires.

Feb. 13th.—S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont., imported Clydesdales and Hackneys.

Feb. 19th.—Dalgety Bros., Glencoe, Ont., imported Clydesdales at London.

Feb. 20th.—Bell Bros., Bradford, Ont., Shorthorns, Berkshires and draft horses.

Feb. 27th.—Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont., Holsteins.

Feb. 28th.—L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, Ont., Shorthorns.

March 6th.—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., Shorthorns.

March 6th.—E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., Shropshire sheep.

March 13th.—Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont., Shorthorns.

TRADE TOPIC.

SASKATCHEWAN LAND.—Those who are interested in the rapid development of the Province of Saskatchewan would do well to look up the advertisement of Mr. B. P. Richardson, Grenfell, Sask., appearing in this issue. Mr. Richardson has had an extensive experience in the West. He has been twenty-four years in that country. He knows the district surrounding Grenfell, and will be able to supply our readers with definite information regarding prices and terms of land for sale in that district.

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.

A FEW Silver-laced Wyandottes at five dollars a trio. Single birds, two dollars. Dirt cheap, considering quality. Eggs in season. Hertel & Bogues, Hanover, Ont. P.

BRONZE TURKEYS—Won four first prizes B and three seconds at last Winter Fair, Guelph, and at this show for the past six years have won more firsts than all others combined. I have sold \$85 worth of stock the past three years to the winner of every first prize at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1906. That's better than importing rubbish. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

FOR SALE—White and Buff Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns. Prizes winners. Joseph Root & Son, 117 Wellington St., London, Ont.

FOR SALE—single-comb Brown Leghorn cockerels. Excellent laying strains. \$2.50 each. Eggs in season. S. Bonham, St. George, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three Chatham incubators, seven indoor brooders. Used one season. Perfect condition. A. Pennoyer, Cookshire, Que.

FOR SALE—High-class White Leghorn cockerels. Bred from grand exhibition and laying stock. Prices reasonable for quick buyers. Jas. McCormack, Brantford, Ont. P.

FOR SALE—Bronze turkeys. Large young toms with brilliant plumage. Chas. W. Bainard, Glenworth, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys One trio. Young, unrelated. A bargain at ten dollars. One yearling tom five dollars. F. N. Turville, box 461, London, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, bred from imported prize-winning toms and hens. Part of stock from the first prize Pan-American winners (Hislop's strain). Fair mated, not skinned. B. G. Rose, Glenworth, Ont. P.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Barred Rocks, from prize-winning strains. Fair mated, not skinned. B. G. Rose, Glenworth, Ont. P.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, bred from imported stock. We have an extra heavy and well-colored lot. T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glenworth, Ont.

SURE KILL LICE—How to keep eggs fresh the year round, and chicken-holera cure. These recipes are simple, but will do the work. Price twenty cents each; all for fifty. Ingredients obtained at all drugists at little cost. Address, Smith Scott, P. O. Box 1008, St. Catharines, Toronto.

White Wyandottes We have a fine winter-laying strain, with single birds or breeding pens, at reasonable prices. Also prize-winning Shropshires. W. D. Montman Bondhead, Ont. P.

POULTRY PAYS Our Book, "Poultry for Pleasure and Profit" showing 35 best paying varieties, mailed for 10 cents. Callaghan Poultry Farm, P. E. R. Goets, Manager, Box 23, Delavan, Wis.

MEAT MEAL For Egg-production Poultry should have meat every day. Meat makes eggs. It is good for growing chicks, ducks, turkeys, calves and hogs. Use Morgan's Roup Cure, 25c. Ask for Free Article on Feeding Chicks and Poultry.



Important Sales of Pure-bred Shorthorns in England, of the Bates, Booth, and Scotch Blood.

JOHN THORNTON & CO., will sell by reserved auction, on Wednesday, March 20, 1907, at the Parks, Anwick, about 40 COWS and 30 BULLS, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The herd was crossed with first-class bulls of Bates blood in the early period. These were followed by the hiring of the best Booth bulls from Warlaby. During the last eight years bulls have been selected from Mr. Duthie's herd in Scotland, so that the herd not only contains the very highest strains, but the animals are of great scale, with heavy flesh, substance and quality, beautiful colors, reds or rich roans. Prizes at the Royal and County Shows have been won since 1876.

On THURSDAY, MARCH 21, will be sold 50 head from Mr. William Bell's first-class herd at Ratcheugh, Anwick. They comprise many of the Bates and Scotch blood, and Mr. Robert Thompson's Millicent tribe. Baron Abbotsford 76087, twice a Royal winner, was long used and his son, Baron Hopeful 82 82, has been in service and left a number of thick fleshed handsome heifers and young bulls of rich color and quality.

Catalogues may be had of, and commissions will be executed and cattle shipped by JOHN THORNTON & CO., 7 Princes street, Hanover Square, London, England. Telegrams, Short-horn, London.

Lambs sold last week in Chicago at \$5.75 to \$7.75 per cwt.; in Buffalo at \$5 to \$7.80; in Toronto at \$4.50 to \$6.75.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

## A Common-Sense Talk On Manure Spreaders

**T**HERE'S no doubt that the right kind of manure spreader is a good thing for you to have. It is probably true that there is no other farm machine that, if rightly chosen, is as valuable to the farmer. If manure is spread properly and at the right time, its money value far exceeds what you're apt to think.

But when you buy a manure spreader have a care. There are many of them on the market, and many with various "special features"—fancy affairs that do them more harm than good.

When you buy a spreader look out for these things—and avoid them. What is chiefly to be desired is *strength and simplicity of construction*.

Strength is essential because a manure spreader has to carry a heavy load and the rear end—the machine end—has hard work to do.

Simplicity of construction lessens the chance of the machine getting out of order and gives *light draft*. You know there are a good many manure spreaders that don't get out of the shed after the first year. They are too troublesome, causing much delay.

### L. H. C. Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders

are strong and simple. The frame is carefully selected, well seasoned lumber, and is strengthened by heavy cross sills and truss rods. They have steel wheels with staggered spokes, and both hind wheels have clutches. The box is made of selected stock and is securely fastened to the frame by heavy steel plates. Everything is of the very best.

Both of the rear wheels are drivers, and insure plenty of power. A large sprocket with heavy chain drive transmits the power to the cylinder. The cylinder is large and strong, and the square teeth (extra long) are made of the best high carbon steel.

The power for driving the apron is applied on both sides, giving an even movement and making binding impossible. The rollers are attached to the under side of the slats instead of to the frame.

The vibrating rake is a most important feature, and is found only on Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders. It levels the load and brings the manure squarely up to the cylinder—a thing which is absolutely essential to

proper spreading. The teeth on the vibrating rake are held in place by coiled steel springs so they never break but adjust themselves to the size of the load.

And as a result of simple construction, the operation is simple. Any one who can drive a wagon can operate an L. H. C. spreader, for one lever does it all. There are ten feeds, ranging from ten to thirty loads per acre. The apron stops of its own accord when the load is all fed out. By reversing the lever it returns and again stops when back in position. No need to watch it at all.

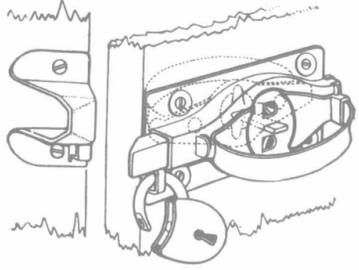
These are some of the reasons why you should investigate L. H. C. Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders before you buy. There are many other good points about them that are explained in our catalogues. There are two kinds—Cloverleaf, an Endless Apron machine, and Corn King, a Return Apron machine; each made in three sizes.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.  
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.  
(INCORPORATED)



We want every reader of this paper to try a



### Whitcomb Steel Barn Door Latch

The Whitcomb is the most convenient latch made. Can be attached to any door with ease. No fitting necessary. Holds door open or closed. Horses cannot open it. Nothing about it that will catch in the harness. Two large handles enable you to open the door from either side. Strong and durable. Enameled finish with galvanized bolt.

If your dealer doesn't handle the Whitcomb, send 50c to pay express charges and we will send you one latch free.

ALBANY HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO.,  
Box, 115 Albany, Wisconsin.

### GOSSIP

Kinnoul Park farm, property of Mr. Andrew Giffen, New Lowell, Simcoe Co., Ont., advertised for sale in this paper, one of the most desirable, large farm properties in the Province, was formerly owned by the business firm of Hay & Patton, and was the home of a grand herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The barns and stabling, illustrated on another page in this issue, are the most extensive and substantial in the Dominion, the basement walls being built of brick, the easterly view, shown in cut, being 295 x 44 feet; the south view, 205 x 44; the westerly side, not shown, is 215 x 44; the northerly barn, 122 x 42; implement house, 30 x 80; sheep pen, 16 x 75. Roofs are iron and painted. This property is well suited for handling pure-bred cattle, horses and sheep; is close to railway station, post office, schools and churches, and should attract the attention of someone desiring a roomy farm and first-class buildings.

### A WONDERFUL MILKER.

One more proof of the ascendancy of the Holstein cow is furnished by Boutsje Q. Pietertje De Kol, a pure-bred heifer owned by the Ontario Agricultural College. Bred in Michigan, she was brought to Canada at an early age, and has developed into one of the most remarkable producers in the world, as well as one of the handsomest cows of the breed. Dropping her first calf at 2 years 9 months and 4 days, she showed wonderful capac-



Made of No. 9 half drawn steel wire, we'll galvanized, is one of the best lasting fences on the market. The Standard Lock will not slip. Ask your dealer or write direct.



## Get Ready for Spring

THIS IS

### CARNEFAC SEASON

It pays immensely to use CARNEFAC for all **Farm Stock and Poultry**. The cost is but a trifle. It brings the **stock** out in excellent shape, and prevents untold losses at the critical time, when **colts, calves, pigs and lambs** arrive.

Try it for this season, the results will convince you.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,  
Toronto.

## BERKSHIRES

50 IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED 50

Motto: "Goods as Represented."  
Mail orders receive careful attention.

H. M. VANDERLIP, CAINSVILLE, ONT.

ity, and was awarded first prize in her class at both Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions. After making the round of the fairs, and over 3 months after calving, she was officially tested for seven days, and yielded 320.3 lbs. of milk and 11.52 lbs. butter-fat. She gained every day during the test, but it was discontinued in order to send her to the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph. There she stood highest among all the heifers under 36 months, giving in the 48 hours of the test 103 lbs. of milk, testing 3.36 per cent. fat, yielding 3.79 lbs. of fat, equal to 4.42 lbs. of butter.

She was immediately purchased by Prof. Dean for the Agricultural College herd, and during the next eight months gave over 9,000 lbs. of milk. Calving again in October last, at 3 years 11 months of

age, she did even more remarkable work. During the 30 days of November she gave 2,522 lbs. of milk, averaging 3.5 per cent. fat, or 88.27 lbs. of fat, equal to 103 lbs. of butter 85.7 per cent. fat. Her best day's milk was 96 lbs., and her best week, 643 lbs., testing 3.5 per cent., yielding 22.50 pounds fat, equal to 26.02 lbs. of butter, 85.7 per cent. fat, or 28.12 lbs. of butter, 80 per cent. fat.

When one stops to consider that the average Canadian cow, according to the best available statistics, yields only about 3,600 lbs. of milk per annum, the significance of the above figures becomes very apparent. If no misfortune befalls this young cow, she bids fair at maturity to equal, if not surpass, any milk-and-butter record yet achieved.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

### THE INGERSOLL CLYDESDALE SALE.

Farmers requiring heavy-draft mares for breeding, the class of horses that are most in demand, and that sell for high prices, should bear in mind the auction sale, advertised to take place on Feb. 13th, of 28 imported Clydesdale mares and stallions belonging to Mr. S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll, Ont., on the G. T. R. and C. P. R. The bill-of-fare in the catalogue of this sale is a very attractive one, a number of the stallions being of suitable age to make full seasons this year, others coming into use this spring, and all bred from noted sires, such as Hiawatha, Sir Hugo, Historian (a son of Barcn's Pride), and Prince of Carruchan, by Prince of Wales, and others of equally desirable breeding, as are also the young mares and fillies. There is certainly room for many more good breeding mares on the farms of this country, and we know of no investment more likely to be a paying one in view of the present prospects of the horse trade. Three imported Hackney mares are also included in the sale.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

### Miscellaneous.

#### RATION FOR COW.

What would be the most profitable meal to buy to mix with what I have to produce butter-fat? I have hay, oats and mangels. W. H. B.

Ans.—We should be informed what kind of hay our correspondent has. There is an essential difference in the composition of timothy and clover. Assuming the hay to be half of each, he could make up from the feeds named a combination which would be not far from a balanced ration, although, perhaps, slightly deficient in protein for best results. We suggest, as a standard ration, 25 lbs. hay (more or less, according to appetite, with a bit of straw occasionally for a change), 40 pounds mangels, 5 lbs. oats, and one of the following additions of purchased stuffs: 2 lb. oil meal, and 1 lb. bran; 1 lb. gluten meal, and 1 lb. bran; 4 lbs. mixed bran and shorts. If this ration is more expensive than our friend wishes to feed, he may reduce the proportion of oats without materially affecting the balance of the ration. The roots also may be varied according to quantity on hand. If the hay is clover, he may substitute a couple of pounds of corn or barley meal for the oil meal or gluten meal. If his hay is all timothy, it would probably pay to reduce the oats by a couple of pounds, and double the amount of oil meal, gluten meal or bran, as the case may be.

#### COBALT STOCK DEAL.

A, B and C represent three individuals. A is a broker in one of our cities. B is a telegraph operator at a country railroad station. C is a man living seven or eight miles out in country. C wishes to invest some money in some of the Cobalt mines, and asks B, over the 'phone, to quote prices on stocks, C knowing that B was in touch with brokers. B said he would wire to broker, and quoted stock in a certain mine 35c or 40c. higher than market price was at that time or has been since New Year's. This transaction took place on the 7th of January. C buys 100 shares of this stock, being quite confident he was getting it at the market price, but found out later that he had paid about \$40 more for his 100 shares than they were really worth, according to the way stock has been quoted in any of the leading papers.

1. Can C take any steps towards getting back that extra amount from B, C being willing to allow him a fair compensation for his trouble?

2. If so, what would be necessary for him to do, C being satisfied to have his money invested at what the shares were really worth on the market?

#### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans. 1 and 2. We do not see that C is in a position to take any effective legal proceedings.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**HAIR RESTORATIVE.**

Is there anything that will make hair grow on a horse's leg denuded by over-blistering?  
C. N. W.

Ans.—If the hair follicles or roots have been destroyed, nothing can be done; but if these remain, benefit may be derived from monthly applications of tincture of cantharides in moderation. The action is that of a mild sweat blister.

**BREACH OF CONTRACT.**

I bought a ram lamb from a breeder in October. He wrote saying he would send me a pedigree registered in my name. I have written him twice since getting the lamb, asking for the pedigree, but got no answer. What can I do to get the pedigree?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Have your solicitor write the breeder a letter advising him that unless a certificate of registry and transfer is furnished you, say within a month, action will be taken in the courts for breach of contract, and in default of a satisfactory response have a writ issued against him.

**SCALE ON FERNS.**

Please tell what is the matter with my fern (specimen enclosed), also a remedy to destroy.  
A SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

Ans.—It is affected with the common trouble, scale. The insect attaches itself to the surface of the leaf and subsists by sucking its juices. In a short time, the leaf will take on a yellow look, and the whole plant will have a sickly appearance. An effective remedy is fir-tree oil soap. Dissolve two ounces in water just brought to the boiling point. Add enough water to make about two gallons of the infusion. When it begins to cool, apply it with a rather stiff bristle brush, rubbing the parts affected forcibly enough to dislodge the insect. Go over each plant carefully, branch by branch. For two or three days after doing this, give the plant a thorough washing with the soap suds to make assurance doubly sure.

**EGG-EATING HENS.**

Would you kindly give cause and cure of hens eating eggs?

**CONSTANT READER.**

Ans.—A soft or thin-shelled egg broken in the nest is the usual cause of egg-eating. This sometimes happens from having open, light nests in which hens take to scratching for kernels of grain. From broken eggs, the hens soon learn to break eggs, and one learns from another. Dark nests are the best preventive, although once the vice becomes rampant in a flock, a dark nest in an ordinarily light pen will not do, for enough light will enter the nest for the hen to see the egg. Some poultrymen have prepared nests with sloping bottoms, down which the egg, when laid, will roll gently to a point beyond the hen's reach. Filling eggshells with mustard and pasting them shut has been tried sometimes, and clipping an eighth of an inch off the bill has been recommended. If there are only a few egg-eaters, and you can detect them, separate from the flock, and make pot-pie at the earliest opportunity.

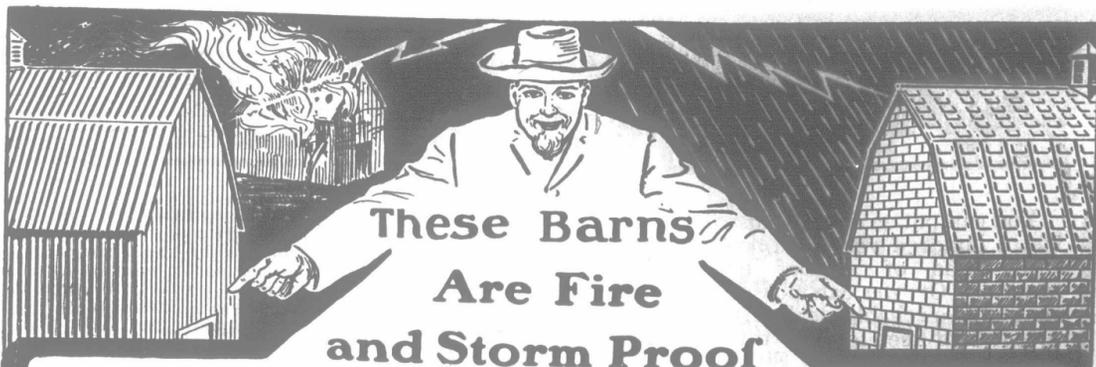
**PRESERVING MILK SAMPLES FOR BABCOCK TEST.**

1. Is there a tablet manufactured for preserving milk for composite tests? If there is, where could I get them?

2. What other drug could I obtain for making such tests, and how much should be used?  
ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1. Nearly all the dairy-supply firms sell a "tablet" for preserving milk, which tablet goes under various trade names. We do not know the particular tablet to which your correspondent refers, but presume it, or a similar one, can be bought from any firm dealing in dairy supplies.

2. We use, in our work, for preserving samples of milk for composite testing, a mixture of seven parts of bichromate of potash, and one part of corrosive sublimate, or what is chemically known as bichloride of mercury. This can be got from any drug store at a very small cost. We use for testing a pint composite sample about as much as will lie on a ten-cent piece. In very hot weather, we may have to add another small quantity at the end of about two weeks, but usually this will be sufficient to preserve the sample one month. The potassium bichromate and the corrosive sublimate should be well pulverized and thoroughly mixed by the druggist.  
H. H. D.



During the last few years the losses from barns struck and fired by lightning have been enormous.

You never know when it may be your turn—unless you take the only sure way of avoiding lightning's havoc. That is to cover the roof of your barn with Galt "Sure-grip" Steel Shingles, and connect by conductors to the ground.

or cover the sides also with Galt Steel Siding, as shown on the right of ad.; or to armor the barn with Galt Corrugated Steel Sheets, pictured on left of ad. Then your barn is fire proof, as steel cannot burn, and lightning merely glides over it and escapes into the ground. Wind and rain have no effect on these kinds of buildings, either. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles make the

best roofing that has yet been devised. Quickly and easily laid—will not leak, and cannot be blown off; neither do they rust, warp, crack or curl up. Cheap as common shingles, neat and attractive in appearance, built to last a life-time. No roofing investment can compare with Galt "Sure-Grip" Shingles.

More information in our Free Illustrated Catalogue, which we are anxious to mail to you.

THE GALT ART METAL COMPANY, Limited, Galt, Ont.

—THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.—

**Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles**



**SUGAR-BEET MEAL**

Is but pulp dried by the most approved method, and is guaranteed free from any adulteration. Read what an expert says:

Bay City, Mich., Dec. 17, 1906.

THE WALLACEBURG SUGAR CO., LTD.,  
Wallaceburg, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—

In reply to your enquiry in regard to Dried Sugar-Beet Pulp I desire to say that I find it one of the best feeding propositions on the market to-day. I believe that Dried Beet Pulp can be substituted pound for pound for a PORTION of ANY grain mixture fed to ANY class of live stock with satisfactory and paying results. This is a broad claim, but our experiment station has found that a pound of mutton can be produced cheaper by using beet pulp than it can be produced without it, and that a pound of beef can be produced cheaper, and I know from practical experience that a quart of milk can be produced cheaper.

I also find that animals whose ration consists in part of Dried Beet Pulp keep in a healthier condition. This better health and the fact that the other food consumed is better digested when beet pulp is a part of the ration explains, to me at least, why beet pulp gives such profitable returns.

We feed about 40 tons a year in our own herd, substituting it entirely in place of bran. Usually the Dried Beet Pulp forms about one-half by weight of our grain mixture. Yours truly,

(Signed) T. F. MARSTON,  
Member State Board of Agriculture.

**WORMS—INDIGESTION.**

1. Roadster gelding, four years old, in good condition, good life, some time ago had pinworms; now passes white worms. How should he be treated?

2. Hackney gelding, twelve years old, in good life, is thin; has had diarrhoea for some time. What should be done for him?  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Take 1½ ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic, and one ounce calomel. Mix, and make into twelve powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, or in a pint of water as a drench. Give nothing to eat but a little bran. After giving the last powder, in about eight or ten hours give a purgative ball of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only till purgation commences, and do not work till bowels regain normal condition.

2. Have his teeth examined by a veterinarian, and, if necessary, filed so that he can properly masticate his food. Then treat for indigestion. Take of powdered gentian, 2 ounces; ferr. sulph., 2 ounces; sodium hyposulphite, 2 ounces. Mix, and divide into 24 powders, and give one powder night and morning in feed, or as a drench in water.

**LEGACIES AND INTEREST—WAGES.**

1. A dies, leaving a will. His lands go to his son, and to each of his five grandsons, \$1,500 each. Two grandsons die before coming of age. Who gets their share?

2. Do the grandsons get interest on their money for the time between the grandfather's death and their becoming of age?

3. How and to whom should I apply for a situation in a bank?

4. A hired with B for 20 days at \$1.25 a day. He leaves as the end of twelve days. The only reason he has for leaving is that he can get bigger wages elsewhere. How much can A collect from B?  
READER.

Ans.—1. Assuming that A predeceased such two grandchildren, the legacies he bequeathed to them would go to their next of kin.

2. Yes, unless the will otherwise directs.

3. Apply to the general manager of the bank, and if you have a friend, a branch bank manager, secure his co-operation. Junior clerks are now in demand, owing to so many new branches being opened.

4. If he so left without B's consent, he would not be entitled to full pay for the time he worked, but only to what would be reasonable, having regard to the circumstances.

# Get Your Roofs Shingled Right It's Less Money And Less Work



You can put on a roof that will last a hundred years and be the right kind of a roof every minute. Or you can put on a ten-year roof that will probably leak after the first rain hits it, and keep leaking till it is rotted away.



Either roof will cost you about the same in money at the start. But the "Oshawa" shingled roof will be FIRE-PROOF—literally; and wind-proof—actually; and lightning-proof—positively. That's the hundred-year roof! And that "Oshawa" shingled roof will be weather-proof for a century. We'll GUARANTEE in every way for a quarter-century—from now till Nineteen-Thirty-Two.

Guaranteed in writing for 25 years—and you needn't ever paint it, even! That's saying something, isn't it?

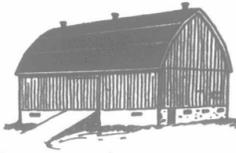
What would your mill-man say if you asked him to guarantee cedar shingles for even ten years? He certainly would make remarks!

And even the best cedar-shingled roof will be leaking badly inside of ten years. Seven out of ten of them leak the first time it rains. No wood-shingled roof is fire-proof for a minute, and the first high wind that catches a loose shingle—whooosh! goes half your shingled roof over into the next township.

104

Yet cedar shingles cost you just about the price of these guaranteed "Oshawa" Shingles—28-gauge toughened steel, double galvanized—good and-wind-and-weather-proof and lightning-proof. Four-dollars-and-a-half a square buys "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles—ten feet by ten feet. Compare that with the present price of cedar shingles—how does it strike you?

And you can put on these "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles yourself, easily,—with no tools but a claw-hammer and snips. Simplest thing you know—can't get 'em on wrong. "Oshawa" Shingles lock on all four sides—whole roof is practically one sheet of double-galvanized steel, that never needs painting.



**"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for Twenty-Five Years Ought to Last a Century**

And GUARANTEED—don't overlook that. Guaranteed in writing, over the seal of a company with a quarter-million capital,—guaranteed in plain English, without any ifs or buts, for 25 long years.

That's the argument in a nutshell—cost the same as wood-shingles; fire-proof, water-proof, rust-proof, lightning-proof; easier to put on; and GUARANTEED. That's the "Oshawa" proposition! Tell us the measurement of any roof, and we'll tell you exactly what it will cost to roof it with less work and for less money.



Plenty of facts that concern your pocket-book come to you as soon as you ask for our free book, "Roofing Right." A post card will do to ask on.

Why don't you ask now?

## The Pedlar People

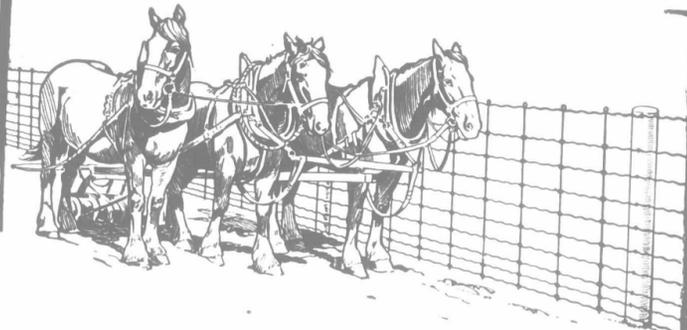
**Of Oshawa** MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St. W. TORONTO 11 Colborne St. OTTAWA 423 Sussex St. LONDON 69 Dundas St. WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St. VANCOUVER 615 Pender St.

### THE "THREE HORSE TEAM" FENCE

It is pretty generally conceded that one three-horse team, with one driver, can accomplish about as much work as two two-horse teams and two drivers.

It can do so because a three-horse team is heavier and stronger than a two-horse team. Just think of the economy of using a three-horse team!

Similarly, the Frost Fence, because it is heavier and stronger, is the "three-horse team" of wire fences. It will outlast any



two of the lighter fences. Just think of that for economy.

Built entirely of hard steel material—laterals, stays and locks—on your own property, it will fit the surface, level and hilly, with an accuracy which no ready-made

fence can begin to approach. No fence can compare with it in strength, rigidity or neat appearance.

Of course, you'll write for our free Illustrated Catalogue before you decide to fence your property.

FROST WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Winnipeg, Man.  
Hamilton, Ont.

# "Frost" fence

When Writing Please Mention this Paper.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### HOW MANY DUCKS TO A DRAKE.

How many drakes should be used for six ducks?

G. H.

Ans.—The usual rule is five ducks to a drake until June; after that, ten. One drake should attend to our inquirer's six females with satisfactory results. Some breeders, who have good water range, say they can run one drake to seven, nine or even twelve ducks throughout the season. With drakes, as with all other males, some are better than others.

#### HEMLOCK FOR SIDING—LUMBER PRICES.

1. Would you advise siding a barn with cressed hemlock in preference to any other lumber? Could you inform us as to the durability or lasting qualities of this lumber?

2. Give price per thousand of this and any other lumber that you prefer.

D. C.

Ans.—1. No. 2 pine is better than hemlock for outside work. Hemlock is all right for sheeting, studding, and work of that description, where it will be kept dry, but it is too "shaky" to be classed as first-rate lumber for any purpose, and it rots readily if exposed to wet.

2. In London, the price of hemlock lumber is \$24 per thousand; No. 2 pine, \$26, and good pine, \$30.

T. B.

#### BUYERS', NOT SELLERS', PRICES FOR SEEDS.

In your issue of Jan. 17th, in the market reports for Montreal, I find alsike seed from \$5 to \$6.50 per bushel; red clover, \$7 to \$8.25 per bushel, and timothy, \$1.75 per bushel. Will you give me the name of the dealer you got your quotations from? I have got prices from seedsmen, and they quote \$3 per bushel for timothy, and I cannot see why they should have such profit. INQUIRER.

Ans.—In reply to this, our Montreal market correspondent writes: "I telephoned Wm. Ewing & Co., from whom I get seed prices, and they confirmed them. In explanation, they state that they would pay much higher prices for well-cleaned seeds, which they could sell again without having to spend a great deal of time over. The prices mentioned were those they were willing to pay at country points. To this has to be added freight to Montreal and cleaning expenses and loss of weight in cleaning, besides dealer's profit, so that if seedsmen quote selling prices at \$3, they would not be getting any too much."

#### ROOT-HOUSE UNDER APPROACH—MANGERS.

Kindly advise us to the wisdom of making root cellar under dump, or approach, to barn. Would it be advisable to put cement arch on stone walls? If so, what thickness of concrete and strength would be required? What spring or raise should arch ten feet wide have? What thickness of clay should be put on arch to protect roots from frost? Please give general information concerning root cellar and construction of same.

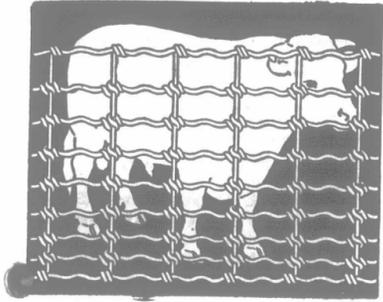
2. How much cement will be required for arch 10 x 40 feet?

3. Do you approve of racks for cattle or only mangers? W. J. T.

Ans.—1. Read over carefully the article on "Barn Inspection Tour," in our issue of Jan. 17th, page 89. You will see that three of the modern barns there described have root cellars under the approach, apparently giving satisfaction. The plan of construction which commends itself to us, is to have no wall between cellar and basement stables, merely a board partition. Have three perpendicular walls around the cellar outside, with a nearly flat cover of cement about nine inches thick, with an equal thickness of earth on top of that. A hole in cover, in a convenient place, can be left for putting roots in. This cover can be strengthened by iron rails or wooden beams under, and reinforced by steel wire imbedded in concrete.

2. We do not recommend an arch cellar, as it is expensive, but such an one would be preferable to having a separate root-house outside. We give formula from which you can make your own calculation. Concrete, mixed one of Portland cement to nine of gravel, which is about right for wall work, requires for each 100 cubic feet one cord of gravel and three barrels of cement.

3. Mangers only, except, perhaps, for loose cattle, where racks may be useful. T. B.



**No. 9  
Hard Steel  
Wire**

from top to bottom. Does it look strong? Do you know what No. 9 hard steel wire means? It means double the strength and durability of light wire fences. Means the toughest thing known to fence builders. Means the biggest and heaviest wire used for fencing in Canada.

Mr. Fence Builder, just stop one moment and think. You don't want to do the job over again year after next. Take a lesson from some of the two-year old fences you know. They are usually made, or partly made, of light, soft wires that break easily—of poorly galvanized wires that rust soon and slip. Your experience tells you these are the things to look out for. Keep them in mind and take a good look at

**Ideal  
Fence**

Look at one that's been up two, three, four or five years. If you'll examine carefully, we'll be satisfied with your judgment. Don't forget to look at the lock. It grips the wire on FIVE bearing points. We show it good and large below so you'll be sure to see it. No. 9 wires, No. 9 stays, locked as Ideal locks them at every crossing, there's not going to be any slips or breaks or holes in your fence and there's not going to be any sagging.

The railroads know how to fence for permanency. They are buying more Ideal than any other make. Farmers are following suit, fencing their farms to stay.

We'd like to talk Ideal fence personally to you for a few minutes. Write in and give us the chance. We'll send you a little book with the particulars to start with.

**THE MCGREGOR  
BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd.,  
Dept. B. Walkerville, Ont.  
THE IDEAL FENCE CO., Ltd.  
Dept. B. Winnipeg, Man.**

NOTE THE LOCK



**T. E. ROBSON  
Live-stock Auctioneer  
2 BECHER ST., LONDON, ONT.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
Miscellaneous.**

**PURCHASER IN DEFAULT.**

I priced a pure-bred bull to a man, and he wrote me he would take the bull about Christmas time, but I have had no word from him since. I have written him three letters, but he does not answer. I registered the last letter. I have had two or three chances to sell or exchange the bull since. If I sell or trade the animal to others, can the first party successfully take action against me for breach of contract or damages?

Ontario. J. S.  
Ans.—Not if your letters, and especially the last one, were such as the exigencies of the case would seem to have demanded, but so much depends upon the exact wording of the correspondence that we cannot venture to answer your question definitely.

**WALL OUT OF REPAIR.**

We have a cistern in one corner of our rink, 20 feet long, 8 feet deep and 10 feet wide, running along side of the ice. The walls of the cistern were dug too straight, and, after the first winter, the cement came off. The frost had some effect on it, I think. Cement was about half an inch thick all around. Lately, the sides have caved in considerably, and it is in a bad state. What is the best way to put it in first-class shape. Would a stone wall inside a cistern and half an inch of cement on the side of the wall do. It is very hard for me to keep the frost out to a certain extent. Would a cement wall be better? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Subscriber does not say explicitly whether the tank was of solid cement concrete or not. Judging from its very large size, the tank was probably not constructed strongly enough, and would have been better with a wall across the center. A properly-built concrete wall should be as strong as stone. It is difficult to advise in such a case. Better consult some experienced local wall builder.

**FERTILIZERS FOR ALFALFA.**

What is the best fertilizer for alfalfa clover? Should wood ashes be spread on clover in winter or spring? The soil is a gravelly clay, rather hard, but lies quite high, and drains well. It has been seeded two years; cut two crops each year, and was pastured a little each fall. Would it pay to top-dress it with barnyard manure? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We are not clear whether the above letter refers throughout to alfalfa, or whether part of it refers to alfalfa and part to clover. If correspondents would bear in mind that alfalfa is not a clover, it would help to avoid ambiguity. The best single fertilizer for established alfalfa or clover is good unleached wood ashes. They may be spread on the ground almost any time, but if spread on snow some part of their virtue would leach away when the snow melted. What did not leach away would be in the best possible condition to feed the first crop of alfalfa or clover, and, for this reason, it is conceivable that experimental results might seem, in certain circumstances, to favor winter application. Another element demanded by alfalfa is lime. Lime is not only drawn upon quite extensively by alfalfa, but the presence of lime sweetens the soil, and renders conditions favorable for the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which inhabit the nodules of its roots. Thirty bushels of lime per acre often proves very beneficial, even to alfalfa which is growing on a soil underlaid by limestone rock. A third constituent often required by alfalfa is phosphoric acid, supplied in the form of ground bone, ground phosphate rock or acid phosphate. A certain amount of phosphoric acid is contained in wood ashes, and the amount thus supplied in a dressing of, say, 50 bushels per acre, should prove nearly sufficient in most cases to supplement the large amount of undissolved phosphorus in the soil. The best way to find what your particular soil needs is to try each of the above fertilizers separately and, also, in combination. There is no doubt a dressing of barnyard manure would prove beneficial to the alfalfa in several ways, but the more economical plan is to reserve the manure for fodder crops or even grain, depending on ashes and lime to supply the needs of the alfalfa. A top-dressing of manure, however, is of great value in getting a catch of alfalfa or clover, especially on poor land.

**ONTARIO DÉPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**Provincial Auction Sales**

OF

**PURE - BRED CATTLE  
Registered**

**150 Head—Males and Females—of Beef Breeds.**

WILL BE HELD AT THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

**Guelph, February 27; Port Perry, March 1;  
Ottawa, March 8; 1907**

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

**Special Inducement to Purchasers  
In Ontario.**

**Freight Paid**—The freight on any animals purchased at these sales by residents of Ontario, shipped to purchaser's station in Ontario, will be paid by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The original receipted freight bill containing the point of shipment and destination, name and registration number of the animal purchased and shipped, the estimated weight for billing, and the rate charged per cwt., should be sent immediately to the Live-stock Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

For catalogues and particulars regarding any of the sales, address the Secretary at the point of sale, or make application to

**Live-stock Branch,  
Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto**

**IMPROVED FARMS**

A few special chances to locate some good farmers on first-class improved farms in one of the best farming districts in **SASKATCHEWAN**. Main line C.P.R., good town, six elevators, good schools, fertility of soil unequalled. Terms easy. Write at once for particulars, stating how much land wanted, whether you want all prairie or partly wooded, all for wheat or mixed farming, and the amount you can pay down. Information and experience of 24 years' residence in the country is at your disposal for the asking.

**B. P. RICHARDSON, Grenfell, Sask.**



**Tudhope Sleighs**

The Tudhopes started making sleighs in 1855. Three Tudhopes are in command at the Tudhopes Works at Orillia.

It's a family affair—with a natural pride in building sleighs that live up to the Tudhope tradition of quality. And every Tudhope Sleigh is guaranteed.

**TUDHOPE No. 92**

This cutter is a new design, planned to suit the requirements of those who desire a "Solid Comfort" cutter with bent dash. High spring back and spring cushion, and padded quarters. Trimmed in Figured Plush, or Green Wool Cloth. Write for free catalogue, showing the many styles made by us.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd. ORILLIA, Ont.



**For \$150.00 To introduce our famous  
GILSON  
GASOLINE ENGINES**

STRONG ENOUGH TO SAW WOOD, grind feed, and run all kinds of machinery. **FROST PROOF.** Starts readily in coldest weather. Write for catalogue—all sizes. **FREE TRIAL.** GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., Dept. 222 Guelph, Ont., Can.

Our Stable Fittings Make Money For Stockmen.

other would occur again.

**A FINE BARN.**—A distinguished party visited the barns of R. & J. Ransford last Monday. The stables have lately been entirely renovated. The old system of feeding in pens containing six or eight steers, running loose, has been done away with. Concrete floors on the most approved plan, stalls running east and west the whole length, form ample accommodation for tying up 125 head. But the great feature is the feed and litter carrier system, made by the Metallic Shingle Co. of Preston. These carriers run on a steel track, something in the style of a barn door on rollers. They can be lowered and raised by hand with ease, and are self-emptying; there are 600 feet of track in these stables, and they have proved to be great labor-savers. Mr. McMurray, the farm foreman, is justly proud of both the stable and its contents, which well repay a visit. We learn it is the intention to shortly secure the nucleus of a herd of thoroughbred Polled Angus cattle. Tuckersmith has always claimed to be the banner township of the county, and R. & J. Ransford appear to be determined to do their share in maintaining its good fame.

Write for Quotations on Belth's Litter Carrier and Other Labor Savers.

The above extract is from a recent issue of the Clinton News-Record, and describes an installation made by

**THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LTD.,**  
Preston, Ontario.

**DISPERSION SALE**  
38 Scotch and Scotch-topped

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
13 Cows, 18 Heifers, 7 Bulls.

Registered Shropshires—17 ewes and ewe lambs, 3 rams, 2 shearlings and 1 ram lamb. At the farm, "The Cedars," 3 miles west of Bradford, Ontario.

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20th, 1907.**

There will also be sold Registered Berkshires, Heavy Draft Horses, 2 Light Horses, a number of Plymouth Rock Fowls, Farm Implements, etc. The property of **BELL BROS.** This is an old-established herd, and all the stock are right and a high-class lot.

TERMS: 9 months' credit on approved paper. 5 per cent. off for cash.

Sale will commence, for Horses, Berkshires, Shropshires, Implements, etc., 10 a.m.; Shorthorns, 1.30 p.m. Lunch at noon. Conveyances will meet morning trains at Bradford. Catalogues.

**F. W. SILVERSIDES, W. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneers.** **J. A. HOLT, Clerk.**



**MODEL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.**

We manufacture the celebrated right up-to-date **Chas. A. Cyphers' Model Incubators and Brooders.** No other incubator just as good, and don't forget it!

Our machines are automatic in action, perfect in ventilation.

No sitting up nights to watch our incubators; once set will run a whole season without change. To raise chickens successfully you want a good incubator and good brooder. The **Model** tools are the tools you want to accomplish that end.

Send for our prices before you make your choice. Address:

**MODEL INCUBATOR CO., Ltd.**  
193 River St. Toronto, Ont.

**Breeders' Horse Show**

Under the auspices of the Ontario Horse-Breeders' Association,

**TORONTO, ONT., FEB. 20, 21, 22, 23, '07**

ENTRIES CLOSE FEB. 9.

For prize lists, entry blanks, and all information, address

**A. P. Westervelt, Sec'y and Manager, Parliament Bldgs, Toronto, Ont.**

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**GOSSIP.**

Messrs. J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., write: "Since last report, we have sold two extra good Shorthorn heifers to Mr. Griffith Roberts, Elora, Ont., who is starting a Shorthorn herd, and has selected for a foundation from our herd an English Lady of the Marr Red or Roan Lady tribe, sired by Royal Star, dam by Imp. Royal Sailor, grandam by Barmpton Hero; the other, a Mysie, sired by the same bull, and out of a daughter of Royal Victor, by Imp. Royal Sailor. Our cattle were never in better shape, and we were never better able to sell high-class cattle than at the present time, as our herd now numbers about 45 head of the most up-to-date breeding. We have for sale some good heifers, by imported bulls, or out of imported cows, ready to breed, that we will sell well worth the money; also two good straight bulls, one an English Lady, out of same dam as Spicy Robin and Star of Morning, the other a Crimson Flower, out of a full sister to Mr. H. K. Fairbairn's great stock bull, Royal Prince. Imp. Pride of Scotland, the bull we purchased at Mr. W. Doherty's sale, at Clinton, being out of the same cow as the \$5,100 Lord Banff, stands at the head of our herd, assisted by Heatherman, whose calves are coming on well."

**GEO. G. STEWART'S CLYDESDALES.**

That Mr. Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Que., is one of the most discriminating judges and buyers of Clydesdales that annually cross the water is generally acknowledged. His past importations have been of high-class animals, and invariably have given satisfaction. The lot at present on hand were never excelled by any of his previous importations. They are bred in the purple, and on showing lines. Sir Neil, Vol. 27, is a black four-year-old that weighs a ton, and has the action of a Hackney, sired by the Stirling premium horse, Fickle Fashion, dam by Prince of Brunstane, grandam by the 700-guinea horse, Brooklyn, also carries the blood of Prince of Wales and Darnley; he is a most desirable horse for any section. Valdema (13234), a bay two-year-old, by Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by Lord Lothian, is an exceptionally choice colt; will make a ton horse, and has quality from the ground up. Chief Abbot (12967), a brown two-year-old, by The Dean, dam by Sir Hercules, is an exceedingly thick, smooth colt, on ideal underpinning, a very sweet, stylish colt. Another is a bay rising four, one of the trappy, stylish, quality kind that moves with style and ease, a perfect beauty. His pedigree was at Ottawa for registry, so we cannot give his breeding. The fillies are: Sapho, Vol. 29, a roan two-year-old, by Clan Chattan, dam by Lord Colum Edmund, is large, has abundance of quality, and is in foal to Valdema. Lady Boreland, Vol. 29, by Boreland Pride, dam by Prince Cedric, is extra large, built right, and will make something good. Erica, Vol. 29, bay yearling, by Balmedie Prince, dam by Banskine. She is also a big colt that has won several times in Scotland. All these can be bought at tempting prices. Long-distance telephone in the house.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

**A PRODUCTIVE EARLY POTATO.**—A productive early potato which has been very favorably reported upon by both the horticulturist of the Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, and the experimentalist at Guelph, is the Snider's Best Early, seed potatoes of which are being advertised in our columns by Thos. Bousfield, of Carlisle, Ont., who has taken the trouble to have the variety tested by different farmers over the Province, as well as at the public experimental farms. On Nov. 15th, Mr. Bousfield received a letter from Mr. Buchanan, of the O. A. C., informing him that among 116 varieties, Snider's Early stood third in yield with 306 bushels per acre, and was considerably earlier than the two which outyielded it, requiring only 88 days to reach maturity. It was also free from rot. It has stood second at the Central Experimental Farm, with a yield at the rate of 544 bushels per acre. It will pay potato-growers to correspond with Mr. Bousfield about this potato.

**Farmers, Gardeners, Attention**

**SNIDER'S BEST EARLY POTATO.**

The Most Productive Early Potato by Actual Test.

Read the following testimonials from reliable potato-growers to whom I gave a small quantity of seed to test on their own ground in comparison with other varieties:

"I find after a personal test that the Snider's Best Early is about a week or ten days earlier than 'Six-weeks.'"

(Signed) **W. A. EMORY,**  
Reeve of East Flamboro', Aldershot P.O.

"This is to certify that I have carefully tested Snider's Best Early side by side with other kinds of early potatoes, treated alike. Snider's Best Early made strong growth, large, thick, dark green leaf. They ripened earlier than my earliest, and yielded more than my other kinds. They are of a uniform size, mostly all fit for the market. I have no hesitation in recommending Snider's Best Early as being a good all-round potato for both early and late."

(Signed) **H. P. BLESSINGER,**  
Gardener, Aldershot P.O.

We believe the Snider's Best Early would be a very profitable early variety. It is a very strong grower, and from its fine showy appearance in the bushel box they would be "great takers" on the market. We also believe Snider's Best Early would be more profitable than Early Ohio, it matures earlier and outyields the Ohio."

(Signed) **MULLOCK BROS.,**  
Waterdown.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

"Your letter received, and am pleased to be able to give you a good report of Snider's Best Early. On looking over the results of this year's test, I find that among 116 varieties the Snider's Best Early stood third in yield, with 300 bushels per acre. The Snider was free from rot, and was quite early, taking only 88 days to reach maturity. The two varieties which gave larger yields than the Snider were much later, each taking 107 days to mature."

(Signed) **J. BUCHANAN.**

Having disposed of about 200 bushels, I have yet a quantity for sale at the very low price of \$3 per bushel or \$8 per barrel, by express, C.O.D. Order early, and secure at least one bushel of this money-maker, which will be shipped about April 1st. Order to-day.

Reference: Traders Bank, Waterdown.

Your name. Post Office. Express Office.

Address all orders to

**THOS. BOUSFIELD,**  
Wentworth Co. Carlisle, Ont.

**Maple-Sugar Makers**



Do you devote the same attention to your Maple-sugar bush as you do to the other lines in farming? You can make more money in two weeks work in your camp than you can in two months at ordinary farming.



**Sap Spouts.**

The Grimm Sap Spout will produce one-fourth more sap and the Grimm Cover

protects it. They more than pay their cost in one season. This is guaranteed or no sale. Write us at once, stating the number of trees you intend to tap next spring, and we will quote you price on an outfit suitable for your requirements. Sample Spout and catalogue free.

**The Grimm Mfg Co., 58 Wellington St., Montreal**

**A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.** We are prepared to suit the most particular buyer. We have the best assortment of property for sale of any agency in Ontario and will be pleased to show farms, houses or business properties to intending purchasers. Over 2,000 farms for sale. Send for our list.

**WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.,**

London, Ont.

**BROOKS' NEW CURE**

FOR

**RUPTURE**

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No anoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushion. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.

**SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.**

**C. E. BROOKS, 3129 Brooks' Bldg.,**

**MARSHALL, MICH.**

# WEAK TIRED WOMEN

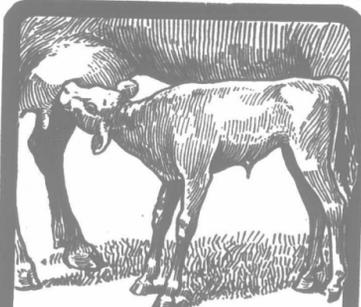
How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

## MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

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



## STOCK INSURANCE.

Dr. Hess Stock Food insures a healthy condition of both dam and offspring; it also counteracts the danger of over-feeding. Think of the vitality given off in milking and the strain on the system due to calving. Then you can form some idea of the necessity for tonics. Stock fed for market are also over-fed continually and need something to assist digestion. Professors Winslow, Guitman, Finlay Dun, and all noted authorities, recommend bitter tonics for improving digestion—iron for the blood, nitrates for assisting nature in throwing off poisonous waste material from the system. Such ingredients are incorporated in

## DR HESS STOCK FOOD

The Prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and besides it is

Sold on a Written Guarantee.  
100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. pail, \$2.00  
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.  
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.  
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

## FREE to RUPTURED A QUICK NEW CURE

I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and for the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home care. FREE. Mark on the picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 85 CHURCH ST., BLOCK 306, TORONTO, ONT.

Age..... Time Ruptured.....  
Does Rupture pain?.....  
Do you wear a Truss?.....  
Name.....  
Address.....

Please Mention this Paper

### GOSSIP.

Mr. L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, Waterloo Co., Ont., will hold an auction sale of his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle on Thursday, Feb. 28th, particulars of which will follow later in these columns.

Roots in excess, says an English stock journal, are very bad for ewes in lamb. If carted out to them into grass land in limited quantity, say, about 1 1/2 lbs. to each ewe, they will do no harm. Ewes thus fed should have hay and water, and, where circumstances allow, a run over sound grass land. It is well known that a restricted supply of roots and a liberal supply of dry fodder are the proper conditions for keeping a ewe flock healthy.

### BELL BROS.' SALE.

As before announced, at their farm, The Cedars, three miles west of Bradford, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 20th, Bell Bros. will sell by auction 38 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, including the stock bull Queenston Archer—48898—, by the great sire, Imp. Derby, and out of Imp. Veronica, by Prave Archer. This is an exceptionally choice bull, roan, four years old, weighs 2,300 lbs., a very thick, mellow-handling bull, with splendid lines and good back, a show bull, and a capital sire. There are six other bulls to be sold, from six months to two years of age. The females are an excellent all-round lot, several of them belonging to the fashionable Stamford tribe, the others tracing to the imported Scotch cow, Louisa, a strain noted for their superior individuality and heavy-milking qualities. There are 18 handsome heifers, from six months to two years of age, all old enough being in calf. They are all in splendid condition, and a nice, well-fleshed lot—cattle calculated to do well for those who buy them, and their superior dairy qualities make them doubly attractive to the rank and file of farmers generally, as not often are cattle of this kind offered by auction, and the demand for that kind is healthy and brisk. There will also be sold 17 registered Shropshire ewes and ewe lambs, and three rams, 2 shearlings and 1 lamb. Here is an excellent opportunity to lay a foundation for the best paying line of stock at present. They are a gilt-edged lot, and the ewes in lamb. Also a number of registered Berkshire pigs will be sold. Berkshires are in active demand just now. Look for terms, etc., in our next issue.

### GLENHURST AYRSHIRES.

Established in 1869, or 38 years ago, by the importation of a few head from Scotland, since then replenished by frequent importations, the Glenhurst herd, the property of Mr. James Benning, of Williamstown, in Glengarry Co., Ont., have, during all those years, been kept up to a high state of efficiency, both as typical individuals and profitable producers, nothing but the best class of imported bulls having been used on the herd, with the inevitable result that the 45 head, which constitute the herd as it exists just now, are an essentially high-class lot, with plenty of size, ideal type, splendidly-shaped udders and good-sized teats. Last year, the whole herd in milk produced from 40 to 60 lbs. a day, the percentage of butter-fat as tested from the cans at the factory being 4.2, a remarkable showing when it is remembered that this was all mixed milk from the herd in general. A number of females are imported: nearly all the others are the progeny of imported stock. The present stock bull is Imp. Cross of Knockdon, bred by Alex. Cross, of Mobile, Scotland, and a winner before leaving at several of the leading shows. Few, if any, of the Ayrshire breeders in Ontario enjoy a better demand for their surplus stock than Mr. Benning. During the last year he has sold no less than 34 head, 11 of them going to the States, the balance being distributed over Ontario and Quebec. Just now on hand for sale are a number of females from one year up to four, among which are cows and heifers that have always won whenever shown. Also, there are four young bulls coming one year old, sired by the stock bull, and out of producing dams, imported and home-bred, and a number of younger ones. Write Mr. Benning, to Williamstown P. O., Ont.

## First Annual Public Sale

ANNANDALE STOCK FARM

Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1907,

COMMENCING 1:30 P.M. SHARP.

35 Head Advanced Registry

## HOLSTEINS

10 Brood Sows, 1 Coach Mare, extra good, and several Grade Heifers with calf.

Of the Registered Holsteins, 20 are cows and heifers fresh or with calf to the great bull, Prince Posch Calamity. All the cows have large public official tests. The heifers not calved will be due soon after the sale, and will show for themselves. There will be 15 bulls, most of these over 8 months old, all of the choicest breeding and backed by large records.

Ten brood sows bred to the best Yorkshire boar I ever owned. Purchaser can have choice from 30 due to farrow after March 1st.

One grade cow, three grade heifers with calf to our Holstein bull, one extra fine German Coach mare, 7 years old, suitable for heavy carriage in city. Orders taken for seed corn, to be seen on the ear.

All will be sold without reserve, as I propose to make this sale a yearly event of importance. I am putting in an extra fine lot of stock. Catalogue with over 30 cuts of animals offered, and complete information as to breeding, records, etc., on request. Barns 100 rods from Main St., G.T.R and C.P.R. M.C.R. one mile.

Terms: 8 months' credit on approved notes. 6% discount for cash. Sale under cover.

MAJOR E. R. ALMAS, Norwich P.O., Ont.  
CAPT. T. MERRITT MOORE, Springford, Ont. } Auctioneers.  
COL. L. G. PEARCE, Tillsonburg, Ont. } GEO. RICE, Prop.  
Tillsonburg, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1867. BY AUCTION DISPERSED 1907.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED

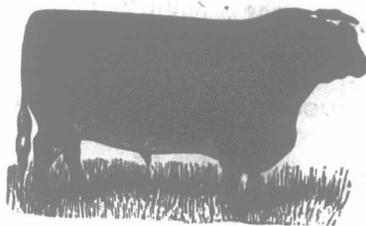
## Shorthorn Herd

IN CANADA, THE PROPERTY OF

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONT.,

At the Farm, 7th Con. Pickering Tp., on

Wed., March 6th, 1907



Positively without reserve, the whole herd of 65 HEAD of imported and the get of imported Scotch Shorthorns, representing the Cruickshank Nonpareils, Lavenders, Duchess of Glosters, Village Maids, Marr Princess Royals, Emmas, Claras, Bruce Mayflowers and Fames, Campbell Minas, Kilblean Beauties, Kinellar Bessies, Miss Ramsdens, Bridesmaids, etc. Also the Imp. Bruce Mayflower and the Marr Clara stock bulls. The whole, without doubt, making the choicest lot ever sold by auction in Canada.

Terms: 6 months' credit on bankable paper; 5% off for cash.

Conveyances will meet the east and west bound trains at Pickering, G. T. R., and Clarendon, C. P. R., the evening before and morning of the sale. The sale will be held under cover in case of bad weather.

Catalogues on application.

Capt. T. E. Robson, } Auctioneers,  
Geo. Jackson, }

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

## Imported Clydesdales and Hackneys

AT AUCTION.



17 Fillies, - - - - - one to four years old  
 11 Stallions, - - - - - one to six years old  
 8 Hackney Mares, - - - - - three to five years old

At my farm, 1 1/2 miles from Ingersoll, Ontario,

**WED., FEB. 13th, 1907**

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 P. M.

Terms: Cash, unless arrangements are made before sale.  
 Ingersoll is on G. T. R. and C. P. R.  
 Catalogues on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, } Auctioneers. **S. J. Prouse, Prop.,**  
 ALEX. ROSE, } **INGERSOLL, ONT.**

## Clydesdale Mares and Fillies

DALGETY BROS., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND,

will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at

FRASER HOUSE, KING STREET, LONDON, ONT.,

on

**Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1907**

AT 1.30 P. M.

Eighteen Choice Imported Mares and Fillies, two to six years old, by some of the most noted sires in Scotland.  
 A choice lot, with plenty of size and quality. A number suitable for show purposes. Also one Hackney stallion rising four years old, winner of several first prizes in Scotland—extra well bred.  
 This is one of the best consignments that ever crossed the Atlantic.  
 Address all correspondence to

**Jas. Dalgety, Glencoe, Ont.**

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

## Queenston Cement

successfully used by the farmers of Ontario for over 20 years. Direct from manufacturer to consumer. Positively the best and cheapest cement you can buy. cc. 70c. per barrel, f. o. b. works. All information cheerfully given. Write us.

Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. James Gibb, Brooksdale, Ont., writes: "I have sold to Mr. H. M. Vanderlip, of Cainsville, Ont., the young roan Shorthorn bull, Royal Ythan, sire Brave Ythan (imp.), dam Rustic Beauty (imp.). Brave Ythan's dam was Lady Ythan 12th, by Brave Archer, who was sold for \$6,000. As an individual and in breeding, Royal Ythan is one of the best. We have a few more young bulls from Brave Ythan; one a red, a right good one, is very smooth and even, full of quality, and should make a good one to place at head of a good herd. His dam, Hawthorn Blossom 11th (imp.), was got by Lily (imp.) (61118); her grandam by the great bull, Masterpiece (61295). Blyth-some Ruler, our stock bull, is proving a good sire, as his calves are coming good. I think they are as even a lot as we ever had. One red bull calf, out of Early Bud 6th, by Golden Drop Victor (imp.), should make a show bull."

There is one thing that is militating against the expansion of the sheep business in the United States more than all other difficulties. That's the dog. There would be twice as many sheep raised if it were not for the worthless curs that prowl over the country at night. There are so many more dog owners in most States than sheep owners that the sheepman is outvoted, and the dog goes on his sheep-killing way unmolested. In some States, after dog laws are passed, they are not enforced, and so become a dead letter. Assessors do not dare record the actual number of dogs in their townships lest they arouse the enmity of the dog keepers and be defeated at the next election. This is a nice state of affairs, to say the least, but it obtains just the same. If all the dogs were honestly taxed, and the tax collected and put into the State treasury, there would be a fund large enough to pave a large share of the highways. If this taxation were really enforced, there would be the greatest mortality in dogdom ever heard of; for, rather than harbor and pay for the flea-infested curs, farmers would exterminate them. As long as assessors don't assess, and collectors don't collect, there will be a surplus of sheep-killing dogs, and the sheep-raiser will be up against a tough proposition.—Shepherd's Criterion.

In the village of Enterprise, a few miles north of Napanee, Ont., on the Bay of Quinte Railway, is the well-appointed stock farm of Mr. C. D. Wager, whose high-class herd of 32 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped, imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns, at the time of our visit a few days ago, were in grand condition. Six of the breeding cows are imported, namely: Winnifred 3rd, a Wimple, by Spicy King, with a roan bull calf, by Imp. Lucerne, that will make a show bull; Belladonna 2nd, with a red bull calf, by the stock bull, Lord Banff's Conqueror 41194, by Imp. Lord Banff, dam Daisy Lee, by Ivanhoe. He is a solid red, weighs 2,400 lbs., four years old, and one of the best all-round bulls in the country—thick, even and a nice soft handler. He has proven an excellent sire, his get showing a very uniform type of the highest order. Owing to his heifers now coming on, he is for sale, and can be bought well worth the money. Airy Duchess 3rd (imp.) is a Broadhooks, got by Pride of All. She has a red heifer calf, by Imp. Lucerne. Silver Belle (imp.) is a Village Maid, by Caledon Chief soon to calve to the stock bull. Byres' Orange Blossom (imp.) is an Orange Blossom, by Fitz Allan, bred to the stock bull. Robina 2nd (imp.), a Rosebud, by Lovat Champion, is forward in calf to the stock bull. These are an essentially high-class lot; in fact, the pick of W. D. Flatt's herd. In Canadian-bred cows is Julian Princess 4th, a Meadow-flower, by General Brock. She is heavy in calf to the stock bull. Golden Maid is a Lady Eden, by Gold Digger, has a rare nice six-months-old heifer calf, by the stock bull. Butternut Lassie, another Lady Eden, by Scotsman, has a bull calf, by the same sire. Then there are others, tracing to Imp. Louisa, Imp. Lily, and Lavinia, the whole making a herd that will compare favorably with any in the country. All the young bulls mentioned are for sale, together with a number of heifers of various ages; in fact, anything in the herd is for sale, and show stuff can be found among them.



## KOW-KURE

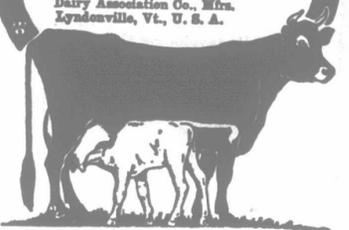
Doubled her Value

That is the testimony of many a cheerful farmer who has tried Kow-Kure and knows its value as a remedy for all ailments peculiar to cows. If you have unprofitable

### BARREN COWS

give them Kow-Kure and double their value. Thousands of barren cows have become prolific breeders by the use of this preparation. Not a "food" but a medicine for cows only. Our book, "The Cost of a Lost Cow," sent FREE.

Dairy Association Co., Mfrs.  
 Lyndonville, Vt., U. S. A.



Pat. 1903-04.

We manufacture Steel Cheese Vats, Cream Vats, Curd Sinks, Water Troughs, Hog Troughs, Steel Tanks, Tanks to Water Stock, Feed Cookers, Evaporators for Making Maple Syrup, Grain Boxes, Threshers' Steel Tanks, Smoke Stacks, Steel Whey Tanks.

Ask your implement agent for our free catalogue.

**The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Limited,**  
**TWEED, ONTARIO.**

## Farm Help

If you want help for the farm for the season or the year, write the Provincial Bureau of Colonization for form of application. No fees.

**Thomas Southworth,**  
 Director of Colonization,  
**TORONTO.**

METALLIC  
**SKYLIGHTS & VENTILATORS**  
 METALLIC ROOFING CO.  
 LIMITED  
**TORONTO, CANADA.**

### Imported Clydesdale



Two 4-year-old and two 2-year-old stallions; one 2-year-old and two 1-year-old fillies; positively the best bunch I ever imported; richly bred, full of quality, abundance of size, and nice, true actors. Will sell them right. Terms to suit.

Telephone con. Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.

**IMP. Clydesdale Stallion, Moonlight No. (11438), Vol. 24. Bay. Foaled 1898. Sure and good getter. For sale. John Arthur, Gedersville, Ont.**

**WANTED**—First class Clydesdale stallion, 3 to 5 years old, 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. Imported or Canadian-bred. Send full particulars and photo, if possible. **W. G. De Long, Tisdale, Sask.**

### Top Buggies

RETAIL at WHOLESALE price until Feb. 28, 1907. Write for particulars.

R. D. Milner, P.O. Box 26, Chatham, Ont.

### Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

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BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Commissions 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.

### Bawden & McDonnell

EXETER, ONT.,

Have arrived home from Scotland with another importation of

**12 Clydes and 2 Hackneys**

selected from the best breeders in Scotland, and sired by Baron Pride, Montrose Mac and other noted horses. We have in all about 90 stallions in the barn—Clydes, Shires and Hackneys. Intending purchasers will do well to inspect, as these horses are all high class, and cannot be beat for true breeding quality and size.

### Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!

Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. A high-class lot and very richly bred. Combine size and quality and all in foal. Also one-year old stallions. Write me, or come and see them. Nelson Wagon Clearing P.O. & Sta.

### SHETLAND PONIES!

P. McCullough & Son Breeders and importers of Shetland ponies, Markdale, Ont. We showed 8 ponies at Toronto Exhibition in 1906 and got 8 prizes: 3 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third. All our ponies are imported. Our stallion, Foxglove, took first prize at Toronto. Our mare, Hestia, took first prize, and their foal, Bruce, took first prize also. Good accommodation for mares sent from a distance to breed. Ponies for sale. Our address: Markdale P. O., Ont.

### Clydesdales and Percherons

I have two Clyde stallions, by Prince Thomas and Baron's Pride, 3 and 5 years of age, a big flashy quality pair, and seven Percherons, 2 and 3 years of age. Nothing better ever imported in the country. Will be sold on a small profit. Come and see them.

T. D. ELLIOT, Bolton P.O. and Station, C.P.R.

No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other eye diseases. Write for particulars.

We Will Import Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep.

Write for terms and prices. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### BLOODHOUND SERVICE WANTED.

Can you let me know, through your valuable paper, where I can get the service of a bloodhound, or buy one? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Anyone with a good bloodhound dog is advised to make use of our Want and For Sale column.

#### FLAXSEED MEAL VS. RAW OIL.

Do you think flaxseed, either boiled or ground and fed in small quantities once a day, is good for horses with itchy legs? Have been told by a horseman, who ought to know, that it was not, but that the raw oil, fed daily, was good. I would be glad to have your opinion, as I cannot see how the raw oil could be good, and the flaxseed, ground or boiled, not good. FARMER.

Ans.—An experienced horseman told us recently that he feeds his stallions a handful of ground flaxseed twice a day all through the service season. He likes it better than raw oil, though either is good. For itchy legs, he also feeds each horse or mare a small closed handful of ground Epsom salts, sprinkled on the feed once daily for about a month, when indications of scratches appear. He says the horses never refuse the grain on which it is sprinkled.

#### TEXTURE OF MANURED CLAY—OVERRUN IN BUTTERMAKING.

I plowed a field of clay land last fall out of sod, a part of which had been top-dressed with a light coat of stable manure two years ago this winter, and, in the spring, the field was sown with speltz, and seeded. When I came to plow, the part that had been top-dressed was tough and waxy, while the other was not. I have heard several of my neighbors say their experience had been the same. YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—We could not undertake to explain this from the data at hand. Very likely it is due to some difference in time of plowing, or method of handling, or some other factor not suspected of being responsible for the condition produced. One might be tempted to infer that the manured portion was the more waxy because the poorest part of the field had been selected for manuring. From all that is known of the action of manure, one would expect it to improve the physical condition of the soil, although cow or hog manure would have less effect in this way than horse or sheep manure. One other hypothesis suggests itself. The unmanured part might possibly, under certain conditions, produce a larger proportion of clover, whereas the nitrogen of the manure fostered a growth of timothy or other grasses. If by any chance this were the case, the difference in texture of the soil on the two parts of the field is accounted for. It would be interesting to have further particulars.

#### Veterinary.

##### VICIOUS TEMPERAMENT.

Three-year-old colt, when leaving the shed, rears and kicks; when driving it up to anything, it will stop, and if you hit it, will run backwards, and if slapped with the lines will whisk its tail and kick. When another rig comes up behind it will jump and try to kick and run. B. R.

Ans.—This colt has naturally a vicious disposition, and will require very careful handling in order to make it reliable and useful. No set rules can be laid down for the treatment of such cases, as each animal requires to be treated according to its individuality. This animal, according to symptoms given, indicates a want of preliminary education in harness before being hitched. I would advise daily driving and handling in harness without being hitched to a rig until it has been taught some manners, and, when hitched, a kicking strap should be used, until all disposition to kick has disappeared. As it is partly spoiled now, it will be harder to handle than if it had been carefully handled from the first. Experience alone can teach a man to educate a colt properly. As you value this one highly, and evidently have little experience or knowledge of the art of handling vicious horses, I think it would be wise to get someone experienced in such matters to handle this one for a few weeks. V.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

#### SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

#### THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success. CHAS. KOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

#### The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

#### CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEE, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. The Lawrence-Williams Co. TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

### THE LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM

J. Crouch & Sons, Props., La Fayette, Ind.

Largest importers in America of German Coach, Percheron and Belgian stallions. Over 200 head on hand at all times. All have the best of bone style and action, and on which we will put a gilt-edged guarantee they must be satisfactory, sure breeder. Won more prizes in the American show-ring in 1906 than all other importers combined. Our guarantee is the best. Terms to suit buyers. Importations arriving every few weeks insure prospective buyers a large selection from which to make a purchase.

J. CROUCH & SON, La Fayette, Ind.

La Fayette is but six hours' ride from Detroit via Wabash Railroad.

### WESTON, ONT. IMPORTING BARN

J. B. Hogate, Proprietor.

I now have left in my barns for sale: 2 Clyde stallions, 5 years old, nearly a ton each; 2 Shire stallions, 4 years old, nearly a ton each; and 2 Percherons, 3 and 4 years old, black; 2 Hackneys. These stallions I will sell at one-half their value to make room for my next importation. I also have 5 2-year-old Clyde fillies, first-class, that I will sell cheap to clear up. My next importation of 10 Clyde stallions and 20 Clyde fillies will arrive about February 15th. Will save you money to get prices before you buy elsewhere. Write:

J. B. HOGATE, WESTON, ONTARIO.

### 40 WAVERLY HACKNEYS 40

Imported Stallions and Fillies.



Every one a high-class actor and a show animal. Splendidly-matched pairs and singles. Positively the highest class lot of Hackneys to be found on any one farm in America. All ages. Also 4 imported Clydesdale fillies. A big, flashy lot, full of style and quality.

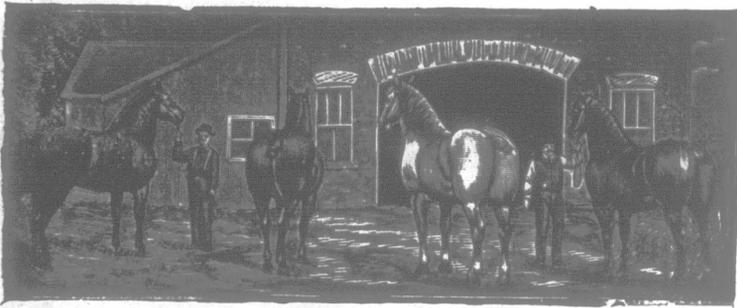
ROBERT BEITH, Bowmanville P. O. and Station.

Long-distance Phone.

### Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My new importation comprises 3 stallions, two 2 years old and one 1 year old, by Everlasting, Baron Buchyville and Ascott, and 5 fillies, from 1 to 4 years old, by Baron's Pride, Elator, Favorite's Heir and Ascott. They are a high-class lot, as good as ever crossed the water. Come and see them. All are for sale at living prices.

A. AITCHISON, Guelph P.O. and Sta.



## 30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (3, 2 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks, 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. These horses can be seen at Toronto and London fairs, and all for sale at reasonable prices.

**HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont.**

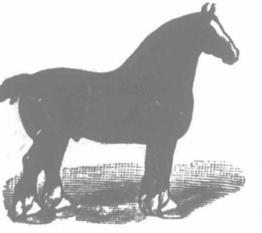
89 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.



## IMP. CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS

Stallions and fillies of both breeds, representing the best blood of England and Scotland, combining size and quality and faultless action. If in want of something exceptionally choice, come and see me. You will not be disappointed. Prices right.

**DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ont.**  
Write for catalogue.



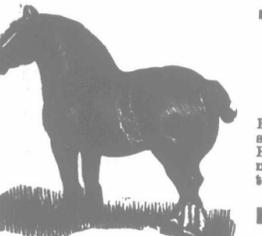
## GRAHAM BROS.

"Gairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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



## T. H. HASSARD

Millbrook, Ont.

Has on hand 40 head of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney stallions, and 25 Clydesdale fillies, representing Scotland, France and England's richest prizewinning blood and most noted sires. An essentially high-class lot. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser.

**MILLBROOK P. O. AND STATION**  
Long-distance 'Phone.



## Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

**GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.**

## DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

BREEDERS OF

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

Besides our high-class Clydesdale fillies, we are offering some well-bred SHORTHORN HEIFERS at reasonable money for a quick turnover.

**DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P. O. & STN.**  
Farm Three-quarters of a Mile from Station.

## SMITH & RICHARDSON,

COLUMBUS, ONT.,

have now on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, combining size and quality with straight, true action. Breeding unsurpassed. Individuality unexcelled. Scotland prizewinners. Also a few Canadian-bred stallions, and imp. and Canadian-bred fillies.

Long-distance 'Phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R.  
Brooklin or Oshawa, C. T. R.

## W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best, and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long-distance 'phone.  
**LISTOWEL P. O. AND STATION.**

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

### OVERRUN IN BUTTERMAKING.

How many pounds of butter should there be in 100 pounds of cream, with 30 per cent. butter-fat? YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—One hundred pounds cream, testing 30 per cent., would contain 30 pounds of butter-fat. The amount of butter that may be made will vary considerably, but with ordinarily good churning and manipulation the pounds of butter should exceed the pounds of butter-fat by 10 or 12 per cent. This 10 or 12 per cent. constitutes what is called the overrun. With an overrun of 12 per cent., the hundred pounds of 30-per-cent. cream would yield  $112-100 \times 30 = 33.6$  pounds of butter.

### CROP FOR GREEN MANURE

Would rape, sown on a summer-fallow, be good to plow down for manure, or would buckwheat be better? Let me know the time to sow it. The land is heavy clay, but not poor land.

W. E. W.

Ans.—Probably buckwheat is better than rape, but peas are preferable to either. In an experiment conducted for four years at the Ontario Agricultural College, winter wheat, grown on land where a crop of field peas had been used as a green manure, produced an annual average of 22.1 per cent. more wheat per acre than land where a crop of buckwheat was plowed under. We all know how well wheat does on pea stubble; and, where the crop is plowed under, there is a considerable mass of green stuff to the good. However, the pea stubble answers so well that it is more profitable to harvest a crop of peas from the land intended for wheat than to plow under the crop, unless the field is in such a very exhausted condition as to warrant expensive methods of restoring fertility. If peas are used, either to harvest or plow under, sow as early as possible. Sow rape or buckwheat in the last of May or first of June.

### HOGS COUGHING—FEEDING WHEAT—OIL MEAL FOR HORSES.

I noticed in "The Farmer's Advocate" for Jan. 3rd the report of some co-operative experiments on the cost of raising hogs. In looking over the table of food consumed, I noticed in some of the lots the grain ration was very low in comparing it with the cost per cwt. This evidently must be an error in the table of food consumed.

2. Batch of pigs, three weeks old, during the last few days have commenced coughing, and are getting worse every day. They seem to take it in spells. They appear all right other ways, but seem to be tucked in at the flank. I have another lot a few days younger, and they are going the same way. It is a cement pen, with raised beds of board; the pen is quite warm, but the air seems damp.

3. Which would it pay better to feed, wheat worth 66c. per bush., or sell the wheat and buy bran and shorts at \$20 per ton, for feeding to cattle and pigs.

4. How much ground oil cake would be good to feed horses getting cut straw and chaff?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. You have overlooked the fact that skim milk was charged for at the rate of 15c. per cwt., and roots at \$2 per ton. This explains what you took for an error. The table was carefully worked out by Prof. Day, carefully compared by copy in printing in this paper, and is, we believe, entirely correct according to the basis of calculation.

2. The cement hoppen is probably responsible. Get the pigs out of it, if possible, into a warm, dry pen, and keep it clean. A pigpen should be cleaned every day, and a warm bed provided for the occupants in one corner.

3. The difference in price per cwt. is so small we would be inclined to feed the wheat to the hogs, instead of exchanging for shorts. For dairy cows, it might be worth while selling some of the wheat and buying bran and shorts, especially for feeding with corn silage or timothy hay. For feeding with clover or alfalfa hay, we should prefer to use a considerable proportion of wheat, with a little bran to lighten it up.

4. It is doubtful whether the horses should be allowed more than half a pound a piece per day, and it would be better mixed with bran or crushed oats, and fed on dampened chaff or cut hay.

## WHEN 6 REMEDIES HAD FAILED

HE TRIED BILEANS.

Now He Has Dyspepsia No More.

Strange why people should not try the very thing which would do them good until last! Mr. Geo. La Portwin, of 36 St. Paul St., Toronto, tried six different remedies for dyspepsia, headache and heartburn before he tried Bileans. The six did him no good. Bileans have cured him! He says: "I had heartburn, dyspepsia and wind after food. The nourishment I took seemed to do me no good, and the pain I suffered was very acute. I tried six different remedies before Bileans, but they did me no good. With Bileans it was quite different. I found they relieved the flatulence and the pain within a few hours, and a short course resulted in a complete cure."

In every country where they have been introduced, Bileans have quickly taken first place because of their rapid and lasting cures of indigestion, liver and kidney complaints, anemia, headache, debility, constipation, piles, female ailments and irregularities, rheumatism, liver chill, etc. Purely herbal and containing no alcohol, they are an ideal family medicine. All stores and druggists sell at 50c. a box, or from the Bilean Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.50.

## THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

## ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 34 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00, delivered. Cures Gout, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.  
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

**DR. MCGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE** for Broken-winded Horses. The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in three days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. Price, \$1.20 per bottle. The Dr. McGahey Medicine Co., Kempville, Ontario.

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BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, Stair Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE YOU MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

## Sunnyside Herefords

Present offering: 12 bulls, serviceable ages. Cows safe in calf or calves at foot or open heifers. Younger stock carrying the blood of the great March On and Protector. Prices within reach of all.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL,  
Maple Grove, Ont.

## BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

**R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.**

## FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 18 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale. JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,  
Forest Sta. and P. O.

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

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

**Angus Cattle**—The kind that get market top-pers. We have for sale 7 young bulls from 9 to 16 months old; also females all ages. All eligible for the American Herdbook. From good families and good individual merit. J. W. BURT, Aberdeen Farm, Covingsby P. O. 3 1/2 miles from Erin stn., C. P. R.

## ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Erica and Blackbird families. Young bulls and females. All ages. Write:  
**JOHN UNDERWOOD, GRAFTON, ONT.**

# Belmar Parc Shorthorns

WE think we have as great a lot of young show animals as has ever been on one farm in Canada. Our herd is large, the individuals are choice and of the richest Scotch breeding, and our prices are moderate. 15 young bulls. 25 heifers under three years. A splendid group of breeding and show matrons. Mostly in calf to the champion Marigold Sailor = 53258 = and the prizewinning Nonpareil Archer (imp.) = 45202 =. Pembroke is on the main line of the C. P. R. and the Canada Atlantic Division of the G. T. R. You can leave Toronto 11 a. m., arrive Pembroke 12.05 p. m., see the herd, and arrive Toronto next morning at 7.20. We prefer you to see the cattle, but if you can't spare the time we take special pride in filling mail orders satisfactorily.

John Douglas, Manager.

PETER WHITE, Pembroke, Ont.



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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, BERRY PLANTS, GRAPEVINES, ETC.



LOOK AT PRICES IN OUR CATALOGUE. WE SHIP DIRECT TO YOU. NO AGENTS.

Our prices and stock are O. K. WRITE US. NOW is the best time to ORDER for spring planting while we are in full supply. QUALITY GOVERNS at the CENTRAL NURSERIES.

A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ont.

7TH YEAR.



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

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LIVE-STOCK AUCTIONEER

Pedigreed Stock a Specialty.

The ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.  
Temperance St., Toronto, Canada.  
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
Patrons—Governor General of Canada and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. All EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Fee, \$65 per Session. Session begins Oct. 17th. Apply to Principal.  
ANDREW SMITH, F. R. C. V. S., Toronto, Can.

**Pine Grove Stock Farm**  
Breeders of High-class  
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney horses. Herd catalogue on application. Address:  
James Smith, Supt., W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Rockland, Ont. Proprietors.

**DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE**

I have three good bull calves for sale, one red and two roans. Clementina, Nonpareil and Broadhooks pedigrees, and sired by such bulls as (imp.) Spicy Count and (imp.) Old Lancaster. All fit for service. Box 558

**HUGH THOMSON,** St. Mary's, Ont.

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM**

For sale: A number of young SHORTHORN BULLS, red and roan, from imported sire and dams; good enough to head pure-bred herds. Apply: **JAMES GIBB,** Brooksdale, Ont.

**Wm. Grainger & Son**

Hawthorn herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Eight grand young bulls, also females, all ages. Prices reasonable.  
Londesboro Station and P. O.

**E. Jeffs & Son, BOND HEAD,** breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters, Berkshires, and Buff Orpington Fowl. Eggs per setting (15), \$1.00. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices or come and see.

Private Sale of  
SHORT-horn cattle at  
SHORT-cut prices for a  
SHORT time. Choice strains.  
Write **A. M. SHAVER,** Ancaster, Ont.

**Brown Lee Shorthorns**—Present offering in 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaconamp. Prices very reasonable.  
**DOUGLAS BROWN,** Arr P. O. and Station.

## GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, Imp. Lord Rceberry.

**R. MITCHELL & SONS,** Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

## Huntlywood Shorthorns.

Young bulls for sale. The best lot we ever had, by Imported Cicely's Pride (78594), out of imported dams. Broadhooks, Lavenders, Lancasters, etc. Prices reasonable.

**W. H. Gibson, Manager,** Huntlywood Farm, Beaconsfield, Que.

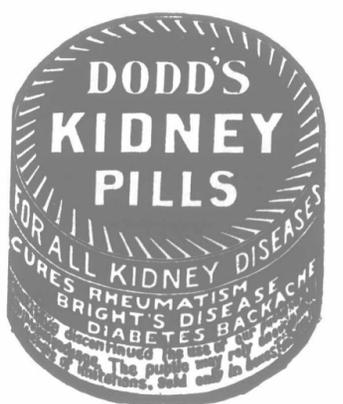
**Maple Hill Stock Farm** Scotch Shorthorns—A special offering of a red bull calf of Missie family, sired by Rustic Chief (imp.) = 40419 =; also some choice females by Wanderer's Star = 48585 =, and Lucerne (imp.) = 50063 =. **WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS,** Guelph, Ont.

**GLEN GOW SHORTHORNS**—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of Imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long distance phone, Wm. Smith, Columbus P. O. Brooklyn & Myrtle Sts.

**Shorthorns for Sale**—Five choice bulls, all from imp. sire, and three of them of all ages Scotland's Fame (imp.) at head of herd.  
**ALEX. BURNS, Rockwood P. O. and G.T.R. Sta.**

**Shorthorns** Stamford's English Ladies, Mildreds, Marthas, Nonpareils. 3 choice bulls 14 months old. 3 heifers. 3 cows. Breeding unsurpassed. Canadian and American registration. **F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.**

Travellers' tales, which often add charms to the conversation of an agreeable person, frequently render a bore more tiresome than ever, a fact that was amusingly illustrated by an occurrence in a certain clubhouse not long ago. "There I stood, gentlemen," the long-winded narrator was saying, after drooling on for an hour with reference to his trip to Switzerland. "There I stood, with the abyss yawning in front of me." "Pardon me," hastily interjected one of the unfortunate men who had been obliged to listen to the story, "but was that abyss yawning before you got there?"



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

**LINIMENT FOR SPRAINS AND BRUISES.**  
Please give recipe for a good liniment for sprains and bruises. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—Liquor ammonia, 2 fluid ounces; oil of turpentine, 3 ounces; raw linseed oil, 3 ounces. Bathe the part well with hot water; rub dry, and apply liniment three times a day.

## TO ORGANIZE A GRANGE.

I want to know if we cannot organize a Grange as you have in Ontario. I live alongside the American line, and belong to their Grange; the membership is 800, and does a cash trade of \$200,000 a year. Farmers are the hardest to get together, and the last to combine their influence for their own good and common welfare, but the time is ripe to start a Grange here. The same constitution and by-laws should do all over Canada.

N. B.

Ans.—Write J. G. Lethbridge, Strathburn, Ont., Master of the Dominion Grange, or W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington, Ont., Secretary.

## CLYDESDALE PEDIGREES.

Please give the breeding of the four Clydesdale horses below: McKinley (16228); McMurray (9602); Young Prince of Wales (1017), and Baron Mitchell (10688).

D. A. J.

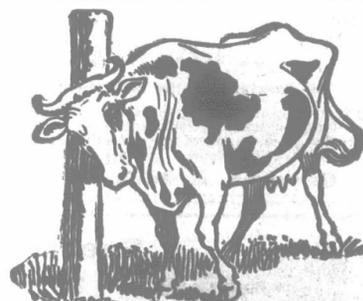
Ans.—McKenzie (10227), sire Macgregor (1487), dam Countess of Skelmorlie (9444), by Skelmorlie (4027); MacKinley (10228), sire Duke of Clarence (9519), dam Ilettie Brown (12563), by Nonpareil (9334); McMurray (9602), sire Macgregor (1487), dam Nancy of Cally (6796), by Pride of Bogue (2332); Young Prince of Wales (1017), sire Prince of Wales (673), dam Old Maillie, by Lochend Champion (448), grandam by Prince of Wales (666); Baron Mitchell (10688), foaled 1858, sire Baron's Pride (9122), dam Princess of Galloway (12873), by Prince of Galloway (8919), by Prince of Wales (673), out of Elspeth Macgregor, by Macgregor (1487), by Darnley (222).

## GARGET IN COW.

I have a cow that goes bad in right hind quarter of udder. It becomes hard in a day, and will go down as quickly; but milk will come with thick clotted chunks in it, but not bloody. Will be that way for a day or two and then get all right for perhaps a week or so, and then become bad again. I got some liniment from veterinary, but has not cured it. Cow renews next June. Please advise me what to do.

R. L.

Ans.—This is evidently a form of garget. It will be well to purge her with one pound of Epsom salts given in a pint of water as a drench. Then give a dessertspoonful of saltpetre in her feed twice a day for three or four days. If the udder is hot from fever, bathe often and long with water as hot as the hand can be held in, then rub dry, and apply, twice a day, liniment made as follows: Take a quart bottle and put in, first, half pint hard water; add two ounces spirits turpentine, and shake thoroughly for five minutes. Beat up an egg, put in, and shake well. Put in two ounces methylated spirits of alcohol, and shake thoroughly. Add two ounces liquor ammonia, and shake thoroughly for five minutes. Then add enough water to make up a quart, and again shake thoroughly. This makes one of the best liniments for sprains or bruises as well, and will keep indefinitely, if well corked.



## The Louse Question

When your animals rub incessantly at this season of the year, look out for lice. This is especially true of calves and colts. To meet this condition Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) formulated the famous Instant Louse Killer, which kills lice on stock and poultry.

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

(Powder or Liquid)

kills ticks on sheep. It, being a powder, can be applied in zero weather. Do not wait for warm weather; do not let the tick eat up your profits; kill him on the spot with Instant Louse Killer. Put up in round cans with perforated top, full pound 35 cts. Sold on a positive written guarantee. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can; there are 25 imitations.

1 lb. 35 cents  
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If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us.

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**DR. HESS & CLARK**  
ASHLAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



**John Gardhouse & Sons,**

Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses and Lincoln sheep. Just now we are offering a few extra choice heifers—show stuff among them; also three rare good young bulls, bred from imp. sire and dam. **Highfield P. O., Weston station 3 1/2 miles. Telephone.**

## SHORTHORNS.

Just closed out the season's crop of bulls of breeding age, but have a few very nice young ones coming up. Anyone wishing a stock bull from the noted Derby (imp.), send orders ahead, as they are all picked up as soon as ready. **W. J. SHEAN & SON,** Box 886, Owen Sound, Ontario.

## "GLENORO"

**Shorthorns and Lincolns** Imp. Marr Roan Ladies, Missies, Broadhooks, Ramsdens, and Urys. Choice individuals. Winners at Canada's leading fairs. One hundred head of grand Dudding-bred Lincolns. Unsurpassed for size, quality and fleece. Long-distance phone. **A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont.** Glenoro Stock Farm.

**A. EDWARD MEYER**  
Box 378, Guelph, Ont.  
Offers for sale, at prices you can stand, young SHORTHORN BULLS

Four of them from imported sire and dams. Several cows with heifer calves at foot by imp. Scottish Hero, and a few yearling heifers. All are of the choicest Scotch breeding. Write, or better come and look them over. Long-distance phone in house.

WE OFFER FOR PRIVATE SALE

**10 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Bulls.**

**10 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers.**

No herd in America can offer a better selection of young cattle than these. Our prices are consistent with quality.

One black yearling **Clyde Stallion** and **Yearling Filly** also for sale.

**R. A. & J. A. WATT,**

Elora Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R.

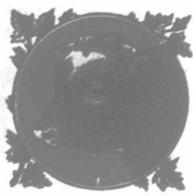
**Salem, Ontario.**

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

**WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.**

All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain. We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-geared families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Selections for Sale. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.

A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.



**Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS**

2 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old.

The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.

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

**AT "MAPLE SHADE"**

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds, and some that should produce the best prime steers. We have a bull catalogue. Send for one.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

**SHORTHORN BULL**

Prince of Stars - 49804 - Rich roan Shorthorn herd bull. Kind, sure, a good handler. T. slow-down kind. Will sell to avoid in-breeding. Look up this pedigree, and write H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS SHORTHORNS**

Special offer now: Several choice Scotch bulls, two of which are show bulls, a roan yearling and a red two-year-old by Derby (imp.) - 32059 - . Their dam is Bessie's Maid - 47779 - , by the great sire Royal Prince - 26062 - . There is no better breeding. Also some young cows and heifers at low prices for prompt sale.

MUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

**GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.**

Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by the \$2,000 Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning (imp.) - 22070 - , winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 9 months old, also females for sale. In Yorkshires are a choice lot of either sex, 7 months old, from imp. sire and dam. Bows bred to imp. hog if desired.

BINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.

**JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS**  
The champion herd of Elgin, Kent and Essex counties. For Sale: 6 choice young bulls, 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

**STRUAN SHORTHORNS**

For sale: Choice young bulls from four to ten months old, sired by Scottish Beau (imp.) (35039); also cows and heifers of different ages. Write for prices, or come and see my herd.

M. S. ROBERTSON, Arnprior, Ontario

**12 SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE** from 10 months to two years old. Several of their dams or grandams winners in Toronto. Prices very moderate. J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill Ont.

**PURE SCOTCH**

**Offering for December and January:**

Imp. Scottish Pride - 36105 - .  
3 yearling bulls from imp. cows.  
12 young bulls from 8 to 14 months also from imp. cows.  
10 imp. cows with calves at foot or safe in calf  
10 home-bred cows with calves at foot or in calf  
25 heifer calves, yearlings and 2-year-olds.  
25 Shropshire ram lambs.  
2 imp. Yorkshire sows, due to farrow in March  
7 boars and 10 sows, 4 and 5 months old.  
Catalogues on application.  
Our farms are 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Junction, G.T.R.  
Long-distance telephone in residence.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont

**SHORTHORNS**

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 9-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

**CLYDESDALES**

Just now: One pair of matched goldings 5 and 7 years old; show team.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont

**Clover Lea Stock Farm SHORTHORNS**

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT. Ripley Station, G. T. R.

**Pleasant Valley Shorthorns**

We are offering 7 high-class young bulls, by (imp.) Old Leicester - 50068 - and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows, of good Scotch breeding; also several young cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Mofat, Ontario. Farm 11 miles east of Coughlin, on C.P.R. one-half mile from station.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**FEEDING VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT-CLYDESDALE MARE WANTED.**

1. What stock will do best on buckwheat?  
2. Is it good for milk cows?  
3. Where and how could I get a Clydesdale mare with four crosses registered?  
H. F. W.

Ans.—1 and 2. Buckwheat is especially good for dairy cows and poultry, but may also be used for hogs and other stock.  
3. Advertise in the "Wants" column in "The Farmer's Advocate."

**SCRATCHES - FEEDING VALUE OF CORN AND OATS.**

1. What is the cause of young horses having scratches? Is it in the blood or skin? What is most effective remedy?  
2. What is the comparative feeding values of corn and oats, each being the same cost per cwt.? Is corn equally good to feed all animals and fowls?  
R. E. M.

Ans.—1. Some horses are predisposed to cracked heels or scratches, and will break out if well fed and not properly exercised. It is primarily due to an abnormal condition of the blood, superinduced very often by such local causes as too much washing, clipping the limbs, or an alkaline mud. To prevent, feed lightly on grain, and give regular exercise when not working. Keep the parts dry and clean. Curative treatment in cold weather consists in purging with 6 to 10 drams aloes, according to size, and 2 drams ginger, following up with 1 to 1 1/2 ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Local treatment consists in applying warm poultices of linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then applying three times daily, the oxide of zinc ointment. This is composed of 1 dram of oxide to 6 drams of lard. Rub once a day. Do not wash. Prevention is better than cure, and some horsemen ward off scratches by feeding a small handful of finely-pulverized Epsom salts twice a day, with oats and bran, when the first indications of the trouble appear. This tends to cleanse the blood, and prevent an outbreak.  
2. Henry gives the following comparison by analysis:

	Protein	Carbo-hydrates	Ether Extract (fat)
Corn	7.9	66.7	4.3
Oats	9.2	47.3	4.2

The nutritive ratio of corn is about 19.7; that of oats about 16.2. The relative value of these grains depends on the purpose for which they are to be used. Oats are practically a balanced ration for milk cows, horses, poultry, and growing stock of all kinds, and when used with ordinary farm roughage are considerably more valuable per pound than corn for these classes of stock, though corn may be made to answer well if combined with oil meal, cotton seed meal, gluten meal or gluten feed and wheat bran. These balance up the corn ration. For purely fattening purposes, corn is unequalled by any other one grain, although if roughage consisted of corn silage, corn fodder, timothy hay, or straw, a proportion of oats, oil cake or bran would be necessary for best results. In fact, a mixture of meals is advisable anyway for digestive reasons. In general, a fattening ration may contain a large proportion of carbohydrates, and fat, but a certain percentage of protein is required even by a fattening beast.

**Lump Jaw**

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS**

Pure Scotch, Imported, and the set of imp. stock. 25 HEAD. Anything for sale. 4 young bulls. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.

W. J. Thompson, Mitchell P. O. & Sta.

**MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS**

My present offering consists of imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also four young bulls bred by Lord Banff's Conqueror. He is one of the best stock bulls of his breed. Terms and prices to suit the times.

G. D. WAGAR, Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

**Maple Lodge Stock Farm.**

1854-1906.

SHORTHORN BULLS—good ones. Several from heavy-milking cows. Choice heifers also. LEICESTER EWES, and a lot of extra good rams.

**A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT. Six Red Shorthorn Bulls**

12 to 15 months old, got by Proud Gift - 50077 - (imp.); also cows and heifers, imported and home-bred. Inspection solicited. We think we have good Shorthorn cattle as we have Lincoln sheep 14 firsts out of a possible 19, our record at Chicago, 1906.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

I am now offering 6 young bulls from 8 to 20 months old, all Scotch bred, two of them from extra good milking families, and a few registered fillies of good quality.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

Claremont Sta., C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.

**BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS**

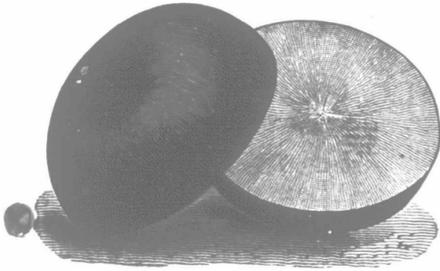
For sale cheap: Two roan bulls (Scotch) 20 months, one from imported stock, one red, 11 months, a Broadhook, some heifers, imp. sow (Yorkshire) in farrow; some boars ready for service, from imp. stock.

D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

**Cattle and Sheep Labels**  
Send your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day. Address: F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

**Shorthorn Sale** I will hold an unreserved sale of my entire herd of Shorthorns on Thursday, February 28, 1907. Particulars will be given later. L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, Ont.

SPENCER SEEDLESS APPLE



APPLE—Seedless winter variety. Beautiful red color dotted with yellow. Size and flavor similar to Baldwin (more juicy). Excellent keeper. Solid apple flesh clear through. TREE—Hardy and thrifty grower. Smooth bark. Abundant bearer. Petal-less blossoms, frost and rain proof. Suitable for all apple-growing sections of Canada. ORDER TREES NOW (supply is limited). Spencer Seedless Apple Co'y of Toronto, Limited. 84 Victoria Street. TORONTO, CAN. AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA "There ain't goin' to be no core." Send for our illustrated booklet.

FARM FOR SALE

115 acres, 3 miles from the City of Brantford, 4 miles from the town of Paris, in the Township of Brantford, Co. of Brant. This is one of the best farms in the county. Clay loam, rolling enough to make it self-draining. First-class two-story brick house of 10 rooms; out-buildings all new; cattle barn, 40x64; modern stables, with water in every stall; horse barn, 50x26; pigpen 28x50; implement shed, 54x28; a never-failing spring; a large orchard; farm is well fenced. For further particulars apply to T. A. COX, Box 71, Brantford, Ont.



Burnside Ayrshires

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

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

SCOTCH Shorthorns FOR SALE

Two imported yearling bulls. Two imported bull calves. One home-bred yearling bull. All good individuals, rightly bred. Also imported cows with calves at foot and heifers, different ages, of good quality. Write or call on

H. J. Davis, WOODSTOCK, ONT., Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.

Breeders of Short-horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town.

SHORTHORNS & OXFORD DOWNS Herds headed by Protector, Imp., Vol. 52 E. For sale: Bulls from six to twenty months—three from imported dams and imported sires. Also females in calf. Also eleven registered Oxford Down ewe lambs. All at reasonable prices. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin Co. M. C. R. and P. M. Railways. Long-distance phone.

Springhill Ayrshires.

Over 25 heifers from 6 months to 3 years of age. Nearly all of them imported, the balance bred from imported stock. A high-class lot of show stuff. A few older ones imported and Canadian-bred. Three bull calves, 1 of them imported in dam, the others bred from imported Cross of knockdown. Anything in the herd is for sale.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Ingliside Ayrshires won more prizes in 1906 than all other competitors combined. Young stock of either sex for sale. H. C. HAMILL, Fenelon Falls, Ont. Islav P.O. or Lorneville Stn.

Ayrshire Bulls—A select pair (13 months old) by a son of the champions Douglasdale (imp.) and Minnie of Leesnessock (imp.), and out of daughters of imp. cows; also two March calves and one May (all select). W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford Ont. Long-distance phone.

Glenhurst Ayrshires Oldest established herd in Ontario, Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 42; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day for sale; females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by imp. sire and some out of imp. dams. James Bernino, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.

Ayrshires 3 prizewinning bulls fit for service at reasonable prices, also younger ones for quick buyers. N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. and Tel. Clappison, Ont.

DON JERSEY HERD

Our Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Present offering. Choice young bulls and heifers, bred from prizewinners and great producers. Write for what you want. Visitors welcome.

D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont. Duncan Sta., on Canadian Northern Railroad, near Toronto.

HIGH GROVE JERSEYS AND YORKSHIRES. For sale cheap, several choice young bulls and a few heifers, some of them prizewinners at Toronto this fall; bred from the best. Twenty young sows just ready to breed. Prices, extended pedigrees, and all information for the asking. ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. and Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd For sale: 10 bulls from 6 to 18 mths old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.

Pine Ridge Jerseys For sale very cheap some choice young bulls, bred in the purple, of ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves and some Cotswold shearing rams and ram lambs. Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta.

Glenwood Stock Farm Yorkshires—Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O., Campbellford Stn.

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths—Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. and Stn.

Grove Hill Holsteins Herd consists of fifty-four head, containing blood of De Kol, Pietertje Korndyke, Keyes, Inka, and other families of good testing qualities. Young stock of both sexes for sale at present in limited quantities. Write for prices. F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Sta. Trenton station, G. T. R.

Imperial Holsteins—An Advanced Registry herd for sale. One year old bull, a Toronto champion, four bulls from 5 to 8 months of age. A-R on both sides. Imp. in dam from the U. S. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O. & Sta.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN HERD is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records and headed by Lord Wayne Mechtildie Calamity. Young bulls fit for service at reasonable prices.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.

Evergreen Farm Holsteins is headed by Prince Pauline DeKol, which we are offering for sale; sire of 10 daughters in Record of Merit; also a choice lot of young bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit cows with large records. F. C. PETTIT & SON, Burgessville Ont.

LYNDALE HERD Offer a number of young bulls fit for service, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, four of whose nearest dams have official records averaging 23 lbs. 11 ozs. each. Eight heifers coming two, and due to calve in spring. Younger stock, either sex. BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FEED FOR BROOD SOW.

What is the best feed for brood sows for a month before farrowing? T. J. E. Ans.—Some clover or alfalfa hay, a few roots, and a light slop of shorts or meal and a little bran.

POULTRY LECTURES AND O. A. C. REPORTS

1. Are you going to publish any more winter fair poultry lectures delivered at Guelph? I see there were none in last week's issue. 2. Does the O. A. C. publish a report of the work in the poultry department during the year, for free distribution? C. C.

Ans.—1. We have the report of one other address, that of Mr. Armstrong who spoke on fattening poultry for export, which we intend to use when it would be more seasonable. 2. The annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College contains a report of several pages by the manager of the poultry department, and is free for the asking.

FORECLOSURE.

A holds a mortgage on B's property. B is a little behind with interest, but paid, every year, about three quarters of interest and over half of arrears, and wants to pay rest as soon as he can. Can A close the mortgage for these arrears? 2. How much discount must A give to B, when he pays the mortgage at once, which is three years before due? Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. A is legally entitled to take foreclosure, or sale proceedings. 2. It does not appear from your statement that A would be obliged to allow B any discount; but the wording of A's written demands, if any, and the terms of the mortgage itself, must be carefully perused and considered in order to determine the respective rights and liabilities of the parties. B ought to have a solicitor to look after his interests in the matter.

BEANS—SILO—ALFALFA.

1. How would beans do with phosphate planted with a corn planter? What kind of phosphate is best? 2. Are sulphur beans as good as any? 3. Would it pay to paint a new silo inside before using? How much ensilage is good for one cow during the time of stable feeding? 4. Is alfalfa more liable to catch on ground that grows clover of all kinds, even to sweet clover? BEGINNER.

Ans.—1. We do not know of very much experimental work conducted on this line. Some little was done a few years ago by the experiment station at Ithaca, N. Y., where the results, though quite inconclusive, seemed to indicate that applications of phosphoric acid in the form of South Carolina ground rock might give a profitable increase in yield, especially in a moist season. In some cases, the stand of young plants seemed to be rather injured by the fertilizers. This, strange to say, was especially true in the case of potash. In dry seasons, the danger from such injury is increased. It is necessary to mix the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil to guard against such injury. We should like to hear from such of our readers in the bean-growing sections as may have tried commercial fertilizers on this crop.

2. Sulphur beans is a new one to us. 3. We do not see that it would do any good. It depends on the quality of the silage and the appetite of the cow. Some feed their cows almost entirely on silage, but there is a danger of feeding a cow too much silage for her good. For a cow of 1,000 lbs., we should say 30 to 40 lbs. silage a day would be better than a larger quantity.

4. Yes. Land that has grown sweet clover is full of the species of nitrogen-gathering bacteria that work upon the roots of alfalfa, and on such soil, if properly drained and in good tilth, the chances of a fine catch and strong growth of alfalfa are excellent. It is worth noting here, however, that the land where alfalfa catches most easily is not necessarily the place where it does best afterwards. In our experience, alfalfa has made its thriftiest growth and endures hard winters best on the stiffest kind of clay hillsides, but on such land it is not always easy to get a catch.

HAVE YOUR CHILDREN ANY SORES RINGWORM OR ULCERS?

ZAM-BUK WILL SURELY CURE.

Here are a few instances of Zam-Buk's healing power: Three children in one family in Burk's Falls have been cured of serious skin diseases by Zam-Buk.

Mrs. Minnie Elliff, of St. John's West, Welland County, says: "My baby had a kind of rash on his head—quite a lot of small red spots and pimples. I applied Zam-Buk, and was delighted with the result."

Mrs. Goring, of Longford Mills, says: "Zam-Buk is a wonderful healer of ringworm. I tried everything that could be thought of, but nothing was able to cure until Zam-Buk came. It is a fine remedy."

Mrs. Wm. Scott, of Portland, writes: "Zam-Buk seems to take the pain out of sores, wounds and skin injuries as soon as applied, and then it heals them up in quick time. That has been my experience, and I have used Zam-Buk in the home for some time."

Zam-Buk is particularly adapted to delicate and tender skins. It is free from all mineral coloring matter and from animal fat, being purely herbal. It heals cuts, burns, bruises, ulcers, chapped places, eczema, ringworm, running sores, bad leg, enlarged veins, piles, scaling sores, etc. As an embrocation, it cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and rubbed well on to the chest in cases of cold eases the tightness and aching. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.50.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bull, from 8 to 18 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up.

Headed by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitt B. Pietertje, whose dam record is over 68 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese lbs. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont. A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

G. W. OLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

CENTRE AND HILLYVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bulls 1 year and under for sale, from great-testing dams and sires, all in A. B. O. Records. Our prizes in milk test in America's A. B. O. Records is, 1st prize in 30-day; 5th in 7-day; 5th in 7-day, over 8 months milking.

P. D. EDM, Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock, C.P.R. or G.T.R.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

43 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 60 to 80 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight, smooth lot. G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Sta.

Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex. D. JONES, JR., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS for sale—For immediate sale: two cows, five two-year-old heifers in calf, sired by Duke Netherland Pietertje, two yearlings and five heifer calves. For breeding and prices address: DAVID RIFE, Wespeler, Ont.

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R HONEY, Brickley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate

MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pietertje and Posch families. Behnling Sir Posch, son of Annie Behnling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially, and grandson of Altje Posch, stock bull. S. MAOKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.

## The Difference

Comes Out of YOUR Pocket



A common kind of "Bucket Bowl." Heavy, hard to wash, easy to rust.

If you don't know that Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators are different, take no chances until you find out. "Bucket bowl" agents depend on catching the fellows who don't know. Don't let them take the difference out of your pocket. One difference is in the bowl.

### Shake The Insides Out!

Before you buy a separator shake the insides out of the bowl. It will show you how heavy, complicated, hard to wash, easy to injure, quick to rust, "bucket bowls" are as compared to Dairy Tubular bowls. Sharples Dairy Tubulars are different. Nothing inside Dairy Tubular bowls but a small dividing wall of triple tinned pressed steel—no bigger than a napkin ring—good for a lifetime. Yet Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other separator—skim at least twice as clean.

You have common sense—want to save your wife work—want to save yourself repairs and cream—so why not learn about this now? Our free catalog N-193 shows many other exclusive Tubular advantages of great importance to you. Also ask for free book, "Business Dairying," covering everything from calves to butter.

### THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

Toronto, Canada West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.



SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Bowl. Simple, light, durable, easy to wash.

## HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

SPLNDID MUTTON  
GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

Wonderfully Early Maturity.

Hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

**JAMES E. RAWLENCE,**  
Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.  
Salisbury, England.

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**  
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.  
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.  
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**  
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

## The Ribby Herd and Flock of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

The largest of each in England. Established 100 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100 guinea champion prize at Smithfield Show London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale

Cables—**DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG.**  
**THE only medium which conveys weekly to the farmers of Canada the advertiser's place of business is the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.**

## My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred **RAMS and EWES** for sale that are of the same stamp. All kinds of good

**GOTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS** as well.

Prices always reasonable.

**ROBERT MILLER,**  
Stouffville, Ontario.

## Ship Your HIDES SHEEPSKINS FURS

To E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.



## SOUTHDOWN

AND **Scotch Collies.**

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.  
Long distance Phone.

**STOP! LOOK!! LISTEN!!!**  
The Fairview Shropshires have maintained their reputation as winners and producers of winners at both the Chicago International and Guelph Winter Fair. Won at the International: 3 championships, 12 firsts, 1 second, 10 thirds, and 2 fourths—totaling \$397. Won at Guelph: 1 championship, 11 firsts, 12 seconds, 2 thirds, and 1 fourth—equal to \$301. Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd twice in very keen competition. At Chicago, Wisconsin Agricultural College's wethers—our strongest opponents—were all sired by rams sold from Fairview. Wishing you all a joyous festive season, I remain, yours cordially,  
**John Cambell Woodville, Ont.**

**Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing**  
Imported direct. Price: Imperial pint, 35c. Imperial half gallon, \$1.25; Imperial gallon, \$2.25. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one gallon tins. **THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.**

**WE** are offering **SHROPshire EWES**, bred to Prolific, now at \$15.00. Run a d ewe lambs, \$10.00 to \$12.00. Six weeks **YORKSHIRES**, \$7.00 each Pekin ducks and Barred Rock chickens. **W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest P. O., Co. Grey, Ont.**

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### WANTS EXPERIENCE IN GROWING EARLY TOMATOES.

Will someone kindly tell us the most successful way of growing tomatoes for market, also when plants should be started for early market? A. H.

Ans.—The experience of both amateur and professional tomato-growers is invited.

### KNITTING MACHINES.

Would you please publish in your paper where I could get a knitting machine—one which the firm gives out for one to knit for them, they supplying the yarn and you giving no money? Hoping to see this in print as soon as possible, as I am awaiting to get one.

### ENQUIRER.

Ans.—So far as we know, the companies which make such propositions have turned out to be frauds. The victim pays for what he or she gets, including the yarn, but any work done is open to some criticism, which provides an ingenious excuse for rejection. Readers will consult their own interests by leaving such seductive offers severely alone.

### COW FAILING IN MILK.

Cow, six years old, freshened about first of Jan., 1906, and did excellent work at the pail for eleven months. She freshened again about a month ago, and only gives about 4 lbs. at a milking, and that nearly all from one quarter of udder. Was giving more milk before going dry. Had we better have her served as soon as she comes in heat, and give her another chance, or had we better fatten her and sell her to butcher? ENQUIRER.

Ans.—If she is an extra good cow, it might be well to give her another trial, as the shrinkage may be due to some temporary derangement of the system, but as this is uncertain, unless she is a very good milker in normal condition, it would probably be wiser to beef her.

### SCHOOL MATTERS.

1. Are trustees of rural-school sections required by law to make declaration of office when elected?

2. When a school section decides to build a new schoolhouse, and debentures are to be issued to pay for it, can a ratepayer who wants to pay his part all in one year do so, and not be liable for a share of expenses in issuing the debentures?

3. Can the trustees build a new schoolhouse while there is a resolution on the books, which was taken at the annual school meeting, not to build a new schoolhouse, and carried unanimously?

Ontario. RATEPAYER.

Ans.—1. No.  
2. No.  
3. We think so.

### "HERD" VS. "DROVE."

I see in a late issue of an American paper, such sentences as the following: "An extraordinary Berkshire boar..." He stands at the head of the... drove..." And "The Berkshire swine shown in the engraving were in the... show-drove last fall." I thought that the word drove was always used for a lot of hogs going to market, and the word herd for a lot of pure-bred swine. Will you please let me know which is which? E. E.

Ans.—"Herd" is an expression of somewhat wide application, but "drove" should properly be applied only to a group of animals in motion or collected for driving. Herd is properly used for a breeding stock or a show-yard contingent, representing the breeding herd.

### INHERITANCE OF ACQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS.

At what stage of pregnancy should a trotting mare be speeded to have an influence on the speed of the colt, or is there nothing in the theory? J. C. A.

Ans.—It is a debatable point how much influence the cultivation of dynamic qualities in the parents has upon the offspring. Our own impression is that judicious speeding of fast horses and mares and working of heavy horses and mares has a not inconsiderable influence on the progeny, especially when continued through several generations, but the exercise must not be too violent in the later stages of pregnancy. The best plan is to develop the mare gradually from foalhood. We should like to have the opinions of horsemen on this subject of the inheritance of acquired speed or draft power.

## Dr. Stocum's Great Tonic and Disease Destroyer

# PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

## Used in Thousands of Homes in Canada

THOSE WHO don't know what Psychine is and what it does are asking about it. THOSE WHO do know what Psychine is and what it does are using it. They regard it as their best physician and friend.

THOSE WHO use it are being quickly and permanently cured of all forms of throat, chest, lung and stomach troubles. It is a scientific preparation, destroying all disease germs in the blood and system. It is a wonderful tonic and system building remedy, and is a certain cure for

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| <b>COUGHS,</b>        | <b>Bronchial Coughs,</b>    |
| <b>LA GRIPPE,</b>     | <b>Chills and Fever,</b>    |
| <b>Colds,</b>         | <b>Difficult Breathing,</b> |
| <b>Pneumonia,</b>     | <b>General Weakness,</b>    |
| <b>Bronchitis,</b>    | <b>Female Troubles,</b>     |
| <b>Catarrh,</b>       | <b>Fickle Appetite,</b>     |
| <b>Weak Voice,</b>    | <b>Hemorrhages,</b>         |
| <b>Sleeplessness,</b> | <b>Night Sweats,</b>        |
| <b>Nervousness,</b>   | <b>Consumption,</b>         |
| <b>Malaria,</b>       | <b>Catarrh of the</b>       |
| <b>Anaemia,</b>       | <b>Stomach.</b>             |

All these diseases are serious in themselves, and if not promptly cured in the early stages are the certain forerunners of Consumption in its most terrible form. Psychine conquers and cures Consumption, but it is much easier and safer to prevent its development by using Psychine. Here is a sample of thousands of voluntary and unsolicited statements from all over Canada:

Dr. T. A. Stocum, Limited:  
Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to advise you of the remarkable cure effected by your Psychine and Oxomulsion, which have come under my personal observation. Three men, well known to me, Albert Townsend, Hazel Hipson and John McKay, all of Shelburne County, were pronounced by the best medical men to have consumption, and to be incurable and beyond the reach of medical aid. They used Psychine and Oxomulsion and they are now in good health. I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to state these facts for the benefit of other sufferers from this terrible disease.  
Yours very truly,  
LEANDER MCKENZIE, J.P.,  
Green Harbor, N.A.

Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, is for sale at all up-to-date dealers. If your druggist or general store cannot supply you, write Dr. T. A. Stocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto.

## FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two-shear ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. **Telegraph Guelph.**

**HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.**  
Guelph, G. T. R.

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class. Have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.**

## Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville P.O., Ont.**  
Manotick Sta. C. P. R.

**Maple Lodge Berkshires**—A number of shire sows, bred and ready to breed. Young stock on hand of both sexes. Stock registered and crated f.o.b. Prices reasonable.  
**JOSEPH NAUMAN, Fisherville, Ont.**  
Nalles' Corners Sta. G. T. R.

## IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

**LARGE**  
Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.

**GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.**

**Duroc Jerseys**—Imported and home-bred sows and boars ready for service. Pigs fit to wear; also Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorn chickens.  
**MAC. CAMPBELL, Harwich, Ont.**



### Curative Electrical Treatment In Your Own Home

Easy to Apply. Quick to Cure.

Don't you see this is something entirely new—something far more effective than any amount of poisonous dope or drugs. It does not patch you up—it cures you permanently and quickly.

All sufferers from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Loss of Energy, can have a modern complete Electrical Treatment in their own homes. Doctors endorse Electricity—Hospitals and Sanitaria use it, and are curing thousands annually. My new-style Electric Belt appliance is a WONDERFUL CURE for all the above diseases. No need to give up—We-r my Belt—it will flood your system with new life—new hope and new health. It brings to all an inexpensive Electrical Treatment in their own homes. IT IS EASY TO BUY.

I will send my high-grade Belt to every sufferer on such easy terms that I will be almost giving it away. I have every confidence you will be cured long before you have paid for the Belt. I do not undertake any case that I think I cannot help.

I have written a book on Curative Electricity, which I want to send you. This book explains fully and clearly how electricity properly applied cures the above ailments. From it you can learn all about my new appliance and how it is used.

Address: Dr. J. M. Macdonald, P.O. Box B 565, Montreal, P. Q.

### Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

I have for sale pigs of all ages, both sexes, from prizewinning stock. Sires in use: Imp British Duke, assisted by Woodstock Laddie, son of Polgate Doctor. Come and see or write for prices. My herd was in the front rank of prizewinners at the leading exhibitions this fall.

CHAS. T. SEYMOUR, Herdsman, Box 1, Woodstock, Ont.

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### Rosebank Berkshires. Present offering: Boars fit for service

Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Sallie's Sambo (imp.), a Toronto winner.

Lefroy, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont Long-distance Phone

### HILLCREST BERKSHIRES

Stand unrivalled for individual merit in the herd. Our business for 1906 surpasses former years. The enquiry for choice things increases from year to year. 8 me choice sows for sale due to farrow in the spring. Also a few boars on hand. Vine Sta. G.T.R. near Barrie. John Lahmer Vine P.O.

### Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Leghorns.

For sale: A large herd of Tamworths, of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. This herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6. Among our winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, both premier championships, sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand champion ships. Inspection and correspondence solicited. For further particulars apply to

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns. We have for quick sale a choice lot of boars and sows from 2 to 6 months old, the produce of sows sired by Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both our own breeding, and winners of sweepstakes and silver medals at Toronto, 1901-02-03. Several very choice sows due to farrow in March and April. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice heifer calves and heifers in calf to our present stock bull. All of high show quality. Prices right. Daily mail at our door. COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworth and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-03. Also a few bulls. Bortman Hoskin, The Gully, Ont.

### LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13377 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fair Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

### Cherry Lane Berkshires

Are strictly high-class. Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Pairs supplied not akin

Sam Dolson, Alcoa P. O., Norval Stn. COUNTY PERL.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

### MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Car supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

### SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: 3 sows 11 months old, in pig several sows from 5 to 11 months old; 3 boars 11 months old, and several 5 to 7 months old, and younger ones of both sexes. Imp. sires and dams. JOHN McLEOD Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

### OAKDALE BERKSHIRES.

Of the largest strains imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book you

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

### Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars

HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door

### Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### WEAK KNEES.

Three-year-old mare that has never been driven has weak knees. How can I prevent her becoming knee-sprung? J. S.

Ans.—Horses with congenitally weak knees are very prone to become worse. Medicinal treatment does no good. Keep her in a box stall, with level floor, and feed her off the floor. This tends to strengthen the knees, and is all you can do.

#### INDOLENT WOUND.

In October, my dog got a wound on the bridge of his nose, which penetrated to the nostrils. The lining of the nostrils has healed, but the external wound refuses to heal. I have been treating with iodoform.

Ans.—Dress the wound, once daily, with equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh, applied with a feather. After that, dust, twice daily, with equal parts iodoform and boric acid.

#### ITCHY SKIN—SALLANDERS.

Five-year-old Shire stallion, weighing 1,875 lbs., imported six weeks ago, swells in his legs, and is itchy, and bites them, and there are cracks in front of his hocks.

Ans.—Some horses of the heavy breeds, and especially those with beefy legs, are predisposed to conditions of this kind, and it is probable you will always have more or less trouble with this one. Feed bran only for twelve hours, then give a purgative of 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed bran only for twenty-four hours afterwards. Then feed on good hay, and a gallon each of bran and rolled oats, and 1/2 pint linseed meal, three times daily, and give a turnip or two, or a carrot, daily. Give him 1/2 ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic on his food, twice daily every alternate week for six weeks. To check the itchiness in his legs, dress, twice daily, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 20 grains to a quart of water, well rubbed into the skin. Dress the cracks in front of the hocks with an ointment made of 4 grams boric acid, 20 drops carbolic, and 2 ounces vaseline. Apply three times daily. If proud flesh appears, apply butter of antimony with a feather, once daily for three days.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Young mare makes a noise when inhaling air, when driven fast or drawing heavily. When at ordinary work, her wind appears to be all right.

2. Does this constitute an unsoundness?

3. Are turnips good for horses?

4. Mare has always had a soft, puffy lump in front of the hock when standing, but it disappeared on exercise. Lately, it has got larger, and the whole joint is swollen and hot. She is not lame, but the enlargement does not disappear on exercise.

Ans.—1. This is called roars, and is incurable. It is usually a sequel to laryngitis or distemper.

2. It is certainly an unsoundness, but if it does not increase in degree, will not materially interfere with her usefulness, while it is liable to become worse and lessen her usefulness, even for ordinary work.

3. Yes; working or driving horses are the better of 1 or 2 daily, and idle horses may safely be given more.

4. This is a bog spavin. The swelling of the joint is due to sprain or bruise. Allow her to stand idle. Bathe the joint long and often with hot water, and after bathing rub with camphorated liniment. When the general swelling and inflammation subsides, you may be able to reduce the original bog by blistering repeatedly, details for which are often given in these columns.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### SPEED OF DRIVEN PULLEY.

A pulley, 40 inches across, runs 250 revolutions in one minute. What size of wheel is needed on a countershaft to run a five-inch pulley 2,500 revolutions per minute?

Ans.—Multiply the speed of the line-shaft pulley (250) by its diameter (40), and divide by the speed required (2,500). The diameter of the wheel on the countershaft is thus 4 inches.

### "IT'S ONLY A COLD, A TRIFLING COUGH"

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled a Consumptive grave through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

### Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other pectoral remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subdues inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mr. Julian J. LeBlanc, Belle Cote, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and severe cough, which assumed such an attitude as to keep me confined to my house. I tried several remedies advertised but they were of no avail. As a last resort I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured me completely."

### GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Offers for sale: 19 young boars, 4 months old; a large number of sows, same age; also 30 suckling pigs, both sexes. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan), 10 months old.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

### Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

### Maple Grove Yorkshires

are among the leading Canadian herds for size, quality and true-ness to type, and are prizewinners all around. For sale are both sexes All ages. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. There are none better.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Shelden Station, Breeder and Importer.

### Fairview Berkshires

Are second to none. My herd has won high honors wherever shown. Am now offering sows bred and ready to breed, and youn-ger ones of both sexes, the get of Masterpiece and Just the Thing. An exceptionally choice lot.

JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O., Milverton Stn.

### MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES!

High-class Berkshires of show-ring quality, bred from imp stock, for sale. 3 7-months boars by imp. Polgate Doctor; 2 sows by same sire, bred; 10 sows, 3 1/2 months old, by King of the Castle, and young boars. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station.

### Willowdale Berkshires

Young boars and sows, 3 and 6 months of age, out of imp sows, and sired by imp. Polgate Doctor, Royal Masterpiece, a son of the \$2,500 boar, Masterpiece, and some of them imp. in dam. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. J. WILSON, Milton P.O. and Sta.

### ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp dam and sire. G.S. Munn, Av. Ont

# MEN! I WANT TO TALK TO YOU



## I Want to Give My Reasons for the Popularity of My DR. McLAUGHLIN BELT

This is the electrical age. We are passing through a period which is prolific of invention upon the lines of electricity, and it is fitting that great improvements should be made in the adaptation of electricity for the cure of disease and many weaknesses from which men suffer. No branch of electrical research has offered so great inducements, such marvellous possibilities for the betterment of mankind, as the improvement of the methods of applying electricity to the human body for the restoration of its vitality. Experience, coupled with faithful and constant study, observation of the needs of the sick and weak, combined with the ardent ambition to produce the means which would most effectively battle with the elements which create distress of mind and body; have enabled me to produce a most wonderful method of applying electricity to the human system, and I am gratified with my success, not only having perfected an appliance which overcomes all objections to the use of electricity, and which absolutely cures, but by plain and honest statements of facts, by appealing to the judgment of suffering people, I have built up the largest business of the kind in the world. I take every case that comes to me individually, and arrange my Belt to suit the demands of that particular case.

You may say, as many others have said, "Doctor, your arguments sound good, but show me evidence of cures to back up your statements." That is my strongest argument. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of treatment. After seeing original letters from prominent people (letters which I am permitted to exhibit), their doubts are dispelled, they are convinced that the claims I have made are true. You can see these patients and secure from them verification of my statements. Hundreds of my best testimonials cannot be published, as the patients, though recommending my treatment privately, object to publicity.

### TAKE THIS LETTER FROM BRANTFORD, ONT., BOX 196

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your strongest Belts for Nervous Debility about four years ago. I had been taking medicine when I first got sick, and they did me some good, but they did not give me the results I desired, and I did not want to get my system full of medicine, so I thought I would try one of your Belts. Before I commenced to wear it, I would wake up in the night with bad spells with my heart, which caused a deadly feeling to come over me. I would get up and open a window and rub myself, but I have not had any of those spells for over two years, and do not want any more. I believe the electricity cured me. I am feeling well generally, and doing hard work every day.

WM. BOWERS.

I have for years contended that old age was nothing but the freezing of the blood when there was no longer sufficient vital heat in the body to keep the blood warm and the organs active. I have said that years did not cause decay, and proved it by citing cases where men have been made vigorous unbound through their veins.

Take time to read this letter from Jno. Becker, Innisfail, Alta.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir,—I am more than pleased with the results of your Belt. My general health is greatly improved. I feel like a new-made man. My digestion is perfect; my bowels move regularly every day; the piles are almost gone, and the catarrh is getting better. To be free from such a disagreeable, loathsome disease as catarrh I consider is worth the price of the Belt itself, and to be cured of torturing piles, I cannot tell what a relief that is to me. All scrofulous affection of the skin has disappeared. I will recommend your Belt to anyone that is in bad health, as I consider you worthy of it, because you tell the truth in your advertisements as well as in your letters. No man nowadays can give one a whole lot of smooth talk, but in the end they do not live up to it. In conclusion, I thank you ever so much for being the means of bringing a cure about in my case. I consider your Belt is the greatest invention of this age. May success attend your endeavors to cure suffering humanity is the wish of your friend.

Decay in old men is similar to general debility in young men. Years have nothing to do with it. In each it is the failure of the stomach to generate sufficient energy to supply the demands made by the vital organs.

A great many wealthy men are suffering tortures and dosing themselves with drugs without relief, who never try a remedy like mine because they repose entire confidence in their family physicians, who believe that electricity is a remedy of the future, not of to-day, and so advise their patients.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

## PAY WHEN CURED.

### Send for this Book To-day.

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear, and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings. Cut out the coupon, and send it in to-day, and get this book free, sealed, by return mail. Call for free consultation. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p. m.

Cut this Out.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,  
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

Please send me your book for men, sealed, free.

NAME .....

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Send It To-day.

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